Monthly Labor Review

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Arbitration of Discharges and the Reinstated Worker

Dismissal Pay Provisions in Union Agreements

Soviet Labor and Productivity

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR · BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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A New Study of Earnings in Retail Trade

The first report on the only recent comprehensive study of earnings of retail trade employees is now available. It summarizes the results of an October 1956 survey of all branches of retail trade except eating and drinking places; subsequent reports will present earnings data for various lines of retail trade activity.

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The Labor Month in Review

PRESSURE ON DAVE BECK, president of the Teamsters' union, reached sufficient intensity during May to force a reversal of his previously announced intention to seek reelection next September. Continued disclosures by the Senate Select Committee headed by Senator John L. McClellan were one source of pressure. His ouster on May 20 as a vice president of the AFL–CIO for "gross" misuse of union funds, among other charges, was another. The third source was by its nature the most potent: the beginnings of both a grassroots and leadership opposition from within the Teamsters organization.

The Senate hearings brought out details of Beck's financial dealings with firms with which the Teamsters had collective bargaining agreements and also revealed that he had profited at the expense of the widow of AFL–CIO and Teamster official Ray Leheney by purchasing mortgage contracts at a discount and, while trustee of a fund established for her, selling them to the fund at face value. (He remitted his share of the profits after the deal was publicized.) The AFL–CIO Executive Council emphasized that his expulsion was for "violating the basic trade union law that union funds are a sacred trust," and that it was "not for us to . . . determine" his guilt of "theft, misappropriation, or embezzlement . . ." The leader of the anti-Beck forces among Teamster officials, secretary-treasurer John F. English, was named by the AFL–CIO to the vacancy on the Executive Council left by Beck. The Council thereby indicated its drastic action was not directed against the Teamsters as such, although the union still faces Ethical Practices Committee charges of corrupt domination. (In an unrelated move, Karl Feller of the Brewery Workers was chosen to replace the late Willard Townsend on the Council.)

James R. Hoffa, a Teamster vice president, awaiting trail on charges of attempting to bribe an employee of the Select Committee, on May 14 was indicted by another Federal grand jury for conspiring to tap the telephones of the union's Detroit headquarters in order to identify individuals who might be summoned to testify before various investigative agencies, including the Select Committee.

In the wake of these matters the Executive Council of the AFL–CIO took severe measures with three affiliated international unions which had been under charges of unethical practices. It suspended the Laundry Workers for failing to carry out "clean-up" orders issued last February. Probation for 1 year under a monitor was ordered for the Distillery Workers and the Allied Industrial Workers.

Council action on May 22 and 23 also included the adoption of 2 more codes (making a total of 6) of procedure and policy for affiliated unions to follow. They deal with democracy and finances. The one advocates full membership participation in and the right to criticize union affairs. The second calls for certain minimum fiscal and other controls which outlaw personal gain by any member or officer through use of union funds and proscribes investments in or loans to any concern with which the union has bargaining relationships.

A week prior to the Council code actions, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell had pointed out in an address the relationship between union constitutions and corruption: "I believe that an immediate reform of some union constitutions is in order. . . . where corruption has taken hold, the constitution often serves as the convenient and legal excuse. . . . A union constitution should be unequivocal. It should be insulated against attempts to change or distort it, [in order to serve] as the constant shield for the rank and file . . . "

PUBLIC CONCERN over the conduct of a relatively few union officials stimulated a number of unions to invite inspection of or to tighten their operations and policies. In addition to the United Auto Workers' permanent public review board, for example, the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers offered to open its records and methods to review by any two or more legitimately interested groups. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees conducted its annual audit before television cameras and newspapermen. The Steelworkers imposed on all officers and employees rules of conduct and financial controls more stringent than those in the AFL–CIO codes.

Concurrently, the Foundation of Employee Health, Medical Care, and Welfare, Inc., jointly sponsored by the Machinists and U. S. Industries, Inc., on May 19 issued a guidebook on Problems and Solutions of Health and Welfare Programs. The study is less concerned with dishonest use of welfare funds than with "well-intentioned ineptitude." It seeks to guide "amateurs in the world of technicians" and provide the administrators of joint labor-management funds with basic information on how to "get their money's worth in buying health and welfare insurance."

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has invested $2.6 million in Government-insured mortgages on 400 homes in Puerto Rico. Local members of the union will have first call on about half of the houses being built by a corporation formed by the Rockefeller family. The 2- and 3-bedroom dwellings will cost $6,350 and $7,000, with down payments of about 5 percent.

Nearly 31,000 pounds of butter were sent by the Auto Workers to Austrian trade unionists and Hungarian refugees still in Austria. The butter was purchased from Government surplus for $11,500 from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The United States Supreme Court held (7–1) on June 3 that the Taft-Hartley Act provides for the enforcement through Federal courts of arbitration of grievance clauses in labor-management contracts. The Court also pointed out that Federal, not State law, will govern in such cases. State law "may be resorted to in order to find the rule that will best effectuate Federal policy," although State law thus used "will not be an independent source of private rights."

OTHER LABOR MOVEMENT developments included the merger in mid-May of the Georgia State organizations of the AFL and the CIO, the 22d such consolidation. The Typographical Union, for the second time in 6 months, on May 15 voted down higher dues and an increased assessment for a strike fund. Charles S. Zimmerman, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was selected on May 24 as chairman of the AFL–CIO Civil Rights Committee to replace James B. Carey. A day earlier the Federation set up a two-man committee to attempt settlement of a jurisdictional dispute among maritime unions (chiefly the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers) over manning ships of American Coal Shipping, Inc., owned in part by the United Mine Workers (Ind.). Since April 10 the company has been under Federal court order to hire indiscriminately on the basis of active seamen with the oldest discharge papers. The NMU has petitioned for an election in the case. In another maritime contest an independent Great Lakes sailors union won an NLRB election among crew members of 3 fleets totaling 47 ships.

A 3-year contract between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association has been negotiated on behalf of 150,000 employees. No wage increase was included in the agreement, but on December 1 an additional paid holiday, larger sick benefits, and increased hospitalization will be in force.

On the West Coast a 3½-percent hourly wage increase negotiated for more than 19,000 paper workers employed by 45 mills was in abeyance at mid-June following rejection by some of the local unions. Both major unions of paper workers participated in the bargaining sessions, which also would have brought the employer's share of contributions to the health and welfare fund to about 80 percent of the total.

Two unions announced bargaining goals for the current year. The Machinists proclaimed a policy of minimum wage increases of 15 cents an hour for members who have not been covered by cost-of-living or other automatic increases. The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes proposed 10 new rules to carriers to provide greater job security, especially against actual or threatened technological unemployment. The union recently had a study made by university economists of technological inroads on employment in its field.

BRITISH UNIONS representing 2.5 million workers in the shipbuilding and engineering fields on May 23 agreed to a settlement proposed by an official court of inquiry appointed last March to end a strike which had threatened the national economy. In return for a wage increase of about 6½ percent, the unions agreed to forego any further wage demands for a year and to end such impediments to production as wildcat strikes, refusal to work overtime, and resistance to new machines and techniques. The unions had chosen this proposal over an alternative of a 5-percent increase with no provisos.

Arbitration of Discharges and the Reinstated Worker

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The two articles which follow were excerpted from papers delivered at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the National Academy of Arbitrators in February 1957. The full text of all papers presented at the meeting will appear in Critical Issues in Labor Arbitration, to be published in June by BNA Incorporated, Washington ($5.50).*

Work Experience of Reinstated Employees

IN THEIR SEARCH for principles of industrial discipline, arbitrators have turned not to the Law of Contracts but to modern concepts of enlightened personnel administration, sprinkled with elements of procedural due process in criminal cases. This is not the place to present a full-blown theory of industrial discipline.[1] For the present purpose, it will suffice to list a few of the major tenets which are stressed in the literature of personnel administration and in the thinking of arbitrators concerning disciplinary grievances.

1. The employer is entitled to prescribe reasonable rules of conduct. What rules are necessary will vary from one establishment to another, and the employer enjoys considerable discretion in making this determination.[2]

2. The employee has a right to know what is expected of him. Therefore, the employer has an obligation to give adequate notice of the rules, unless they are so self-evident as not to require notice.[3] This requirement gives rise to a number of chronic issues, such as whether (a) a particular rule has been promulgated with sufficient notoriety and (b) violations have been condoned to such an extent as to make the rule invalid.

3. The employer has no jurisdiction over the employee's private life, and no right to impose discipline for behavior off company time and property—this being a task for the civil authorities. The exception occurs when the employee's actions away from the job have the effect of damaging or seriously jeopardizing the employer's legitimate interests. The problem in cases of this type is to decide whether the employer's interests were sufficiently involved as to justify his intervention.

4. The employee must conform with valid rules in good faith and with serious purpose. He must comport himself as a disciplined individual; otherwise, goods or services cannot be produced with any degree of efficiency.[4]

5. The employer must avoid arbitrary, hasty, or capricious action when confronted with unsatisfactory conduct. The tendency for supervisors to "over-react" against what they regard as a challenge to their authority is one of the persistent problems of industrial discipline.[5] To guard against this tendency, collective agreements frequently provide that an employee will not be discharged until after a preliminary suspension, or until after consultation with the union.

6. Disciplinary policies should be applied consistently and evenhandedly.[6] This standard is clear enough in disparaging capricious decisions and discriminatory purposes. It does not mean, however, that a mechanical uniformity of treatment must be achieved, regardless of differences in the background or circumstances of particular

[1] See A. Howard Myers, Concepts of Industrial Discipline, and Gabriel N. Alexander, Comment (*in* Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the National Academy of Arbitrators, Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, 1956, pp. 59–83); Harry H. Platt, Arbitral Standards in Discipline Cases (*in* Lectures on the Law and Labor-Management Relations, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1951, pp. 233–237); Robert H. Skilton, Industrial Discipline and the Arbitration Process, Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1952; American Management Association, Constructive Discipline in Industry, New York, 1943; J. M. Porter, Jr., The Arbitration of Industrial Disputes Arising from Disciplinary Action (*in* Proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association, New York, 1950, pp. 262–270); William H. Knowles, Personnel Management—A Human Relations Approach, New York, American Book Co., 1955 (pp. 277–279, 293); Gordon S. Watkins and others, The Management of Personnel and Labor Relations, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1950 (pp. 481–508); Dale Yoder, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1948 (pp. 463–465, 503–505); and Harry Shulman and Neil W. Chamberlain, Cases on Labor Relations, Brooklyn, The Foundation Press, Inc., 1949 (pp. 366–575).

[2] Myers, op. cit. (p. 62); and Yoder, op. cit. (p. 463).

[3] Myers, op. cit. (p. 63).

[4] Alexander, op. cit. (p. 81); and Platt, op. cit. (p. 234).

[5] Porter, op. cit. (p. 268).

[6] Knowles, op. cit. (p. 278).

cases. What is important is consistent purposes rather than uniform penalties.[7]

7. The punishment should fit the crime. There is a controversy among arbitrators as to whether they have authority to mitigate penalties where the employee is guilty of the offense charged but the penalty is regarded as excessive. In 70 percent of the reinstatement cases [of employees after arbitration] covered by the present survey, workers were reinstated with partial back pay or no back pay.

8. Proper industrial discipline is corrective rather than punitive. The purpose is to instill self-discipline in the working force.[8] Both employer and employee lose when the employee is terminated. The employer must recruit and train a replacement and must often reckon with ill will on the part of the discharged employee's fellow workers, while the employee loses his seniority and all the valuable rights associated with it. Therefore, discharge should normally be invoked only as a last resort, after it has become clear that corrective measures will not succeed.[9]

9. It follows that the evaluation of a given penalty will depend not only on the immediate offense but also on the employee's previous disciplinary record. It also follows that, in the normal case, a series of disciplinary measures—including interviews, formal reprimands, and disciplinary layoffs—should be applied with gradually increasing severity before discharge is considered. "Capital punishment" should not be levied until it has been established that the employee will not respond to lesser penalties.[10] Doubtless many cases of mitigated penalties represent the arbitrator's attempt to apply this principle to a firm which does not make a practice of assigning disciplinary layoffs. Whether the arbitrator should, in effect, impose such a practice on a firm which has never used it is subject to much controversy.

Scope of Survey

The reinstatement cases analyzed [in this survey] were found in the printed volumes of Labor Arbitration Reports covering the years 1950–55. Cases in which the grievant was discharged for cause and subsequently reinstated by an arbitrator or board of arbitration [were included], providing [they contained] enough reference information to permit correspondence with the employer and the union. Any case in which I had served as arbitrator [was eliminated]. Exactly 207 individual grievants in 145 establishments were found.[11]

Some of the material in this report (including seniority status of the grievants, grounds for discharge, principal reasons for reinstatement, and terms of reinstatement) has been taken from the body of the decisions. In addition, a questionnaire covering each grievant was sent to his employer. A similar but not identical questionnaire was sent to the union representing each of the grievants. By the time the replies were tabulated, 60 percent of the employer questionnaires [and 20 percent of the union questionnaires] had been returned. A good deal of the information in this report has been derived from the employer questionnaires. In view of the limited response [to the union questionnaires], it has not been practical to make an elaborate analysis of [them]. Nevertheless, they have yielded some very worthwhile data.

Some of the respondents did not answer all the questions. Where percentages are used in the text, these refer to the employees for whom the particular information was supplied.

Seniority Status and Grounds for Discharge

The discharge problem seems to be concentrated among relatively junior employees. Twenty-eight percent of the reinstated workers had 2 years or less seniority on the date of discharge. Another 23 percent had from 3 to 5 years. Thus, more than half can be classified as junior, if 5 years or less will serve as a definition of junior status. Only 18 percent had 11 years or more of seniority at the time of discharge.

While official probationary periods in industry usually run from 30 days to 6 months, a considerably longer period elapses before an employee becomes permanent in the full sense of the word.

[7] See Benjamin Aaron, The Uses of the Past in Arbitration (in Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Academy of Arbitrators, Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, 1955, p. 12).

[8] American Management Association, op. cit. (p. 5); and Platt, op. cit. (p. 235).

[9] Porter, op. cit. (p. 269); and Alexander, op. cit. (p. 81).

[10] Platt, op. cit. (p. 65); and Shulman and Chamberlain, op. cit. (p. 409).

[11] Cases reported in Labor Arbitration Reports [Bureau of National Affairs, Washington] are not necessarily representative. At the same time, it has never been shown that they are unrepresentative; and in any event, they are the most convenient source of arbitration awards.

The first few years of employment are a period of trial and error. Many studies have shown that a large proportion of workers who quit their jobs have low seniority.[12] Layoffs for lack of work are normally concentrated among workers with relatively recent hiring dates. It now appears that the majority of discharged employees are also fairly new.

A majority of the employees were discharged for overt and dramatic types of misbehavior. Twenty-seven percent were discharged for illegal strikes, strike violence, or deliberately restricting production. Another 22 percent were accused of refusing to perform job assignments, refusing to work overtime, and similar forms of insubordination. Nine percent were terminated on the score of fighting, assaults, horseplay, and troublemaking. These three types of offenses all represent an open challenge to the authority of management, as viewed by management, or a breach of peace inside the plant.

The quieter, less conspicuous, and more gradual forms of dereliction did not account for such a large proportion of all the terminations. Eleven percent were discharged for absenteeism, tardiness, or leaving early; 8 percent for incompetence, negligence, poor workmanship, or violation of safety rules; and 5 percent for dishonesty, theft, or falsification of records. The remaining 18 percent were scattered among numerous categories, including intoxication, disloyalty, gambling, loafing, and miscellaneous rule violations.

If a similar distribution of all discharged employees were made, including those not reinstated, the proportions would be somewhat different. Nevertheless, it seems evident that the drastic and shocking episode, such as a fight, an illegal strike, or an act of defiance, puts the greatest strain on the employment relationship. Quieter problems like absenteeism and poor workmanship do not produce a crisis in the shop, do not mobilize intense emotions, and are more likely to be resolved without resort to the sanction of discharge. It may be that the modern theory of corrective discipline, which emphasizes patient educational effort with the delinquent employee, is widely accepted in industry insofar as the less dramatic offenses are concerned; and that fighting, illegal strikes, etc., are regarded by employers as "capital crimes," justifying immediate discharge notwithstanding the employee's previous record. The proper application of corrective discipline to these kinds of offenses has never been fully explored or explained.

[12] See, for example, P. Eldridge and L. Wolkstein, Incidence of Employer Change (in Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1956, pp. 101–107).

Reinstatement Awards

In each of the 207 cases, the arbitration opinion has been analyzed to determine the arbitrator's principal ground for reinstating the grievant. The question of literal guilt or innocence [was] not decisive in the majority of the cases. The reason most frequently invoked [in 50 cases, was] the existence of mitigating circumstances. For example, the grievant did assault a fellow worker but had been sorely provoked. Or the grievant did refuse an overtime assignment but had worked a great deal of overtime in recent months. Or the grievant's long service and previously unblemished disciplinary record should have been given more weight.

A closely related ground for reinstatement was that discharge was an excessive penalty for the offense. This ground was assigned in 39 cases. Here again, the grievants were not held innocent of blame. Rather, the arbitrators found they had been dealt with too harshly.

In 20 cases, arbitrators held that the employer had failed to meet his own obligations. In [another] 19 cases, employees were reinstated on the ground of unequal treatment. They were singled out for discharge although other employees, guilty of identical or similar conduct, were not terminated.

Among the remaining 79 cases, 43 grievants were reinstated on the ground of insufficient evidence to support the charge against them. Sixteen were reinstated because their actions were found partly or wholly justified. Twenty were reinstated for miscellaneous reasons.

Thus, in over 60 percent of the cases, the crucial issue was not whether the grievant had misbehaved. The issue was whether discharge was a fair and reasonable penalty in view of the nature of the misbehavior, the surrounding circumstances, the employee's previous record, and the employer's policy in handling similar cases. Some arbitrators, it is true, accord the employer more leeway than

others. Some will uphold a penalty if it is within an area of reasonable discretion. Others will uphold it only if they are personally convinced that it was fair. In either case, apparently the typical discharge hearing is not so much a trial of guilt or innocence as a review of the reasonableness of managerial action.

In view of what has been shown, it is not surprising that only a minority of the grievants were reinstated with complete retroactivity. Thirty percent were reinstated with full back pay; 29 percent, with partial back pay; and 41 percent, with no back pay at all.

The extent of back pay varied with the original charge. Most of the grievants who had been accused of insubordination were reinstated without back pay. The same was true in cases of fighting, assaults, etc. On the other hand, the larger group of those charged with strike leadership or violence or deliberately restricting production were reinstated with full back pay.

As one would expect, the extent of back pay also varied with the arbitrators' reasons for reinstatement. Where mitigating circumstances were found, the largest group was restored without retroactivity, the second largest with partial back pay, and only a few [with full back pay]. The same was true of cases in which discharge was deemed an excessive penalty.

Where the employer had failed to present sufficient evidence to sustain the charge, the majority of grievants were restored with full back pay.[13]

People will have different opinions concerning the frequency of no-back-pay or partial-back-pay decisions. Some will accuse the arbitrator of compromising instead of facing the issue. Some will say that he strained the facts to get the grievant back on the payroll by hook or by crook. In defense, it will be argued that in these cases there was just cause for some punishment, but not for the ultimate sanction of discharge; that the arbitrator should not be required to select between two equally unfair results; and that he should not be stigmatized as a "compromiser" when he finds a reasonable solution. In any event, it is clear that the majority of arbitrators believe they have authority to mitigate penalties when not prevented by the contract, the submission agreement, or perhaps the previous practice of the parties.

The Reinstated Employee

Employment Experience. Do the reinstated [employees] actually return? and if so, how long do they stay? This information for 123 employees [was] covered by the employer questionnaires.

Twelve employees never returned to work. Six of these had less than 2 years of seniority. Seniority information concerning the remaining six is lacking, but presumably the employees who failed to take advantage of reinstatement were too new to have established roots in the plant. Incidentally, 11 of the 12 were ordered reinstated without retroactivity; so that if they pressed their grievances merely to secure back pay, they were sadly disappointed.

Of those who returned, 13 were terminated for one reason or another within 6 months; 22 within a year; and [a total of] 32 within 2 years. Among the entire group of 123, 63 are still employed in the same establishment and 60 are no longer there. Thirty-five have quit since the date of reinstatement, including the 12 who never returned. Seventeen have been discharged a second time, including 9 within the first year. Eight are dead, have retired, or were laid off in the permanent closing of a plant.

Among those reinstated in 1950, the majority are no longer in the establishment. Of those reinstated from 1951 to 1954, about half have left and half have remained. Most of the workers reinstated in 1955 are still employed in the same establishment. Naturally, the more time passes, the more likely it is that a given employee will resign, retire, die, or be discharged.

Most of the employees who have been terminated since the date of reinstatement were short-service men (to the extent that information [is available] concerning seniority status). A majority of the short-service men have been termi-

[13] At first blush, it seems difficult to understand why some of the arbitrators denied back pay after finding insufficient evidence to support the charge. Analysis of such decisions indicates that, in the majority of cases, the grievant was accused of several delinquencies. The principal accusation was not supported, but some of the minor charges were admitted or established. Regrettably, however, there were a few cases in which the arbitrators apparently concluded that (a) the grievants were guilty, but (b) the employers had not proved it. This curious concept of "proof," as being something different from persuasion, is widely held by lay juries but has not been characteristic of persons in a judicial role. In 1 or 2 cases, it is possible that the arbitrators resolved their genuine doubts by splitting the award, an expedient requiring no comment.

nated. Most of the long-service men (6 years or more of seniority) are still employed. Only one of these has been discharged a second time since being reinstated. Only three have quit.

The implications are obvious. The reinstated long-service employee will probably last. The reinstated short-service employee is not so likely to remain. However, the statistics do not necessarily show that a reinstated short-service employee is more likely to be terminated than any other short-service employee. My own view is that the reinstated short-service employee is not more likely to quit than others with similar seniority; he is more likely to be discharged, however.

Employer Opinion of Experience. Employers were requested to state whether the grievant has been a satisfactory worker since reinstatement; whether he has made normal occupational progress in terms of promotions, merit increases, etc.; whether there has been a recurrence of disciplinary problems; whether further disciplinary action has been necessary; how his supervisors have felt toward him; and what has been the grievant's attitude. In some cases, it was impossible for the employer to state an opinion, because the grievant did not return or did not remain long enough to provide any basis for an opinion. The responses have been grouped into convenient categories for presentation.

Has the grievant been a satisfactory employee since reinstatement? Yes: 65 percent. No: 35 percent. Of those employees deemed satisfactory, two-thirds are still employed. Of those regarded as unsatisfactory, about 60 percent have left—primarily by the discharge route. Practically all the unsatisfactory employees had less than 5 years' seniority at the time of the original discharge; a majority had less than 2 years. Only 3 with 6 years or more were classified unsatisfactory.

Has the grievant made normal occupational progress? Yes: 64 percent. No: 35 percent. Of those still employed, however, more than 70 percent have made normal progress. Some of the grievants are in the same jobs which they held at the time of discharge, but are still described as having made normal progress. But many workers who have never been discharged are assigned to the same jobs for long periods of time. For those employees who failed to make normal progress, another question is whether they failed because of personal deficiencies or because they were working under a cloud. Analysis of the questionnaires does not furnish any clear answer. It is likely, however, that the reinstated employee has a somewhat diminished chance of being promoted.

Has there been a recurrence of disciplinary problems? Have any disciplinary penalties been imposed since reinstatement? [The theory advanced by some persons is] that the reinstated employee will be particularly careful to keep out of trouble thereafter; others feel that the difficulty will probably recur and that supervisors will endeavor to "nail" him a second time.

A total of 123 reinstated employees are covered by the employer questionnaires. No information on subsequent disciplinary history is reported for 27, [including] the 12 who never returned, [the] 12 who resigned shortly after reinstatement, and 3 others. With respect to the remaining 96, employers state that 67 have presented no subsequent disciplinary problems. Eight have repeated the same offense for which they were originally terminated, [and] 4 of these have been discharged again. Twenty-one, the employers state, have been guilty of some different offense, and 11 of these have been discharged.

Once more the influence of seniority is striking. Practically all of the repeaters were short-service men with 5 years or less of seniority at the time of their original discharge. Only 3 employees with 6 years or more have experienced further difficulties, and none with 11 years or more.

How have the supervisors felt toward the reinstated employee? In 71 percent of the cases, the responses can be classified as favorable or neutral. In the remaining 29 percent, supervisors were reported as holding an unfavorable or resentful attitude.

Needless to say, a supervisor will not be overjoyed when a discharged employee is reinstated to his work group. The employee stands as a symbol of two unpleasant facts: that the supervisor's authority is limited, and that the arbitrator disagreed with his judgment. Many employers emphasize, however, that the supervisors have attempted to let bygones be bygones and deal with the grievant as with any other employee.

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Some employers report that the supervisors have been unhappy over the need to reinstate employees whom they consider unacceptable.

What has been the grievant's attitude since reinstatement? The responses can be classified as follows:

Attitude good: 56 percent, mostly still employed. In 28 cases, employers state definitely that the disciplinary crisis had a favorable effect on the grievant's behavior.

Attitude unchanged: 14 percent, mostly still employed. The significance of this response is not too clear. Presumably what is meant is that the attitude continued unsatisfactory, or else that the original problem was not one of attitude.

Attitude poor: 30 percent, about half of whom are still employed. Some employers state that the reinstated employees now consider themselves above the law.

It would be only human if the employers were somewhat more charitable in describing the attitudes of the supervisors than in characterizing those of the reinstated employees. Nevertheless, it is significant that about three-quarters of the supervisors and a strong majority of the grievants are reported as having satisfactory attitudes. These reports indicate a generally sound adjustment to the difficult human problems attending reinstatement after discharge.

Employer Evaluation of Award

The final question addressed to the employers read as follows: "Looking back on the incident, do you believe the arbitrator made the right decision in reinstating this employee? Please give reasons." This question was not answered in 13 cases, mostly involving workers who never returned. Of the remaining 110 cases, employers believe the decision was correct in 43 cases and wrong in 67 cases.

Many of the affirmative responses are explained by the favorable effects of the award. A number of practical benefits were noted. Several employers noted that the grievant became a satisfactory employee after reinstatement. Other employers [believed] the decision supported or clarified the company's disciplinary policy. Still others agreed with the decision because they considered it correct on the merits, although some felt the outcome would have been different if the evidence had been fully or properly presented.

The reasons assigned [for disagreement with the awards in 67 cases] mostly relate to the merits of the decisions, as seen by the employers, rather than the practical outcome. In 33 cases, employers restated their original position on the merits of the discharge. Eleven [believed] that the decision was not based on a sound view of the evidence, [and] 6 [accused] the arbitrator of compromising, mediating, departing from the contract, or exhibiting undue sympathy for the grievant. In a minority of cases [7], the employer [criticized] the decision on the ground of its bad effects [and stressed] the weakening of supervisory authority. In seven other cases, the objection [was] that the grievant's poor attitude was only reinforced by his being reinstated. On the other hand, several employers who [disagreed] with the decision frankly conceded that the employee [had] turned out well.

As a point of purely scientific interest, the employer's reaction to the decision [was not] greatly affected by the conditions of reinstatement. Employers [believed] the decision was correct in 35 percent of the cases providing full back pay, 47 percent providing partial back pay, and 37 percent providing no back pay.

Union Evaluation of Reinstatement

The first question which arises is whether the [small number of union questionnaires returned (38)] are comparable with the larger group of employer questionnaires, or with all the cases originally selected for the survey. The distribution with respect to grounds for discharge is similar to that of the larger group. The same is true of the distribution of cases according to conditions of reinstatement. The 38 employees are somewhat older, in point of seniority, than the average of all employees involved in the survey. A somewhat larger percentage is still employed than is true of the 123 [employees] covered by employer questionnaires (60 percent, as compared with 51 percent). The major difference is that most of these 38 cases turned out well after reinstatement, in the view of the employers as well as the unions.

The union's view of the outcome of these cases is even rosier. To the extent that replies were

forthcoming, they were almost uniformly favorable. For example, [the question of] whether the grievants had been treated fairly after reinstatement was answered affirmatively in 31 cases. In not a single case did the union complain of unfair treatment.

Some of the other replies can be classified as follows:

"Do you believe the grievant has been a satisfactory employee, from the employer's standpoint, since reinstatement?" Yes: 29. No: 0.

"Has he made normal occupational progress?" Yes: 23. No: 2.

"How have the grievant's supervisors felt toward him?" Favorable or neutral: 24. Unfavorable: 0.

"What has been the grievant's attitude since reinstatement?" Good: 23. Unchanged or poor: 2.

The unions were [also] asked to explain their views on the correctness of the decisions. Most frequently, they restated their position on the merits of the case. A substantial number stressed that the grievant was a worthy employee, as shown by his subsequent behavior. Several rested on the arbitrator's reasoning. The single dissenter held that the arbitrator's solution was unworkable and the grievant incorrigible.

Likewise, the unions were asked to explain their opinions as to whether it was worthwhile to arbitrate these cases. The largest number replied that the grievant had been unjustly accused, so that it was the union's duty as bargaining representative to oppose his discharge; that the grievant was justified in what he did; and that the grievant was worthy, as confirmed by his conduct after reinstatement. Another sizable group explained that the decision enhanced the union's position and vindicated the principle of unionism. One respondent stated that the grievance lacked merit, and one said the decision had a bad effect on union-management relations.

* * * * *

Perhaps the foregoing report has somewhat illuminated the processes of discharge and reinstatement under collective bargaining agreements. To avoid a distorted impression, please bear in mind that not every discharged employee is reinstated. Furthermore, general conclusions, no matter how unassailable, and statistical averages, no matter how accurate, can only place a problem in context. They cannot solve the next case, for the next case, and particularly the next discharge case, is certain to be special and unique.

—Arthur M. Ross
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Considerations in Discharge Cases

DISCHARGE is the supreme penalty imposed upon employees by the employer to maintain discipline in the work force. The serious implications of the penalty are of such magnitude that both contractual and legislative restrictions have been placed upon the employer to assure that discharge is for "just cause." Frequently, the justness of the employer's decision is finally determined by arbitration.

This study is concerned with an analysis of the awards of arbitrators in cases involving the question of "just cause" for discharge. [It] covers the 1,055 discharge cases reported in Labor Arbitration Reports [1] in the period January 1942–March 1956. These awards [were] grouped into two periods for analysis: January 1942–August 1951, and September 1951–March 1956.[2] The author's concern with this analysis is twofold: (1) Have arbitrators generally upheld or modified the discharge penalty? (2) What considerations or criteria have been important in the arbitrator's determination of the propriety of the imposed penalty? The answers to these questions should indicate ways to aid the parties in improving the administration of industrial discipline, collective bargaining, and arbitration.

The arbitration awards were classified into four major categories of reasons for discharge: (1) Violation of plant rules; (2) incompetence and/or inefficiency; (3) insubordination; and (4) union activities and miscellaneous causes. [The distribution of awards among these four categories, as well as among subdivisions of each category, is shown in the accompanying table, which has been adapted from the author's presentation.]

Violation of Plant Rules

Discharge for violation of plant rules occurred more frequently than [for] any of the other major causes, representing 354 of the 1,055 cases. Management's record in this type case is somewhat improved since 1951. The areas primarily responsible for this improvement in management's record were absenteeism and altercations.

While this type of study is not designed to reveal the causes for the trends noted, the author was impressed with several general reasons for such changes. All parties to arbitration have a better understanding of the nature of their problems today [and] better criteria for determining infractions, appropriate penalties, etc. More knowledge has led to better administration of discipline in the sense that action is more clear cut, impersonal, and nondiscriminatory. Finally, arbitrators have become more consistent as their experience has led them to give consideration to those elements or factors that have become rather universal in application to each of the various types of cases.

The analysis of the cases involving discharge for the violation of plant rules revealed many considerations or criteria that weigh heavily in the decision of the arbitrator in cases in this category. Arbitrators have consistently held that the employee must know the rule that he has been punished for violating. The usual test here is that the necessary information must be available to the employee in a manner identical with other employees, and must have been disseminated in the usual manner. Moreover, a new policy must not be inaugurated without informing the employees of the change in policy. Also, the rules must be reasonable, and arbitrators frequently look at the reasonableness of the rule as well as of the penalty.

Except in unusual cases, warning must precede discharge. In the absence of specific contractual requirements, the warning may be either written or oral. A "final warning" must be followed by discharge instead of calling each warning the "final warning."

The employer must not be arbitrary, discriminatory, or unreasonable in administering discipline. Consistency of employer action is required and employees must not be "singled-out" for disciplinary purposes. Consistency of action does not always mean uniformity of action. For example, the length of service of the employee is frequently considered relevant, and the seriousness of the

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[1] Labor Arbitration Reports, Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, Vols. I–XXV. Caution must be exercised in weighing the frequency factor [of the various types of arbitration awards] since there is no way of determining the representativeness of the cases studied. While this study provides a complete analysis of all discharge cases reported in Labor Arbitration Reports, [there is] no indication of the completeness or the adequacy of the [reporting] sample of this publication.

[2] These periods were selected because of the availability of an earlier study covering the first period. In 1952, Joseph Charles Honeycutt completed a master's thesis at the University of Tennessee dealing with the subject and the first time period. The author is deeply indebted to Mr. Honeycutt for this study.

alleged offense may vary with the type of work performed or with the nature of the work area.

Arbitrators usually demand substantial proof of the rule violation, and the burden is on the employer. Past acts of a similar nature by the employee may diminish the degree of proof required. Thus, the past record of the employee is often important [in] indicating the probability of the employee's having committed the offense [as well as] in determining the appropriate degree of penalty that is desirable.

In addition to these general considerations, it is possible to draw conclusions concerning specific factors for the various subdivisions of this category of discharge cases. These are as follows:

Absenteeism. It has been consistently held that chronic or excessive absenteeism is just cause for discharge. The only real problem here has been to develop suitable criteria for determining when absenteeism is excessive. Arbitrators attempt to decide this question by giving consideration to such factors as the length of the time period involved, reasons for the absences, the nature of the job, the attendance record of other employees, and the employer's attempts to correct the problem.

Absences are generally excused when they are for the purposes of attending funerals of close relatives, or when they are supported by a doctor's excuse. [In the case of absences occurring after] the employer has denied [an employee's] request for a leave of absence or [for a particular] vacation period, arbitrators have generally agreed that management has the right to schedule work and rule on requests for leaves of absence.

Many contracts require that an absent employee shall notify the employer of his absence. Arbitrators generally hold that a company must have a standard procedure for reporting absences if the employees are required to notify the employer that they will not report for work.

Altercations With Other Employees. An employee is not usually subject to the employer's discipline for altercations away from the plant outside of working hours. Yet, attacks on customers of the employer or altercations that may reflect upon the employer's reputation may alter the aforementioned consideration. On the other hand, the "no fighting" rule applies to altercations on company property outside of, as well as during, working hours.

Discharges are not usually upheld when the employee's actions were those of reasonable self-defense. In some cases, arbitrators have considered whether weapons were used and whether serious injury was done or threatened. On the other hand, the act of striking one's supervisor is the most unyielding of the bans on altercations.

Dishonesty, Theft, and Disloyalty. In general, cases in this category have given arbitrators considerable concern because of the serious implications

Arbitration awards in discharge cases, by reason for discharge and disposition of cases, January 1942–March 1956

[Number of cases]

Reason for discharge	Total, January 1942-March 1956				January 1942-August 1951				September 1951-March 1956			
	All awards	Management sustained	Penalty revoked	Penalty reduced	All awards	Management sustained	Penalty revoked	Penalty reduced	All awards	Management sustained	Penalty revoked	Penalty reduced
Violation of plant rules	354	147	106	101	235	94	70	71	119	53	36	30
Absenteeism	113	53	35	25	83	38	24	21	30	15	11	4
Altercations	74	37	12	25	52	25	10	17	22	12	2	8
Dishonesty, theft, and disloyalty	81	29	31	21	40	14	15	11	41	15	16	10
Gambling	11	4	4	3	8	3	3	2	3	1	1	1
Intoxication	33	16	8	9	21	10	5	6	12	6	3	3
Other specific rules	42	8	16	18	31	4	13	14	11	4	3	4
Incompetence and/or inefficiency	265	118	70	77	208	88	58	62	57	30	12	15
Damage to, or loss of, machines and materials	20	8	7	5	13	5	5	3	7	3	2	2
Incompetence or negligence	184	87	49	48	146	63	42	41	38	24	7	7
Loafing, leaving post, sleeping on job	61	23	14	24	49	20	11	18	12	3	3	6
Insubordination	200	65	39	96	143	47	31	65	57	18	8	31
Acts of insubordination	92	26	19	47	68	19	15	34	24	7	4	13
Refusal to accept job assignment or overtime work	108	39	20	49	75	28	16	31	33	11	4	18
Union activities and miscellaneous causes	236	103	50	83	176	71	41	64	60	32	9	19
Striking, instigating strike or slowdown	167	73	29	65	117	48	22	47	50	25	7	18
Other union activities	39	18	11	10	32	13	10	9	7	5	1	1
Miscellaneous causes	30	12	10	8	27	10	9	8	3	2	1	0

SOURCE: Labor Arbitration Reports, Bureau of National Affairs, Vols. I-XXV.

of the charge against the employee. As a result, arbitrators place much emphasis upon full proof of the alleged act. In addition, cases in this category are frequently troublesome because honesty and loyalty are relative matters, and frequently also involve the consideration of intent. Thus, the arbitrator [must] establish that the act was actually committed and that it really constituted dishonesty, theft, or disloyalty. [If] the employee is caught in an obviously dishonest act, the only problem is the credibility of witnesses. Except in unusual cases, an act committed outside the scope of employment has been considered as a mitigating circumstance.

Gambling. The arbitration awards in the cases involving gambling were based on the general considerations listed at the beginning of this section. No special considerations applying to this type of rule infraction were discovered.

Intoxication. Cases in this category reveal that discharge is always considered [to have been] for just cause when there is substantial proof that the employee was intoxicated. [However,] such proof is extremely difficult to obtain. Intoxication must be discovered when the employee is on duty. Evidence based solely on suspicion has not been considered just cause for discharge.

Other Specific Rules. The majority of the cases involving "other specific rules" included alleged violation of safety rules, no smoking rules, and bans on political activities on company premises during working hours. The analysis of these cases established that the majority of such rules are concerned with minor infractions which deserve some disciplinary action other than discharge. (The "rule of reason" is applied more generally in this category than in any of the other "plant rule" areas.) Any extenuating circumstances are given considerable weight by arbitrators when hearing cases in this category.

Incompetence and/or Inefficiency

As the data in [the table] indicate, management's record has greatly improved in the arbitration of discharge cases for incompetence and/or inefficiency. In the period 1942–51, management was sustained in [about two-fifths] of such cases, whereas, following 1951, [it was] sustained in [more than half]. The major reason for this improvement is found in the [increased frequency with which management was sustained in] cases involving the charge of incompetence or negligence. A study of the cases leads to the conclusion that management simply has better records now to support such charges, and that such allegations are made infrequently when there is no supporting evidence. The comparatively small number of cases in the latter period in the two remaining categories [—damage to, or loss of, machines and materials; and loafing, leaving post, and sleeping on the job—] renders comparisons almost meaningless.

The analysis of the discharges for incompetence and/or inefficiency revealed that arbitrators have been quite specific in applying many considerations to the determination of the propriety of the managerial decision. The following are among the more important of these considerations. The standard of competency must be reasonable: [it] should not be adhered to strictly where the factors causing incompetence are beyond the control of the individual.

The employee must have been given adequate training to permit him to qualify for the job. The test of adequacy is a comparison with the training received by other workers on the same or similar jobs. An employee may not be discharged justly for inability to perform duties to which he has been promoted beyond his capacities.

The employee is not protected by the "just cause" doctrine during the trial or probationary period. Successful completion of the probationary period does not immunize the employee against later charges of incompetency.

The presence or absence of adequate supervision and suitable equipment has been considered to be crucial by many arbitrators. There has been little question concerning discharges for incompetence where the employee has consistently ignored previous warnings about his job performance. On the other hand, charges of incompetence and/or inefficiency have not been upheld where the questioned practice was sanctioned by the supervisor.

Generally, no distinction is drawn between reasons for incompetence; for example, physical limitations are given no different treatment than any other reason that might render an employee

incompetent. However, unusual circumstances outside of the work situation have been given some consideration in discharge cases where the employee has a long record of satisfactory service.

The submission to the arbitrator of production records, worksheets, or samples of workmanship has been considered the most adequate method of establishing a charge of incompetence and/or inefficiency. On the other hand, recently received merit increases go far to nullify charges of incompetence.

Deliberate action, wanton disregard of employer's property, or undue carelessness is just cause for discharge. But if the employee's conduct is more thoughtless and negligent than willful and malicious, discharge has been held unjust.

One employee cannot get another employee discharged by merely reporting to his supervisor a dischargeable offense. The report must be corroborated to justify discharge. Neither can an employer discriminate against an employee by trying to catch him in some mistake.

In addition to these general considerations involving discharge for incompetence and/or inefficiency, the analysis revealed [the following] additional specific considerations applicable to each of the subdivisions of this category.

Damage to, or Loss of, Machines and Materials. (a) When the employer's charge is carelessness, he must show that an undue amount of carelessness existed and that discharge is an established penalty for the type of carelessness involved in the case. (b) An employee's failure to follow an established practice of paying for lost tools or equipment has been considered a just cause for discharge. (c) Probable resultant damage that an employee might have caused has been considered an unjust cause for discharge.

Incompetence or Negligence. In some types of work, such as creative editorial work, arbitrators have held that the employers do not have to set any standards of competence in order to discharge an employee for incompetence. In jobs with more specific duties, arbitrators have held that the failure of an employee to pass a standardized practical test constitutes just cause for discharge.

In many cases, arbitrators have given major consideration to the effect of the employee's incompetence on the employer's business. The nature of the product has been considered of major importance in the award [in some] cases; the primary concern has been with the possible effect of incompetence on the lives of others.

Loafing, Leaving Post, Sleeping on the Job. Arbitrators require a high degree of proof to substantiate discharge for loafing. Mere suspicion of loafing does not constitute just cause for discharge. Moreover, evidence must show that the time spent loafing was within the scope of control of the employee, and that his loafing affected production. Generally, a warning for loafing must precede discharge.

Where the employer can prove that an employee repeatedly leaves his post, or is absent therefrom for extended periods, or abuses rest periods, discharge is for just cause. If leaving one's post for a common cause has been a general practice in the firm, arbitrators have held that an employer is not justified in discharging an employee.

Arbitrators have consistently upheld discharges for sleeping on the job in crucial work. Employees generally, however, have received the benefit of the doubt. Arbitrators have questioned the methods which some employers used in obtaining evidence to support a charge of sleeping on the job.

Insubordination

[In] discharge cases [involving insubordination], management has had the lowest rate of sustained cases [and] revoked penalties and the highest rate of penalty reductions. The poorest record in this category relates to "acts of insubordination." The obvious reason is that management has encountered extreme difficulty in deciding where a personality clash or a misunderstanding ends and insubordination begins.

In this category of cases, the [arbitrators'] considerations were found to relate to the specific subcategories. No general considerations [appeared to apply] for insubordination as a whole.

Acts of Insubordination. Employers must be consistent in disciplining employees for insubordination. Because of the nature of the case and extenuating circumstances, insubordination may be either a just or an unjust cause for discharge.

Use of abusive and threatening language toward the employer and indulgence in excessive displays

of temperament have been regarded as insubordination and just cause for discharge. An employee's personality clash with a superior constitutes unjust cause for discharge.

Refusal To Accept Job Assignments or Overtime Work. There has been little question concerning the propriety of discharge for insubordination when there has been a refusal to comply with a valid order. Arbitrators generally agree that proper procedure for an employee in a case involving a questionable job assignment would be to accept the assignment and file a grievance.

Merely protesting that assigned work is not part of a person's job duties has been considered an unjust cause for discharge. Neither is it just to discharge an employee who has merely failed to carry out an order without refusing to do so. Also, the employee must know that he is being given an order before he can be discharged for insubordination. Moreover, employees cannot be expected to carry out orders that would be detrimental to their health or in violation of their physicians' instructions.

In those situations where the contract made no reference to whether overtime work was mandatory or voluntary, arbitrators generally held that past practice in the firm or industry was controlling.

Union Activities and Miscellaneous Causes

As is indicated in [the table], management has made substantial improvements since 1951 in the arbitration of discharge cases in the fourth category. Yet, the number of cases in this category since 1951 is so small that extreme care must be exercised in interpreting the data.

Striking, Instigating Strike or Slowdown. Where there is no evidence of antiunion bias or discriminatory discharge, artibrators generally have sustained the discharge of an employee for violating the "no strike" clause. The employer must present a high degree of proof to substantiate his charge in this category. The predominance of union members or leaders among those discharged may be significant in pointing out a union's charge of discrimination. Where the leaders of the employees know a strike is illegal and continue the strike despite warnings by both the employer and the union superiors, there has been little question concerning the justness of discharging the leaders.

Production records have been regarded by arbitrators as substantial evidence in supporting discharges for slowdowns. The author could find no general agreement concerning a union official's responsibility for strikes or slowdowns.

Other Union Activities. If the employer has not been antiunion, arbitrators have generally held that the burden of proof is upon the union to show that a discharge was discriminatory. In the absence of an antiunion bias, and with full proof, arbitrators have upheld management's discharges for illegal union activities. A union representative is immune to discipline when he is acting within the scope of his union duties, but is subject to discipline when he steps outside that scope.

Arbitrators have held that it is the union's responsibility to allege and to establish a discriminatory discharge to overcome the prerogative of an employer given by a probationary employment clause.

Miscellaneous Causes. The few cases involved in this category establish that: (a) Employee conduct, taking place outside the plant premises and during nonworking hours, must be related to the employer-employee relationship, if the causes complained of are to be accepted as just cause for discharge; (b) horseplay seldom constitutes just cause for discharge; and (c) in most cases, discharges have been upheld when they are for true economy reasons.

* * * * *

The study shows, [in addition to the findings previously stated,] that there should be grave doubts concerning the value of precedent awards in arbitration. While earlier cases may have a deceptive relevance to a given arbitration, the awards may be wholly inapplicable for a number of reasons, including the major one of basic differences in the governing agreements. On the other hand, the basic considerations or criteria requisite to a just award are highly similar within each category of discharge cases. Thus, an understanding of these considerations should improve the practice of arbitration.

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Building in Metropolitan Areas, 1954–56

DOROTHY K. NEWMAN*

THE RAPID GROWTH of metropolitan areas, and particularly of their outskirts, is one of the most significant social and economic phenomena of this century. Between 1900 and 1956, the proportion of the total population contained in metropolitan areas almost doubled (from 32 to 59 percent), and these areas accounted for virtually all of the population increase from 1950. In recent decades, metropolitan "rings," or suburbs, have been growing at a much faster rate than the central cities. The suburban population increased at 6 times the rate of the central cities between 1950 and 1956, and within the suburbs, the proportion classified as rural in 1950 grew the most rapidly of all.[1]

This huge accretion of population around metropolitan centers, and the massive shifts in growth rates between the parts of metropolitan areas, have been both cause and result of manifold changes in the organization, concentration, and interrelation of urban economic activities. They have involved extensive inter-area and intra-area migration of labor and industry and new developments in the spatial relationship between workplace and home. The outward manifestation is the shifting facade and landscape of our cities, towns, and countryside within the metropolitan areas.

Many measures are available with which to analyze population change and its relation to economic growth patterns, principally through the Censuses of Population, Housing, Manufactures, and Business.[2] Almost no quantification has been available, however, of the accompanying and startling modifications in the location of structures and facilities within metropolitan areas and in land use.[3] At the same time, no systematic analysis has been made of the variations in locational trends among industrial metropolitan areas.

For this reason, the relatively recent introduction of the Bureau of Labor Statistics series on metropolitan area building activity is of special significance. This series (the value[4] and number of buildings authorized by local building permits, by type of construction) provides some measure of the central city-suburban[5] dispersion of new business, service, institutional, and residential structures within metropolitan areas.[6] It

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[1] For estimates for 1900, see Donald J. Bogue, Population Growth in Standard Metropolitan Areas, 1900–1950, Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1953 (p. vii); also published as one of the Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution. For 1950 and 1956 data, see Civilian Population of the United States, by Type of Residence, March 1956 and April 1950, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 71, U. S. Bureau of the Census, December 7, 1956 (p. 1).

[2] Extensive analyses of metropolitan area data from the various censuses are contained in publications of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and the Population Research and Training Center of the University of Chicago. See especially Donald J. Bogue, op. cit. (76 pp.); and 2 studies published in 1955: Raymond P. Cuzzort, Suburbanization of Service Industries Within Standard Metropolitan Areas (71 pp.), and Evelyn M. Kitagawa and Donald J. Bogue, Suburbanization of Manufacturing Activity Within Standard Metropolitan Areas (162 pp.). See also, Amos H. Hawley, The Changing Shape of Metropolitan America, Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1956 (177 pp.).

[3] A challenging theoretical discussion on location and land use appeared in the article Locational Aspects of Economic Development, by John R. P. Friedmann (*in* Land Economics, Madison, Wis., August 1956, pp. 213–227). Mr. Friedmann inquires, "Is there not some link which would permit us to join what we know about spatial structure, on the one hand, with our knowledge about the processes of economic growth on the other?"

The paucity of locational data, and the need for them is illustrated in Leo Grebler's article, Measuring the Suburbanization of Manufacture (*in* Land Economics, Madison, Wis., November 1956, pp. 380–381).

[4] The estimated construction cost reported on building permits. Permit-valuation figures do not include the costs of land, land development, and architectural and engineering fees.

[5] The suburbs (or rings) are defined, for purposes of this study, as the entire portion of each Standard Metropolitan Area (SMA) outside of the political boundaries of the central city or cities of each SMA as delineated in the 1950 Census. Conceptual problems involved in using political subdivisions for differentiating the suburbs from the remainder of the area are offset by the practicality of this technique, as well as other considerations. See Robert C. Schmitt, Suburbanization: Statistical Fallacy? and Amos H. Hawley, A Further Note on Suburbanization (*in* Land Economics, Madison, Wis., February 1956, pp. 85–87 and 87–89, respectively).

[6] Data are available from 1954. The Bureau's building-permit reporting places represent 94 percent or more of the nonfarm (1950) metropolitan population in all regions except the South, where the proportion is 89 percent.

For a general history and description of the series, see New BLS Building-Permit Activity Series, in the November–December 1954 (pp. 7–12) issue of Construction, a former publication of the Department of Labor; a brief summary of changes in the series appears in the Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (p. 1243). Construction has since been merged with Construction Review, a joint monthly publication of the U. S. Department of Labor and the U. S. Department of Commerce, in which tabulations from the building-permit series for metropolitan areas are published monthly, with an analysis of suburban-central city distribution appearing annually in the April or May issue. A review of the series for its limitations as well as its usefulness for analyzing metropolitan-area growth and structure is found in Study of the Structure and Growth of Metropolitan Areas with Building-Permit Statistics, a paper by Dorothy K. Newman, presented before the 51st annual meeting of the American Sociological Society, in Detroit, Mich., September 9, 1956.

offers a current indication nationally, and for 24 individual metropolitan areas, of the location of metropolitan-area functions and of trends in land use. Thus, it reveals some of the dynamics of these fast growing metropolitan agglomerations, pointing up the centripetal and centrifugal forces altering their structure, and possible shifts in the location of their economic base.

The Central City

The data on new building construction in metropolitan areas show significant concentrations of new office buildings, commercial (parking) garages, and institutional structures (mostly hospitals) in the central cities (table 1). The relatively extensive central-city occurrence of these types of new buildings emphasizes the continuing importance of the major metropolitan city as a service center with particular emphasis on professional, clerical, and administrative functions.

These central-city buildings are often large, many-story structures, which attract and serve a sizable portion of the huge daily population influx into the city's business district. The dominance of the central city in this type of construction illustrates the intensive use of the relatively scarce land at the metropolitan core. This characteristic of land use at the center is also reflected in the consistent finding that, except for industrial buildings, the largest and most costly structures of virtually every kind—whether residential or nonresidential, and whether schools, hospitals, stores, or churches—were more often found in the central city than in the suburbs. This was true even when the particular type of building construction—as, for example, stores and schools—was predominantly suburban.

New amusement buildings are a clear example of this phenomenon. In numbers, such buildings were highly suburban. About two-thirds of all amusement buildings were scheduled for construction in the rings of metropolitan cities, according to permits issued during 1954–56. In contrast, the traditional entertainment centers of the big cities absorbed more of the total building value for these types of structures than did the suburbs. Structures in the fringe were bowling alleys, drive-in theaters, buildings associated with swimming pools, and the like, whereas the new city structures included frequently such costly types of buildings as large auditoriums and recreation centers. Likewise, buildings connected with parking facilities in suburban areas, although about as numerous as in the central city, were comparatively small and much less expensive

TABLE 1.—*Extent of suburban building in metropolitan areas of the United States, by type of building, 1954–56* [1]

Type of building	All metropolitan-area building						Suburban building as a percent of all metropolitan-area building					
	Value of buildings [2] (in millions)			Number of buildings			Value of buildings			Number of buildings		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Housing (new dwelling units)	$8,107	$9,357	$7,980	[3] 860,735	[3] 908,865	[3] 721,490	70	72	72	[3] 67	[3] 69	[3] 68
Hotels, motels, tourist courts	81	94	91	2,905	2,280	2,600	49	56	54	71	72	79
Commercial buildings:												
Amusement buildings	72	76	93	1,510	2,395	1,760	43	44	48	65	76	65
Commercial garages	52	58	51	1,650	1,580	1,545	23	20	31	54	50	51
Gasoline and service stations	74	87	107	5,430	6,030	6,765	55	56	56	56	55	56
Office buildings	393	475	637	4,085	4,975	5,530	31	25	26	44	42	43
Stores and other mercantile buildings	688	801	777	22,610	23,770	21,730	54	55	58	60	61	61
Community buildings:												
Educational buildings	845	921	1,030	3,440	3,635	3,660	53	56	55	53	58	63
Institutional buildings	254	247	288	650	630	670	26	31	26	39	42	43
Religious buildings	266	289	326	3,330	3,340	3,690	47	50	52	54	55	57
Industrial buildings	529	672	1,026	7,340	10,035	11,435	65	65	70	62	65	65

[1] Data relate to new building for which permits were issued and exclude information for localities in nonpermit-issuing places. Permit-issuing places account for about 94 percent of the nonfarm population in metropolitan areas.

[2] Based on the estimated construction cost (value) reported on building permits. Permit valuations usually average somewhat lower than the final construction cost. Permit value or construction cost does not include the cost of land, land development, or architectural and engineering fees.

[3] Relates to new dwelling units, rather than to buildings.

TABLE 2.—*Extent of suburban building in 24 selected metropolitan areas, by type of building, 1954–56*

Type of building	Suburban building as percent of metropolitan-area building-permit valuation total[1]																	
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
	Atlanta, Ga.			Baltimore, Md.			Birmingham, Ala.			Boston, Mass.			Buffalo, N. Y.			Chicago, Ill.		
Housing (new dwelling units)	61	71	74	78	79	86	67	67	67	94	94	95	89	90	82	79	78	83
Hotels, motels, tourist courts	1	3	100	100	100	81	93	21	39	91	100	100	100	35	100	81	66	56
Commercial buildings:																		
Amusement buildings	39	18	46	53	41	58	61	18	12	74	85	91	98	50	62	66	64	77
Commercial garages	7	32	7	83	71	11	0	2	23	85	68	13	97	90	35	9	22	55
Gasoline and service stations	59	49	58	84	80	72	48	52	42	67	64	73	87	77	74	54	60	55
Office buildings	10	6	11	36	6	56	13	31	16	87	61	86	47	27	33	41	39	33
Stores and other mercantile buildings	33	42	30	65	42	66	19	31	26	69	67	76	57	86	87	61	58	69
Community buildings:																		
Educational buildings	75	66	37	74	60	66	22	34	76	90	81	82	97	80	52	82	76	68
Institutional buildings	[3]	8	73	41	25	[2]	0	7	0	11	70	52	100	8	82	11	67	31
Religious buildings	22	52	47	17	59	87	57	43	32	77	47	60	81	71	75	60	70	58
Industrial buildings	45	51	57	25	66	63	30	39	33	96	96	65	73	73	58	63	75	72
	Cleveland, Ohio			Columbus, Ohio			Denver, Colo.			Detroit, Mich.			Indianapolis, Ind.			Los Angeles, Calif.		
Housing (new dwelling units)	91	91	92	77	74	62	65	64	67	89	92	92	80	75	72	73	77	71
Hotels, motels, tourist courts	8	58	90	15	76	100	100	25	38	45	36	40	74	3	23	38	63	74
Commercial buildings:																		
Amusement buildings	84	87	27	1	70	25	90	60	87	13	50	24	25	30	80	91	68	81
Commercial garages	30	34	69	2	44	6	3	16	39	16	6	21	8	2	9	26	65	68
Gasoline and service stations	75	71	65	65	46	63	42	55	71	65	73	73	60	59	49	59	66	68
Office buildings	53	33	30	22	12	12	47	57	9	91	50	75	1	27	72	43	36	37
Stores and other mercantile buildings	43	61	79	33	77	58	29	20	27	74	75	82	43	49	47	65	77	63
Community buildings:																		
Educational buildings	71	54	82	14	40	56	47	60	37	62	72	90	29	82	54	47	75	85
Institutional buildings	14	19	29	0	6	[2]	1	9	14	60	77	59	9	[3]	0	69	35	85
Religious buildings	87	87	74	28	77	47	37	59	22	59	60	63	82	59	65	62	76	70
Industrial buildings	62	50	61	29	76	46	15	53	69	84	67	86	66	74	82	83	84	89
	Memphis, Tenn.			Miami, Fla.			Milwaukee, Wis.			New York-northeastern New Jersey			Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.			Phoenix, Ariz.		
Housing (new dwelling units)	42	57	57	85	88	88	51	60	51	74	75	76	71	81	74	90	91	83
Hotels, motels, tourist courts	0	74	0	99	97	57	18	13	21	51	80	78	82	98	100	52	25	76
Commercial buildings	64	32	10															
Amusement buildings	[4]	[4]	[4]	76	69	81	26	17	20	78	89	75	100	12	58	72	91	67
Commercial garages	[4]	[4]	[4]	99	60	1	51	6	18	42	36	62	0	24	0	62	14	37
Gasoline and service stations	[4]	[4]	[4]	64	74	74	51	51	61	70	74	74	89	65	38	96	87	68
Office buildings	[4]	[4]	6	22	59	27	10	6	14	25	20	17	7	12	2	23	33	47
Stores and other mercantile buildings	[4]	[4]	[4]	54	63	74	41	42	34	77	86	78	54	38	63	72	44	49
Community buildings:																		
Educational buildings	0	38	45	82	85	95	70	42	29	41	35	37	17	13	30	92	78	64
Institutional buildings	13	100	0	27	83	53	1	15	53	63	37	14	86	0	0	0	0	7
Religious buildings	44	49	18	85	47	74	29	50	30	71	68	62	70	28	51	71	79	59
Industrial buildings	[4]	[4]	[4]	83	95	94	67	46	34	83	90	86	52	21	27	87	39	81
	Rochester, N. Y.			Salt Lake City, Utah			San Diego, Calif.			San Francisco–Oakland, Calif.			Seattle, Wash.			Washington, D. C.		
Housing (new dwelling units)	93	93	94	78	75	78	46	45	49	86	89	87	63	69	63	90	92	86
Hotels, motels, tourist courts	49	100	100	5	100	1	15	27	95	31	65	44	35	48	6	100	100	100
Commercial buildings:																		
Amusement buildings	4	80	71	29	0	7	69	48	43	33	47	13	10	38	64	56	100	94
Commercial garages	93	1	48	0	[3]	27	68	62	75	52	45	35	2	9	20	67	27	27
Gasoline and service stations	86	82	63	43	38	56	44	48	72	76	78	77	52	50	58	85	86	79
Office buildings	15	13	7	[3]	3	2	37	40	23	55	38	48	35	16	15	5	43	41
Stores and other mercantile buildings	73	59	82	19	70	92	37	54	41	77	71	76	49	46	61	90	74	87
Community buildings:																		
Educational buildings	43	86	88	29	100	75	59	39	30	79	76	81	59	74	43	76	69	79
Institutional buildings	0	93	0	31	[3]	0	34	40	57	82	40	26	10	29	8	15	96	32
Religious buildings	74	53	82	77	95	69	40	62	45	65	81	48	64	34	49	58	34	65
Industrial buildings	5	24	47	53	1	21	62	68	32	58	83	88	24	11	78	40	99	81

[1] Based primarily on reports of local building permits issued, but includes an estimate for building in the nonpermit-issuing parts of these areas.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.
[3] No building of this type reported in the year shown.
[4] Included with commercial buildings for which no breakdown was available.

than the commercial garages of downtown.[7] The latter were often multistory structures, many of them with costly lift equipment and concrete and steel construction. Structures offering transient accommodations, such as hotels, and tourist courts and motels, although more numerous in the suburbs where the motel and tourist-court type of buildings prevailed, were much more expensive on the average in the metropolitan core, where relatively elaborate hotels were being built.

In the case of residential structures, single-family dwellings predominated everywhere—in the central cities as well as the suburbs—and showed a somewhat higher average cost in the suburbs than in town. However, apartment buildings, more numerous in the central cities than the suburbs, were usually larger and more likely to be of the luxury type in the metropolitan-area core than in the ring. Many of the city apartments were high-rise elevator structures with hundreds of units. They were often of reinforced concrete construction, and had other expensive structural features, including various associated facilities, such as garages, enclosed recreational space, and sometimes stores and restaurants. In contrast, less expensive, walkup garden apartments prevailed in the suburbs. The average valuation of the city apartment structures, as reported on permit applications, was almost twice the average for the suburban apartment buildings in both 1955 and 1956.

The Suburbs

The forceful suburban pull on industry and housing is readily apparent from the data on building-permit activity, which show that about 70 percent of the dwelling units and their valuation, and almost that much of the new industrial building (both structures and value), were scheduled for construction outside of the metropolitan centers in 1954–56. These were the most suburban of all types of new building construction in the metropolitan areas during that period. They were followed, in degree of suburban construction, by schools and shopping facilities, which serve the new and expanding communities. About 60 percent of the latter types of metropolitan-area building contruction were destined for the suburbs. The more suburban types of new construction—housing, industrial plants, stores, and schools—plus some community-type facilities,

[7] The average permit valuation during 1956 was about $47,000 for city facilities and $20,000 for those in the suburbs.

TABLE 3.—*Suburban distribution of new dwelling units in 24 selected metropolitan areas, 1954–56* [1]

Metropolitan area	Percent of new dwelling units in—														
	Entire area	Central city	Suburbs			Entire area	Central city	Suburbs			Entire area	Central city	Suburbs		
			Total	Satellite cities [2]	All other			Total	Satellite cities [2]	All other			Total	Satellite cities [2]	All other
	1954					1955					1956				
Atlanta, Ga.	100	35	65	8	57	100	27	73	8	65	100	24	76	8	68
Baltimore, Md.	100	24	76	47	29	100	24	76	39	37	100	17	83	1	82
Birmingham, Ala.	100	39	61	14	47	100	39	61	9	52	100	38	62	8	54
Boston, Mass.	100	6	94	70	24	100	7	93	67	26	100	6	94	68	26
Buffalo, N. Y.	100	12	88	62	26	100	9	91	61	30	100	19	81	54	27
Chicago, Ill.	100	25	75	26	49	100	29	71	22	49	100	24	76	22	54
Cleveland, Ohio	100	12	88	40	48	100	13	87	35	52	100	12	88	31	57
Columbus, Ohio	100	26	74	1	74	100	30	70	1	69	100	42	58	1	57
Denver, Colo.	100	43	57	9	48	100	41	59	7	52	100	38	62	6	56
Detroit, Mich.	100	12	88	61	27	100	9	91	62	29	100	9	91	57	34
Indianapolis, Ind.	100	24	76	[3]	76	100	30	70	[3]	70	100	37	63	[3]	63
Los Angeles, Calif.	100	27	73	28	45	100	23	77	29	48	100	30	70	27	43
Memphis, Tenn.	100	60	40	[3]	40	100	46	54	[3]	54	100	48	52	[3]	52
Miami, Fla.	100	22	78	19	60	100	16	84	23	61	100	16	84	22	62
Milwaukee, Wis.	100	55	45	21	24	100	48	52	20	32	100	55	45	15	30
New York–northeastern New Jersey	100	30	70	48	21	100	32	68	45	23	100	32	68	43	25
Norfolk–Portsmouth, Va.	100	21	79	3	76	100	19	81	3	77	100	24	76	3	73
Phoenix, Ariz.	100	11	89	5	84	100	11	89	5	84	100	17	83	4	79
Rochester, N. Y.	100	9	91	45	46	100	8	92	44	48	100	12	88	46	42
Salt Lake City, Utah	100	22	78	[3]	78	100	23	77	[3]	77	100	20	80	[3]	80
San Diego, Calif.	100	53	47	16	31	100	53	47	16	31	100	52	48	13	35
San Francisco–Oakland, Calif.	100	14	86	35	51	100	11	89	37	51	100	13	87	39	48
Seattle, Wash.	100	37	63	2	62	100	34	66	1	65	100	41	59	2	57
Washington, D. C.	100	12	88	[4]	[4]	100	12	88	[4]	[4]	100	17	83	[4]	[4]

[1] Based primarily on reports of local building permits issued, but includes an estimate for new housing in the nonpermit-issuing parts of these areas.
[2] Cities or townships of 10,000 population or more.
[3] No satellite cities.
[4] Data not available.

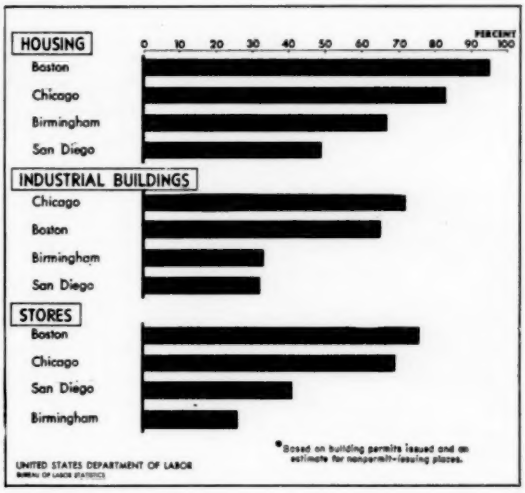
NOTE.—Because of rounding, the percentages do not necessarily add to totals.

such as religious and institutional buildings, have drifted generally toward increased suburbanization since 1954, in terms of the number of structures built.[8]

Among these types of buildings, both shopping and industrial facilities have shown a rise since 1954 in the relative value of suburban structures, compared with those of the central city. In the case of shopping facilities, this reflects in part the widespread construction, particularly in 1956, of regional and community shopping centers, many of which include large branch department stores, as well as supermarkets and numerous associated shops of substantial size. The rising average cost of new industrial plants in the suburbs, relative to those in the central city, results to some extent from the requirements of the larger plants (especially those with advanced technology and associated byproduct manufacture) for sizable parcels of land, which are not generally available or would be prohibitively expensive in central cities.

Metropolitan areas as a whole, as distinguished from the nonmetropolitan, continue to attract industry. According to the 1954 Census of Manufactures, the gain since 1947 in manufacturing employment and value added in the metropolitan area of most States was equal to or more than the gain in the nonmetropolitan area. These data, plus the 1954–56 building statistics, appear to confirm the view that industry in the maturing economy tends to be urban- and market-oriented, rather than material-oriented.[9] The figures suggest, in fact, that industrial enterprises are emphasizing convenience to labor supply, markets, and services as much as the need for extensive acreage, since the latter could be obtained more readily in nonmetropolitan places.

Suburban Building as Percent of Metropolitan-Area Building-Permit Valuation Total,* 4 Selected Areas, 1956



Variations Among Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan areas vary widely in the degree to which each reflects the general pattern of suburbanization or centralization in building construction. Individual areas sometimes run counter to the general tendency, and they differ greatly among themselves in the kinds and degree of suburbanization. (See table 2 and chart.)

This comes as no surprise. Studies of factors in the growth and suburbanization of metropolitan population have revealed that a substantial amount of the variance between areas remains unexplained by any grouping of specific variables, such as population density, distance to nearest Standard Metropolitan Area, or size of SMA. Further, the studies indicate that much of the unexplained variation results from unique features or accidental events, such as the economic development of the area; zoning and other administrative conditions; special topographical characteristics; and the degree to which and ease by which territory is annexed by the central city.[10] Some explanations are obvious; for example, in the Miami metropolitan area, contrary

[8] Continuing annexations to central cities affect the trend in suburban building. If boundaries had remained fixed over the 1954–56 period studied, the amount of suburban building would have appeared greater, year by year. According to the annual Municipal Year Book (issues of 1955 and 1956), about 188 square miles were annexed in 1954 and 1955, and 169,000 population added by almost all cities of 50,000 or more population, which form the nuclei of the metropolitan areas. See Municipal Year Book, Chicago, International City Managers' Association, 1955 (pp. 50–51), and the same, 1956 (pp. 43–44).

[9] John R. P. Friedmann, op. cit. (p. 221). "The evolution of regional structures to greater 'maturity,' marked by increasing specialization and greater interdependence of activities, is the result of a process of economic development that tends to proceed from an emphasis on resource-based to market-based activities. This is another way of saying that economic development in a region leads from a *dispersed* structure to the concentration of activities. This shift in the locational structure of a developing economy is evident not only in the spectacular rise of service activities, but is also apparent from an analysis of the locational requirements of new industrialization."

[10] See Donald J. Bogue and Dorothy L. Harris, Comparative Population and Urban Research via Multiple Regression and Covariance Analysis, Miami University (Oxford, Ohio), Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, and University of Chicago, Population Research and Training Center, 1954 (pp. 38–39); and Evelyn M. Kitagawa and Donald J. Bogue, op. cit. (p. 32 and chs. VII and VIII).

TABLE 4.—*Suburbanization of new housing and population, and*

Standard metropolitan area (as defined in 1950 Population Census)	Rate of suburban housing activity, 1954–56 [1]	Level of population suburbanization [2]	Influences on suburbanization [3]							
			Population increase, 1940–50 (percent)	Population per sq. mi. (density) of central city, 1950 (hundreds)	Population, 1940 (hundreds of thousands)	Industrialization: Manufacturing employment as a percent of—		Age of area (decades) [4]	Percent of ring population in rural areas, 1950	Population increase of the ring, 1930–40 (percent)
						Employed labor force, 1940	Nonagricultural workers, 1956			
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Atlanta, Ga	69	Medium	30	90	5	19	26	7	66	26
Baltimore, Md	81	High	23	121	11	31	33	14	82	25
Birmingham, Ala	67	Medium	22	50	5	26	32	5	67	12
Boston, Mass	94	High	8	145	27	31	29	13	10	3
Buffalo, N. Y	87	High	14	147	10	38	46	10	51	13
Chicago, Ill	80	High	14	174	48	35	39	10	24	10
Cleveland, Ohio	92	High	16	122	13	38	(*)	9	12	14
Columbus, Ohio	71	Medium	30	95	4	23	(*)	8	70	17
Denver, Colo	65	Medium	38	62	4	15	18	7	70	32
Detroit, Mich	91	Medium	27	132	24	48	45	9	37	24
Indianapolis, Ind	76	Medium	20	77	5	29	38	8	91	26
Los Angeles, Calif	74	Medium	50	44	29	19	35	7	39	30
Memphis, Tenn	51	Medium	35	38	4	18	24	7	95	22
Miami, Fla	88	Low	85	73	3	7	13	3	48	196
Milwaukee, Wis	54	High	14	127	8	39	45	9	39	22
New York–northeastern New Jersey	75	High	11	245	117	28	32	16	27	10
Norfolk–Portsmouth, Va	76	Medium	72	76	3	21	10	5	87	18
Phoenix, Ariz	88	Low	78	62	2	7	17	2	81	17
Rochester, N. Y	93	High	11	92	4	41	51	9	67	18
Salt Lake City, Utah	77	Medium	30	34	2	14	15	6	75	15
San Diego, Calif	47	Medium	92	34	3	11	28	4	61	40
San Francisco–Oakland, Calif	87	Medium	53	119	15	21	21	10	36	22
Seattle, Wash	65	Medium	45	66	5	20	30	6	87	40
Washington, D. C	90	Medium	51	131	10	7	4	10	56	64

[1] Percent of all dwelling units authorized in the Standard Metropolitan Area (SMA) during 1954, 1955, and 1956, for construction outside the central city or cities.

[2] Rating of the SMA in terms of placement among the 24 SMA's for the influencing features shown: *High*—Ranked among the highest 3 of the 24 SMA's in degree of suburbanization, for some influences shown in cols. 1–8, and ranked high for some influences shown in cols. 9–14, resulting in a high score for at least 5 influencing features. *Low*—Ranked among the lowest 3 of the 24 SMA's in degree of suburbanization, for some influences shown in cols. 1–8, and ranked low for some influences shown in cols. 9–14, resulting in a low score for at least 5 influencing features. *Medium*—Ranked high or low for fewer than 5 influencing features.

[3] Interpretation of high and low suburbanization:

Column	*High suburbanization*	*Low suburbanization*
1–6	Largest numbers	Smallest numbers.
7–8	Lowest percentages	Highest percentages.
9	North	South.
10	500,000–1,000,000 population	Under 100,000 population.
11	As shown	As shown.
12	Within 50 miles	100 miles or more.
13	Coast	Other than water location.
14	As shown	As shown.

to most others, the costlier amusement buildings were scheduled for Miami's nationally popular suburb—Miami Beach.

By and large, however, one or two features alone do little to explain the variation between areas, for example, population density or central-city annexations. As an illustration, Milwaukee and Phoenix cities since 1950 have annexed fairly sizable territories of relatively low population density, so that one would expect a relatively lower rate of suburban building activity in these metropolitan areas than in most others. The rate for housing and industrial plants—the most suburban types of building—is somewhat lower than average in Milwaukee, but it is higher than average in Phoenix (table 2). Denver, where a large annexation by the central city in the early part of the century and severe limitations on water supply in the suburbs have maintained the central city's dominance, shows somewhat less suburban building than most of the other 23 areas for which data are available.[11] However, San Diego showed even less building in the suburbs than Denver, for diverse reasons, including the comparatively low population density of the central city, lower than for any of the metropolitan areas studied except Salt Lake City. Salt Lake City, with a central-city density as low as San Diego's, showed relatively much more suburban dwelling-unit construction than San Diego and more than in Seattle, where the density of the central city was appreciably greater.

The greatest degree of uniformity in building pattern among metropolitan areas shows up in the suburban and fringe tendency of new housing. Of the 24 areas for which building activity estimates are now published, San Diego was the only one in which more new dwelling units were constructed in the central city than outside during

[11] Evelyn M. Kitagawa and Donald J. Bogue, op. cit. (pp. 88–89).

influencing factors in 24 selected metropolitan areas

Influences on suburbanization [1]—Continued						Level of population suburbanization [2]	Rate of suburban housing activity, 1954–56 [3]	Standard metropolitan area (as defined in 1950 Population Census)
Regional location	Size of central city, 1940–50	Average annual rate of central city growth, 1900–50	Distance of central city from nearest central city (miles)	Geographic feature	Direction of industrial relocation [4]			
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
South	250,000–500,000	Medium	50–100	Other	Decentralizing	Medium	69	Atlanta, Ga.
South	500,000–1,000,000	Low	Within 50	Coast	Decentralizing	High	81	Baltimore, Md.
South	250,000–500,000	High	50–100	Other	No clear trend	Medium	67	Birmingham, Ala.
North	500,000–1,000,000	Low	Within 50	Coast	[5]	High	94	Boston, Mass.
North	500,000–1,000,000	Low	50–100	Coast	Decentralizing	High	87	Buffalo, N. Y.
North	1,000,000 and over	Low	50–100	Coast	Decentralizing	High	80	Chicago, Ill.
North	500,000–1,000,000	Medium	Within 50	Coast	Decentralizing	High	92	Cleveland, Ohio
North	250,000–500,000	Medium	Within 50	Other	Decentralizing	Medium	71	Columbus, Ohio
West	[5]	[5]	100 or more	Other	[5]	Medium	65	Denver, Colo.
North	1,000,000 and over	High	50–100	Coast	No clear trend	Medium	91	Detroit, Mich.
North	250,000–500,000	Medium	50–100	Other	Decentralizing	Medium	76	Indianapolis, Ind.
West	1,000,000 and over	High	50–100	Coast	Decentralizing	Medium	74	Los Angeles, Calif.
South	250,000–500,000	Medium	100 or more	River	No clear trend	Medium	51	Memphis, Tenn.
South	[5]	[5]	100 or more	Coast	[5]	Low	88	Miami, Fla.
North	500,000–1,000,000	Medium	Within 50	Coast	Decentralizing	High	54	Milwaukee, Wis.
North	1,000,000 and over	Medium	50–100	Coast	Decentralizing	High	75	New York-northeastern New Jersey.
South	100,000–250,000	High	50–100	Coast	No clear trend	Medium	76	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
West	Under 100,000	High	100 or more	Other	Decentralizing	Low	88	Phoenix, Ariz.
North	250,000–500,000	Low	50–100	Coast	No clear trend	High	93	Rochester, N. Y.
West	100,000–250,000	Medium	Within 50	Other	Decentralizing	Medium	77	Salt Lake City, Utah.
West	[5]	[5]	100 or more	Coast	[5]	Medium	47	San Diego, Calif.
West	500,000–1,000,000	Medium	Within 50	Coast	Decentralizing	Medium	87	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.
West	[5]	[5]	Within 50	Coast	[5]	Medium	65	Seattle, Wash.
South	500,000–1,000,000	Medium	Within 50	River	No clear trend	Medium	90	Washington, D. C.

Footnotes—Continued

[1] Number of decades the area has had a central city of 50,000 or more population.

[2] Based on changes in the percentage distribution of place of employment of production workers in manufacturing as between central city and ring, 1900–50.

[5] Not available.

SOURCE: Data for cols. 1–4 and 6–8 from Donald J. Bogue and Dorothy L. Harris, op. cit. (app. B); for citation, see text footnote 10. Data for col. 5 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for cols. 9–14, from Amos H. Hawley, op. cit. (app. table 1); for citation, see text footnote 2.

each of the years 1954–56 (table 3). In the other areas, with few exceptions, not only was more residential building outside the central cities, but generally more took place in the less thickly settled parts of the metropolitan area than in either the central cities or the satellite cities—cities other than the central cities, having 10,000 population or more in 1950. Nevertheless, there was great variation in the degree to which these tendencies were evident among the areas studied.

It would be reasonable to suppose that a combination of known influencing factors could go far toward explaining the differences between metropolitan areas in the extent of their central city and suburban building construction. A simple test of this thesis was made by relating the extent of suburban housing activity to the factors which Bogue and Harris [12] and Hawley [13] concluded were conducive to a high degree of population suburbanization. Housing was used since it is the type of building most closely related to population movements, and the same factors tend to influence both population and housing.

According to the above authorities, the following factors have been conducive to rapid suburbanization:

1. Rapid rate of population growth, 1940–50.
2. Densely inhabited central city.
3. Relatively small population in 1940.
4. Highly industrialized in 1940.
5. Highly industrialized currently.
6. Old, in terms of decades in existence as a metropolitan-size area.
7. Metropolitan ring predominantly urban.
8. Low degree of previous suburbanization.
9. Located in the north.
10. Central city with 500,000–1,000,000 population.
11. Low average annual rate of central-city population growth, 1900–50.
12. Central city within 50 miles of other central cities.
13. Central city at sea or lake coast location.
14. Industry decentralizing, 1900–50.

[12] Op. cit.
[13] Op. cit.

Among the 24 metropolitan areas for which building data are available, the 3 ranking first (high) and last (low) with respect to the first 8 influencing factors listed (numbered cols. 1–8, table 4), as well as all those showing high and low scores in the last 6 (cols. 9–14, table 4) were identified. The areas with high or low scores for at least five of the influencing features were rated as having the highest or lowest level of population suburbanization (high or low in table 4) among the areas studied. All other areas were rated medium.

When the scores for population suburbanization are compared with the rate of suburban housing activity in 1954–56 (percent of the permit valuation of new dwelling units in the suburbs), some startling deviations as well as some close correlations are found. Population suburbanization was highest for Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Rochester. The rate of suburban housing activity in 1954–56 was correspondingly high in Boston, Cleveland, and Rochester, but in Baltimore and Milwaukee, ranked below that of many of the other metropolitan areas. In fact, Milwaukee, where annexations to the central city have been substantial, showed the third lowest rate of suburban housing activity among the 24 metropolitan areas studied.

Miami and Phoenix ranked lowest among the 24 areas in population suburbanization, yet both rated fairly high in suburban housing (among the first 8). It is obvious that a complex and massive amount of information about each area is required in order to explain the variations in suburban building between individual areas—more information than it is feasible to obtain. However, regardless of the reasons for differences, it is useful to have a measure of them, as well as a quantification of the volume, kinds, and direction of building within each area, as a tool in economic and social research and community planning.

The 16th Convention of the United Automobile Workers

HARRY P. COHANY*

SIGNIFICANT structural and constitutional changes granting skilled workers and white-collar groups special bargaining rights, the establishment of a Public Review Board to insure high ethical standards within the union, and a demand for a shorter workweek with increased take-home pay, were the highlights of the 16th biennial convention of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), held in Atlantic City, April 7 through April 12. The 2,799 delegates representing 969 local unions in the United States and Canada also voted overwhelmingly to increase monthly dues and to raise the salaries of union officials, and expressed confidence in their present leadership.

Although issues relating to collective bargaining in 1958, when major contracts are due to expire in the aircraft, automobile, and agricultural implements industry, provided the background for many of the resolutions and discussions, the union decided not to formulate specific contract demands at this time. Rather, this is to be the task of a special convention to be held January 1958.

Membership in the UAW, President Walter P. Reuther informed the convention, showed little change as against previous years, despite severe layoffs in 1956 and unemployment resulting from automation and other technological advances. Average monthly dues-paying membership for 1956 was 1,320,513. This figure does not include members in good standing who are exempt from dues payments, such as 65,000 retired workers and those on layoff or strike. The addition of these groups brings present membership to about 1.5 million. In the 2 years since the last convention, the union won collective bargaining rights in 468 plants, covering approximately 65,000 workers.

Skilled Trades Program

In a historic action which marked a departure from orthodox industrial unionism, the delegates approved amendments to the constitution granting skilled trades workers, office employees, technicians, and engineers direct representation on local and national bargaining committees. This new policy, commonly known as the Skilled Trades Program, was in large measure the result of dissatisfaction among the tool and die makers with 1955 contract settlements in the automobile industry. In essence, the new program permits these groups to negotiate supplementary agreements dealing with their special problems, with the right to accept or reject such supplementary agreements. They, as well as production workers, would continue to vote on the master agreement covering matters pertaining to all workers in the bargaining unit. Furthermore, "under prescribed circumstances with proper safeguards," workers covered by supplementary agreements would also have the right to take independent strike action. This policy, it was emphasized, would not be applied mechanically, but would only be put into effect in those circumstances where there are sufficient numbers of workers in these groups, and only after careful review by the International Executive Board.

President Reuther and Vice President Leonard Woodcock, who strongly supported the Skilled Trades Program, pointed out that this was not a return to craft unionism. Rather, it was a necessary refinement of industrial unionism designed to meet new problems while at the same time permitting the union to exert greater leverage in collective bargaining. "The power of industrial unionism is strengthened, not weakened, by its capacity to mobilize the special interests and the particular strength of all groups of workers, while uniting them in one organization."

A minority report on this resolution expressed particular apprehension over the matter of strike rights granted to skilled and other groups. To give small groups the right to strike without ratification by the entire membership of a local union, the minority report said, "will only breach the gap that now exists between skilled and production workers." To this and similar questions from the

*Of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

floor, the union's leadership replied that the new program did not represent an exact blueprint. Just how matters would be handled in particular situations would, to a large extent, be determined by the facts and needs of the case under consideration.

The new policy, it was repeatedly pointed out, would not only retain the loyalty of skilled workers, but would also greatly assist in organizing clerical employees, technicians, and engineers. In the past, the UAW has been successful in organizing only a relatively small number of white-collar workers, largely in the Chrysler Corp. and the International Harvester Co. At the present time, the union claims among its membership approximately 200,000 skilled tradesmen and more than 80,000 white-collar workers. The convention was told that the substantial shifts in the occupational composition of the labor force, bringing about a decline in the proportion of production workers and an increase in the proportion of white-collar workers, make it imperative that the union intensify its efforts among these workers or else become "an increasingly less effective force." [1]

Another resolution urging that the 1958 collective bargaining proposals include a demand for expanded apprenticeship programs was adopted. Under this recommendation, present apprenticeship ratios would be increased, as would qualifying age limits for production workers already in the industry (present age limits for apprentices coming into the industry were to be retained). In this fashion, it is hoped, displaced production workers will be able to transfer to apprenticeable trades with appropriate credit given for previous work experience. It was made clear to the delegates that this proposal, a matter of vital concern to production workers faced with loss of job because of spreading automation, could become effective only if skilled workers remained in the union. This resolution had the unanimous support of the UAW's Skilled Trades National Conference.

1958 Collective Bargaining Demands

Although specific collective bargaining demands are going to be formulated at a special convention in January 1958, resolutions adopted at this convention and statements made by President Reuther clearly indicated that a shorter workweek with increased take-home pay would head the union's list of demands when major contracts expire in mid-1958 in the automobile, farm equipment, and aircraft industries. With the 1955 achievement of supplementary unemployment benefit (SUB) plans in the background,[2] it was evident that the UAW expected to press forward its proposal for a shorter workweek.

Enormous advances in technology, President Reuther's report to the convention claimed, make it possible to move toward greater industrial production and greater leisure. The report warned that rapid introduction of automation would lead to widespread unemployment unless working hours were reduced and purchasing power was expanded to achieve a full-employment, full-production economy. The resolution on this subject did not specify whether the union would seek a shorter workweek or shorter workdays, nor the number of weekly hours to be sought, but President Reuther indicated that sentiment among the membership appeared to favor a reduction in the number of days worked. "The timing of reduction in work hours is not an arbitrary decision that either management or labor can make," the union's president pointed out. "It must of necessity flow from the economic facts as they relate to our technology. In some industries, where technology advances more rapidly, the reduction in work hours will come more quickly."

The resolution further proposed the establishment of a joint union-management committee [3] to explore the full implications of a shorter workweek and thus to "facilitate a more rational and intelligent approach at the bargaining table in 1958." A comprehensive educational and public relations program for the membership and public at large was also authorized to implement this new demand.

Another issue which may loom large in 1958 negotiations is the matter of unemployment resulting from plant relocations. To reap the full benefits of automation, the president's report to the convention stated, many corporations have in

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[1] In this connection, the establishment by the UAW of an Aircraft and Avionics Engineering Council in February 1957 should be noted. Its purpose is "to enable members of the engineering profession in the aviation industry to affiliate with a council that will preserve their identification."

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 907).

[3] President Reuther invited, by letter, six companies to serve on the joint committee. Some of the companies had turned down the UAW suggestion by the time this issue went to press.

recent years built new and more efficient plants closer to market outlets, thereby abandoning old plants in traditional production centers (notably the Detroit area). While the union recognized that some plant movement is inevitable, it proposed the following five-point program to protect displaced workers: (1) displaced workers to be permitted to transfer to new locations with full seniority rights, (2) contract standards in effect in the old plant to be in effect in the new plant, (3) all expenses, including economic losses, incurred by the worker in moving himself and his family to be met by the employer, (4) a worker who for personal reasons elects not to transfer to be paid a severance allowance, and (5) areawide seniority agreements to be established in multiplant operations. Adoption of these proposals, the union feels, would "cause more of the total costs involved in plant movement to be reflected on the books of the corporations." Consequently, "it would become financially desirable for them to find ways to continue operations in present locations, even if that involved some outlays for modernizing or reconstructing obsolete plants."

Other 1958 collective bargaining demands will include higher benefit payments under SUB plans as well as extension of such benefits from 26 to 52 weeks, improvements in hospital-medical insurance programs, and liberalization of pension agreements, particularly provisions on vesting rights and eligibility rules. Matters relating to the setting of production standards are also likely to come in for prolonged discussion. To respond more quickly to new conditions brought about by technological changes, the convention urged that future agreements be limited to 2 years' duration.

Other Union Affairs

Public Review Board. The convention, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted a recommendation of the International Executive Board to establish a Public Review Board in order to insure high ethical standards in the international union and its subordinate bodies.[4] As specified in the amended constitution, the Board is empowered to conduct investigations, hold hearings, and make findings on matters of alleged violations of any ethical practices codes of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations or any additional codes which may be approved by the UAW. In addition, the Board is authorized to make final and binding decisions on appeals by members who have been accused of violating the union's constitution or regulations. Previously, a union member so accused had the right to carry his final appeal to the biennial convention. This provision remains unchanged, but a member may now elect the alternative of going before the Public Review Board.

Members who have complaints against local unions or the international union may, where the facts so warrant, appeal directly to the Board. The only subjects excluded from its jurisdiction are collective bargaining policies of the union and the handling of plant grievances, unless it is alleged that a grievance was not properly handled because of fraud, discrimination, or collusion with management. In cases where charges are made in bad faith or with malicious intent, the Board may fine accusers not less than $100 and not more than $500, and/or suspend them from membership for not less than 3 months.

The constitutional amendments provide for the Board to issue a yearly report on all investigations and appeals, such report to be made available to all members and to the public. The 7 members of the Board are to hold office for 2-year terms and are subject to approval by the international convention.[5] As for compensation, the amendment merely specifies that it shall be "reasonable."

Trial Procedure. To further protect the rights of accused members, the convention amended the constitution to provide for local union trial committees to be selected by lot. In the past, trial committees were elected at local meetings, and it was felt that trials were at times subject to the pressures of electioneering.

Dues and Salary Increases. After a 3-hour debate, in large part due to President Reuther's insistence that opposition spokesmen have a chance to put their views before the convention, the delegates overwhelmingly approved a 50-cent monthly dues

[4] A similar body has for some time been operative in the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

[5] At the present time, the Board consists of 6 members: Monsignor George C. Higgins, Director, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.; Rabbi Morris Adler, Detroit; Dr. Clark Kerr, Chancellor, University of California, Berkeley; Dr. Edwin Witte, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Judge Wade H. McCree, Wayne County Circuit Court, Detroit; and Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Washington, D. C. The seventh member will be chosen by the International Executive Board from a list of names submitted by the other members of the Public Review Board.

increase from a minimum of $2.50 to $3.[6] The increase will be divided equally between the international and the local to which dues are paid. A well-organized informational campaign had preceded the administration's proposal to increase dues. This, undoubtedly, was a lesson learned from the experiences of several other unions, which recently encountered strong opposition to proposals to increase dues. Early in 1957, every UAW member received a pamphlet which in nontechnical language explained the union's financial position and the need for additional funds. The pamphlet also made it clear that even after the 50-cent increase UAW dues would still be lower than those of other major unions.

Speaking in support of the increase, the union's secretary-treasurer, Emil Mazey, drew attention to the findings of a special rank-and-file advisory committee established after the 1955 convention to study the financial needs of the union. Thirteen members of this committee recommended a 50-cent increase; 7 members recommended $1. The union's general fund, Mr. Mazey noted, showed a decrease of $1,291,000, and the strike fund, now at $22,397,000, showed a decline of $4,347,000 since December 1955.[7] The secretary-treasurer also related the magnitude of the gains won in collective bargaining since 1951, the date of the previous dues increase, to the proposed increase.

The opposition to the dues increase came in large part from delegates who felt that additional funds should be used to strengthen the strike fund. A demand for a rollcall vote was defeated when it failed to muster the 800 delegates necessary under convention rules.

Forty-one cents of the $1.50 per capita tax to the international union are to be allocated, according to the constitution, to special funds as follows:

$0.25, international strike fund.
.05, publication of UAW newspaper.
.03, education fund.
.01, fair practices and antidiscrimination fund.
.01, recreation fund.
.05, special citizenship fund.
.01, retired members' fund.

Constitutional amendments increasing the salaries of the union's top officers were approved after brief discussion. The president's salary was raised from $18,000 to $22,000, and the secretary-treasurer's, from $14,000 to $18,000. Vice presidents were voted a $4,000 increase, bringing their salaries to $16,500. Other members of the Executive Board went from $10,000 to $12,500. For the union's officers, this was the first salary increase since 1953.

Election of Officers. As expected, all general officers were reelected by unanimous ballot. Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, was nominated to oppose President Reuther, but he declined to run. Nineteen administration-backed candidates were elected to the other seats on the International Executive Board, 14 by acclamation.[8]

Other Constitutional Changes. In other actions relating to union matters, the convention approved a constitutional amendment which changed the term of local union officers from 1 to 2 years. A similar proposal had been tabled at the 1955 convention. Provision was also made for the suspension or expulsion of union members who advocate the supplanting of the UAW as the recognized bargaining agent. A suspended member shall also be ineligible for elective or appointive positions. The biennial convention, previously held in May, will convene in October 1959. In view of the changing industrial composition of the union's membership, its monthly publication United Automobile Worker will now be called Solidarity.

National Affairs

The convention adopted a number of resolutions dealing with broad social, economic, and political issues. To maintain a full employment economy, Congress was urged to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 and greatly extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and to take action which would require substantial improvements in amount, duration, and coverage of State unemployment compensation benefits. Higher benefit levels under workmen's compensation laws were advocated. Reaffirming its traditional interest in farm problems, the UAW came out strongly in favor of farm price supports

[6] Under the union's constitution, local unions have the right to set higher dues. A report to the convention indicated that 279 local unions had availed themselves of this right, setting dues from $2.75 to $5.

[7] The dues change amendment also repealed a previous constitutional amendment which permitted the International Executive Board to increase dues to $3.50 any time the strike fund fell below $20 million.

[8] Only one replacement was made. E. T. Michael, Region 8, was elected to fill a vacancy left by Norman Seaton who declined to run.

on all crops and products to 90 percent of parity to bolster farm buying power for industrial goods. The convention proposed liberalized veterans' benefits and expanded Federal slum clearance and housing programs.

On the Taft-Hartley Act, the UAW called on all AFL–CIO affiliates to intensify efforts leading to its repeal. However, realizing that the act may still be in effect for some time to come, the union proposed numerous amendments and the "elimination of the promanagement bias of the National Labor Relations Board." Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits States to outlaw union-shop agreements came in for particular attention. To eliminate such "right to work" laws in the 18 States [9] where they already exist and to prevent such legislation from spreading to other areas would require, it was emphasized, greater political participation by the members.

[9] In addition, Louisiana has such a law applying to agricultural workers.

Convention Visitors

Trade union delegations from at least 14 countries attended the convention. Charles Saenz-Pena brought fraternal greetings from the Bolivian labor movement, and Michael Pissas, those of the Cyprus Workers' Confederation. A brief speech by Anna Kethly, Hungarian Minister of State and delegate to the United Nations under the Nagy government, preceded the launching of a worldwide petition demanding that the United Nations Assembly investigate recent events in Hungary. The convention also heard speeches by George Meany, president of the AFL–CIO, Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Others who addressed the delegates were labor leaders Al Hayes, president, International Association of Machinists; Joseph Beirne, president, Communications Workers of America; and David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Soviet Labor and the Question of Productivity

JERZY G. GLIKSMAN*

EXPERTS may disagree on the scope, significance, and perspectives of the post-Stalin metamorphoses in the Soviet Union. They all agree, however, that Soviet society is in flux and that recent developments have their roots not merely in a change of leadership and the political "thaw," but also in the new socioeconomic order that has emerged after a quarter of a century of enforced and extremely rapid industrialization. This article discusses certain recent changes in Soviet labor policy which the logic of this new order impelled the Soviet leadership to adopt.

The internal Soviet changes, as far as they go, do not alter the basic tenets of Soviet rule; they are only an attempt to adjust these tenets to the operating requirements of a modern industrial society. This is true of the reforms in the economic sphere, as well as the political. Recent economic reforms in the field of industrial relations are geared primarily to the basic problem of any modern economy—labor productivity.

Role of Productivity in Soviet Policy

The Soviet rulers have at all times insisted upon the supreme importance and urgency of improving the efficiency of labor in their country—by increasing labor productivity, lowering the cost of production, and improving the quality of the products. One cannot exaggerate the extent to which, year after year, these problems have preoccupied government, political, and trade union organs. There have been doctrinal as well as economic reasons for this preoccupation. Soviet theorists consider the productivity of labor an ideological litmus paper which can test the validity of one of the basic Marxist theories.

According to official theory, progress in the evolution of human society consists in the development of new social systems which are an improvement over their predecessors. The main criterion of improvement is the increasing productivity of labor. Private forms of ownership of the means of production and the capitalist methods of distribution are held to be incompatible with modern technical productive forces which are collective and social in character. This antagonism is regarded as a brake on the rise of labor productivity. But the antagonism disappears in the socialist system, under which—it is even claimed—there operates an economic "law" which insures a steady and rapid growth in the productivity of labor.[1] The socialist system will presumably create an abundance of goods which will constitute "the material-technical base" for the transition from socialism to communism, with its principle of distribution "according to needs." This vision of a Communist millenium, achieved through increased productivity of labor, constitutes one of the most important Soviet ideological dogmas.

Although the insistence on theoretical premises has never weakened, economic considerations were undoubtedly the chief and most important grounds for the great concern of the Soviet regime for higher labor efficiency. Labor productivity in pre-Revolutionary Russia was only a fraction of that in Western industrial countries. In the early period of the Revolution, it fell to a level which jeopardized even the physical survival of the population.[2] The task of relieving immediate distress was eased in the New Economic Policy period. But after the initiation in 1928 of the rapid industrialization drive, under the Five-Year Plans, success or failure in the field of productivity increasingly meant the success or failure of these plans.

Among the factors contributing to the growth of labor productivity, Soviet authorities assign first place to technological progress. The Soviet Union, it is estimated, is devoting more than a quarter of its gross national product to capital investment, with striking emphasis on heavy

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[1] Politicheskaia ekonomia, Uchebnik [Political Economy, A Textbook], Moscow, 1955 2d ed. (pp. 453–455).

[2] S. G. Strumilin, Zarabotki i proizvoditel'nost' truda v russkoi promyshlennosti v 1913–1922 [Wages and Productivity of Labor in Russian Industry, 1913–1922], Moscow, 1923 (p. 56).

industry.[3] Soviet industrial equipment, as a whole, has undoubtedly undergone vast changes since the initiation of the Five-Year Plans, when handwork and primitive technique prevailed. Exhortations to continuing rapid progress in technology and concern over incomplete mechanization and insufficient utilization of available machinery, are ever present in Soviet writings, speeches, and resolutions on economic problems. There is almost a deification of technology in the Soviet Union.

But the Soviet authorities have been aware that any increase in labor productivity would depend also upon the quality of labor. Improvement of the skills and of the educational and technical level of workers has thus been a continuous concern of the Soviet authorities. When one takes into consideration the really enormous task of training and adapting many millions of backward peasants to modern industry, the Soviet achievement in this respect is truly amazing, although the colossal social cost of this achievement should not be overlooked.

But the quality and quantity of a worker's output depend on much more than his training and skill; they depend, in the last analysis, on the human factor, on the worker's willingness to work. The simplest—and crudest—device for obtaining the worker's cooperation is to compel him to behave in a specified manner by the use of administrative rules and disciplinary laws. For many years the Soviet authorities sought, by imprisonment or partial deprivation of wages, to restrain labor turnover, absenteeism, lateness, and other violations of "labor discipline."[4] But the Soviet leaders seemed, at the same time, to be aware of the limitations of coercion, of the fact that improved performance could be attained only through a system of incentives.

No extensive Soviet studies on industrial psychology are available. The Soviet psychologists are, however, acquainted with the research in labor psychology conducted in the West, and particularly in the United States. Whereas they are very critical of it, they are willing to profit from it. A recent article in a Soviet journal of psychology points out the need to create a Soviet school of labor psychology.[5]

Devices for Improving Productivity, 1928–55

But even without an elaborate theoretical approach, the Soviet authorities have developed in practice the most diversified methods of influencing the economic behavior of Soviet workers. Among these are ideological, honorific, and material incentives.

Initial appeals of the Soviet Government for dedication to the good of the community and intensified effort toward the creation of a society in which social justice would prevail were not ineffective. But ideological incentives probably reached their peak of effectiveness during the First Five-Year Plan (1928–32). Since the late 1930's, disillusionment, loss of faith, and indifference have become widespread. Also, the attempts to evoke among the workers a sense of "ownership" with regard to the enterprises where they are employed can hardly be considered successful.

In spite of the limited tangible success of ideological and social incentives, the authorities have never abandoned this type of appeal. Their tenacity cannot be explained simply as an obstinate adherence to old, obsolete, and already vacuous ideological tenets. Without being a primary motivation, ideological incentives do affect some workers; once the workers have entered, for their own materialistic reasons, the course recommended by the authorities, they may rationalize their choice in accepting as their own the idealistic motivations suggested by the authorities.

Social incentives are supplemented by an elaborate system of prestige symbols and honorific distinctions (medals, titles, and so on), which are calculated to appeal to the common human need for approval, respect, and standing in the community. At the same time, the Soviet authorities foster and manipulate a moral pressure in the form of organized ridicule and condemnation directed against undesired behavior. The press, radio, television, workers' meetings, and other media of publicity are used for this purpose. If, in recent years, the actual effect of these methods on the

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[3] Abram Bergson and Hans Heyman, Jr., Soviet National Income and Product, 1940–48, New York, Columbia University Press, 1954 (p. 105); U. S. Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, Trends in Economic Growth. Prepared for the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report (83th Cong., 2d sess.), Washington, 1955 (table X–3, p. 284).

[4] For the author's analysis of recent changes in labor discipline laws, see Recent Trends in Soviet Labor Policy, Monthly Labor Review, July 1956 (p. 767).

[5] D. A. Oshanin, Puti razvitia psikhologii truda v kapitalisticheskikh stranakh [Directions in the Development of Labor Psychology in Capitalist Countries]. (*In* Voprosy psikhologii [Problems of Psychology], November-December 1956, pp. 153–160.)

workers' economic behavior has declined, it is still by no means insignificant.

The predominant role in workers' motivation, however, clearly belongs to material incentives. Material recompense has become the most effective single influence on the performance of the worker in the Soviet system, as in the capitalist system. Material incentives for Soviet workers are provided chiefly by the wage policy: wages depend on the quantity and quality of the goods produced, on the worker's skill classification, the nature of his work, and its importance in the national economy.

It cannot be denied that Soviet methods of controlling labor have proved effective in many ways. Recognizing that men's impulses never stem from a single source, the Soviet policy has been to apply a combination of all the approaches outlined. By manipulating all such control levers, the regime has reaped cumulative benefits and has achieved many of its pragmatic objectives in the field of labor productivity.

Soviet sources claim that, from the initiation of the industrialization plans in 1928, down to 1955, labor productivity in industry increased almost 7 times, that it is 8 times higher than before the Revolution,[6] and that the Soviet Union has overtaken all the countries of Europe in the absolute level of labor productivity, although it still lags very much behind the United States.[7] Whereas the Soviet claims are undoubtedly exaggerated and the Soviet figures inflated, as has been shown by Western experts, particularly by the excellent study of Professor Walter Galenson,[8] there is little doubt that the rate of growth of labor productivity in most Soviet industries has been unprecedented.

Labor Shortage

The particular concern among Soviet officialdom about labor productivity is caused at the present time on one hand by the declining rate of growth of labor productivity in recent years, and on the other, by a shortfall in labor supply which the country faces. The labor productivity goal for industry for the Fifth Five-Year Plan, which ended in 1955, has not been attained.[9] The industrial production goal was reached only because the industrial labor force was enlarged beyond planned figures. But in the future, such an increase in the industrial labor force will not be possible. A further drain of manpower from the countryside would interfere with the efforts to improve agricultural output. The programs to cultivate new croplands and to expand corn production—programs considered of crucial importance for continued Soviet economic growth—necessarily create greater needs for manpower in agriculture. Moreover, the low birth rates during World War II will soon show up in an absolute decline in the number of persons who will reach working age each year. The necessary comprehensive vital statistics are unfortunately not available for the USSR. However, recently published official information indicates that the number of pupils in the preparatory grade and in the first 4 elementary grades—that is, schoolchildren between the ages of 6 and 10—increased from less than 20 million in 1945–46 to nearly 24 million in 1948–49. Then, the number sharply decreased to less than 13 million in 1954–55.[10] Thus, it seems clear that fewer persons will be entering the labor market in the years to come.

An attempt has been made to remedy the scarcity of labor, at least in part, by reassigning administrative personnel to production jobs. These administrators could easily be spared, for there is no doubt that Soviet industry has an overgrown bureaucracy. In a speech at the Industrial Conference in May 1955, Prime Minister Nikolai A. Bulganin cited an example, possibly an extreme one, of a machine factory in Kharkov in which there was 1 administrative official for every 3 or 4 production workers.[11] During the years 1954–56, almost 1 million people were dismissed from administrative positions.[12] But as the majority of those dismissed had no industrial training and no desire to become industrial workers, a sizable proportion of them remained in the same place under another classification or

[6] Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR. Statisticheskii sbornik [The National Economy of the USSR. A statistical Compilation], Moscow, 1956 (p. 34). See, also, Promyshlennost' SSSR. Statisticheskii sbornik [The USSR Industry. A Statistical Compilation], Moscow, 1957 (p. 25).

[7] V. Alkhimov and Ia. Kotkovskii, Ekonomicheskoe sorevnovanie mezhdu sotsializmom i kapitalizmom [Economic Competition between Socialism and Capitalism]. (*In* Voprosy ekonomiki, March 1956, p. 38.)

[8] Labor Productivity in Soviet and American Industry, New York, Columbia University Press, 1955.

[9] Report on the Fulfillment of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Pravda, April 25, 1956.

[10] For school enrollment data, see Kul'turnoe stroitel'stvo SSSR. Statisticheskii sbornik [Cultural Construction in the USSR. Statistical Compilation], Moscow, 1956 (p. 122).

[11] Pravda, May 17, 1955.

[12] USSR Minister of Finance (A. G. Zverev), Reports on the State Budget for 1956 and 1957, Pravda, December 27, 1955, and February 6, 1957.

took office jobs in other institutions; by no means all of them actually went into production.[13]

The Soviet leaders are well aware of the obstacles that economic progress will meet because of the labor shortage. They attempt to overcome such obstacles by emphasizing the technological factors that could lead to increased labor productivity. Soviet officials point out the increasingly important role to be played by automation, telemechanics, electronics, industrial electrification, industrial chemistry, the industrial uses of atomic energy, and so on. Bulganin has said that the Soviet Union is standing on the threshold of a new scientific, technical, and industrial revolution which greatly exceeds in significance the industrial revolutions that accompanied the appearance of steam and electricity.[14]

Reforms in Industrial Relations

But even the technological progress achieved to date has made reforms in Soviet industrial relations overdue. The Soviet leaders show more and more awareness that a skilled worker's good will and morale are indispensable in modern industry. The first indication of a shift toward a more liberal labor policy became evident in the early 1950's when the enforcement of the labor discipline laws became visibly relaxed. Ultimately by the decree of April 25, 1956, court penalties for violation of labor discipline were altogether abolished.[15]

The search for an improvement in labor morale has also found expression in the promulgation of some recent labor and welfare laws. During 1956 and the early months of 1957, the Soviet Union increased the abysmally low pensions for the old and the permanently disabled,[16] raised the wages of the lowest paid workers,[17] revised the rules governing the procedure for examining labor disputes,[18] and shortened the workweek from 48 to 46 hours, by reducing from 8 to 6 hours the work on Saturdays and days preceding holidays.[19] It was also promised that the workweek will gradually be shortened during the current Five-Year Plan (1956–60) to 40–42 hours.[20]

All these measures obviously aim to gain the worker's cooperation, to give him a greater feeling of security, and to enhance his efficiency in a modern industrial enterprise by giving him more opportunity and time for rest, and by improving his skill through study and training. In addition, there is great emphasis in Soviet writings—although not yet much action—on the need to provide other indirect incentives, in the form of greater regard for the worker's welfare, particularly in respect to housing and factory eating places.

Among the many reforms under consideration, the most important and radical one affects the wage system, now in a state of extreme disorder. A thorough overhaul of this system has long been overdue: The basic wage structure, originally introduced in 1931, has after years of makeshift changes and ad hoc adjustments become cumbersome and ineffective, with 1,900 different wage scales in operation in industry and in transport.[21] But the average worker actually earns and receives about twice as much as his scheduled standard wage. The excess over his basic standard wage comes from progressive piece rates for overfulfillment of his work norm (which is apparently low) and from a maze of additional bonuses and premiums by now largely without incentive effects.[22]

A special State Committee on Labor and Wages was created in 1955 to simplify and rebuild the whole wage structure.[23] The official reformers intend to force the workers to greater efforts by raising the work norms to a level reflecting the technological progress of recent years, and by raising the basic wage rates simultaneously, but not necessarily commensurately. Thus the worker, in order to keep his earnings at the present level, will have to produce more.

The reform of the wage structure is not an easy job, and the new committee is proceeding very cautiously. It is true that in the construction

[13] E. g., Kantseliarskie manipulatsii [Bureaucratic Manipulation], Pravda, January 11, 1955; and Vysvobozhdaemye iz apparata kadry-na proizvodstvo [Send Personnel Released from Administration to Production], Pravda, March 21, 1956.

[14] Nikolai A. Bulganin, O zadachakh po dal'neishemu pod"emu promyslennosti, tekhnicheskomu progressu i uluchsheniu organizatsii proizvodstva, [Concerning the Tasks for the Further Rise of Industry, Technical Progress, and Improvement of the Organization of Production]. Report to the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union July 4, 1955, Moscow, 1955 (p. 10).

[15] See footnote 4.

[16] Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR [Law Gazette of the Supreme Soviet, USSR] (hereafter cited as Vedomosti), 1956, No. 15, Article 313.

[17] Pravda, September 9, 1956.

[18] Vedomosti, 1957, No. 4, Article 58.

[19] Vedomosti, 1956, No. 5, Article 135.

[20] Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1956-60. (*In* XX S"ezd kommunisticheskoi partii Sovetskogo Soiuza. Stenograficheskii otchet [The Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. A Stenographic Report], Moscow, 1956, p. 475.)

[21] A. Volkov, Nashi zadachi v novom godu [Our Tasks in the New Year]. (*In* Sotsialisticheskii Trud [Socialist Labor], January 1957, p. 5.)

[22] Ibid, p. 4 et seq.

[23] Vedomosti, 1955, No. 8, Article 196; and 1956, No. 1, Article 4.

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industry the reform has been completed and that it is well advanced in a few other branches of industry, such as nonferrous ore mining, and in certain scattered plants. Before proceeding with a general revision of wages and norms, the committee decided to conduct experiments in 14 major machine plants. The results were to provide a pattern for the whole country.[24] The experiments have not been very successful or encouraging. Lazar Kaganovich, the first chairman of the Committee on Labor and Wages, and one of the leading political personalities of the USSR, left his job after a year in office and was replaced by a less well-known figure.[25] Last October, according to some persistent reports, an attempt to raise the work norms in one of the experimental factories (the Kaganovich Ball Bearing Plant in Moscow) provoked a sitdown strike. It may be worthy of note that work norms were one of the major issues igniting the workers' uprisings in East Germany in 1953 and in Poznan in 1956.

In summary, it may be said that the reforms discussed here were dictated by the imperative need to adjust labor policy to the requirements of the social changes brought about by technological progress and to the pressure of an impending labor shortage. While most of these reforms have benefited the workers, this cannot be said of the wage reform. It is too early to predict its ultimate effect, but as far as its trend has become apparent, it is primarily designed to maximize labor productivity at the expense of greater physical and mental effort by the workers.

The Soviet Union faces great difficulties in keeping up the previous rate of economic expansion. There is increasing recognition on the part of Soviet leaders that labor supply and performance are presently among the weakest aspects of the Soviet economy. Whether the current efforts of the Soviet regime in the field of industrial relations will bear fruit remains to be seen.

[24] A. Volkov, op. cit.
[25] Vedomosti, 1956, No. 13, Articles 281 and 282; No. 15, Article 325.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Dismissal Pay Provisions in Major Bargaining Agreements

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article supplements a comprehensive analysis of layoff, recall, and work-sharing provisions which was published in a series of four articles in the December 1956 through March 1957 issues of the Monthly Labor Review. A forthcoming bulletin (No. 1216) will contain, in addition to the analysis which follows, illustrative clauses, identified by company and union, for each aspect of dismissal pay provisions discussed here.*

PROVISIONS for dismissal or severance pay were contained in one-sixth of the major collective bargaining agreements analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. These provisions covered about one-fourth of the workers under the agreements studied. Comparison with Bureau studies made in 1944 and 1950 [1] discloses that such provisions in union contracts have had a relatively slow growth as contrasted with the rapid spread of pension plans and health and insurance coverage.

Concept and Scope

A dismissal or severance allowance [2] is designed to cushion the financial hardships of unemployment resulting from business fluctuations, plant mergers or shutdowns, technological and organizational changes, and other factors beyond the worker's control. It is also, in some measure, compensation for the loss of such job acquired rights as seniority, vacations, pensions, and other benefits which accrue to the worker through his length of service. From the employer's point of view, provisions for such payments help to build employee morale and good community relations, which accounts for the prevalence of the practice outside of collective bargaining.

Under an increasing number of major collective bargaining agreements, workers who are laid off, with or without the expectation that the layoff will be permanent, may be assured of certain payments other than dismissal pay, which likewise accrue to them by reason of their prior service. The principle types of such payments are supplementary unemployment benefits from an employer-financed fund, and pro rata vacation pay. Less common, or even rare, are such types of compensation as: pay in lieu of a prescribed layoff notice; a retirement-separation allowance which may be provided when workers cannot qualify for a retirement annuity or when no pension plan is in effect; a lump-sum payment representing the worker's vested right in a pension plan (when a vesting provision so permits); payment for the worker's equity in a savings or profit-sharing plan; and payment for accrued sick leave. However, these practices are not, as a rule, considered as types of dismissal pay in the traditional meaning of this term, and are thus excluded from this study.

For this study, virtually all agreements in effect in 1955 and the first half of 1956 covering 1,000 or more workers (exclusive of railroad and airline agreements) were analyzed. Of the 1,693 agreements studied, 1,142 were negotiated by manufacturing companies and 551 by nonmanufacturing companies (table 1). The total number of workers covered (7.3 million) represented somewhat less than half of all workers under agreement in the United States, exclusive of railroads and airlines.

Prevalence of Provisions, by Type

Of the major collective bargaining agreements analyzed, 266, or almost 16 percent, contained provisions for dismissal pay. More than 90 per-

[1] See Dismissal Pay Provisions in Union Agreements, BLS Bull. 806, 1945, and Dismissal Pay Provisions in Union Agreements, BLS Bull. 1022, 1951. In these studies, such provisions were found in 5 and 8 percent, respectively, of the agreements studied.

[2] Also referred to in agreements as "layoff allowance," "separation allowance," "termination pay," and "service award."

TABLE 1.—*Dismissal pay provisions in major collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1955–56*

Industry	Number studied		Provisions for dismissal pay [1]	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries	1,693	7,289.9	266	1,768.4
Manufacturing	1,142	4,812.5	152	1,074.0
Food and kindred products	109	351.6	14	94.6
Tobacco manufactures	11	31.4		
Textile-mill products	61	144.6	9	19.3
Apparel and other finished textile products	50	444.2		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	17	39.5		
Furniture and fixtures	18	32.2	1	2.3
Paper and allied products	52	100.6		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	31	62.4	7	13.8
Chemicals and allied products	60	132.3	16	39.0
Products of petroleum and coal	27	78.0	2	10.4
Rubber products	21	128.6	5	55.5
Leather and leather products	21	71.6	1	1.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	36	110.6		
Primary metal industries	119	666.6	45	489.6
Fabricated metal products	71	194.8	10	77.0
Machinery (except electrical)	135	361.1	2	4.6
Electrical machinery	105	430.4	25	181.4
Transportation equipment	138	1,304.7	7	57.5
Instruments and related products	29	64.1	6	23.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	31	63.2	2	4.2
Nonmanufacturing	551	2,477.4	114	694.4
Mining, crude petroleum and natural gas production	19	303.1	3	12.6
Transportation [2]	92	380.6	2	2.7
Communications	73	563.5	68	533.7
Utilities: Electric and gas	72	198.6	12	55.5
Wholesale trade	14	23.3	1	1.2
Retail trade	73	197.1	8	27.1
Hotels and restaurants	28	132.6	2	4.2
Services	51	154.3	17	56.2
Construction	122	499.9		
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	7	24.4	1	1.3

[1] Covers contract provisions referring to "dismissal pay," "layoff" and "separation allowance," "termination pay," "severance pay," etc.

[2] Excludes railroads and airlines.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

cent of the major agreements in the communications industry contained dismissal pay clauses; they accounted for about a fourth of all contracts with such provisions. In the primary metals group, nearly two-fifths of the agreements studied provided for dismissal pay; in electrical machinery, the ratio was 1 out of 4. Combined, these 3 industry groups accounted for half of the contracts with severance-pay clauses; the balance was scattered through 13 manufacturing and 8 nonmanufacturing industry groups. Severance plans were most prevalent in major contracts negotiated by the United Steelworkers (53), the Communications Workers of America (42), and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (19).

Typically, dismissal pay clauses provide for payments graduated according to the employee's length of service. Only a small proportion of the plans studied provided uniform amounts to all eligible workers.

Graduated Plans. Provisions which scaled the allowance to the worker's previous service were found in 238 of the 266 agreements. Some plans allowed a fixed amount for each unit of service (e. g., 1 week's pay after 1 year, 2 weeks' pay after 2 years, etc.) and others varied the amounts with grouped units of service (e. g., 1 week's pay for 1 to 5 years' service, 2 weeks' pay for 6 to 9 years, etc.).

All but 6 of the 238 plans which established graduated allowances defined minimum length of service standards, ranging from 1 month to 10 years (table 2). The greatest number of agreements provided for a minimum payment of 1 week's earnings, typically after 1 year's service. Forty-six contracts granted 4 weeks' allowance after 3 years' service.

Considerable variation was found in the 106 plans which defined maximum payments. Service requirements ranged from less than 1 year to 29 years, and payments were scaled from 1 to 88 weeks. With only one exception, the maximum amount called for at least 2 or more weeks' pay. About half of these agreements (50)—primarily in the steel industry—set a maximum of 8 weeks' pay after 10 years' service.

In 132 graduated plans, the maximum amount of dismissal pay was not specified. Some plans granted 1 week's pay for each year of service. In others, the ratio of dismissal pay to service was progressively raised as years of service increased. The majority of agreements in the communications industry and, to a less extent, agreements in public utilities, contained provisions of this type.

Most of the graduated plans defined payments in terms of weekly or hourly earnings. In a few cases, however, allowances were expressed in fixed monetary amounts. In one agreement, weekly State unemployment benefits were to be multiplied by years of service to compute the dismissal compensation.

Uniform Plans. Under 11 plans, all employees fulfilling minimum service requirements were to receive the same amount of dismissal pay, regard-

less of differences in length of service. Allowances under uniform plans were much less liberal than those found in contracts containing graduated plans. The maximum uniform allowance, found in 4 agreements, granted 3 weeks' pay.

Other Dismissal Pay Plans. The balance of the agreements (17) did not set forth the details of the severance plan or the amount the employee could expect to receive. In such situations, the company reserved the right to make or increase awards on an individual basis or vary the amount by reason of discharge, or the dismissal allowance was to be negotiated as the occasion arose. One agreement which covered hourly and salaried employees provided more liberal benefits for the latter group.

Amount of Dismissal Pay

The wide variance among agreements in the amount of dismissal pay provided is demonstrated in table 3, which shows the payment levels (in increments of a week's pay) for selected length-of-service intervals. Although the allowance in a number of plans leveled off at a fixed length-of-service point (e. g., 10 years), in general, displaced workers were compensated in proportion to their length of service. This tendency is illustrated in the average dismissal pay provided at the selected length-of-service periods (table 4). Average compensation levels were substantially higher in nonmanufacturing than in manufacturing, reflecting for the most part the practices in the communications industry. For all plans for which compensa-

TABLE 2.—*Pay and service provisions under graduated types of dismissal pay plans in major collective bargaining agreements, 1955–56*

Service requirements	Number of agreements	Minimum payment												
		Less than 1 week's pay	1 week's pay	6 days' pay	2 weeks' pay	3 weeks' pay	4 weeks' pay	1 month's pay	5 weeks' pay	2 months' pay	10 weeks' pay	$25 per year	$100+ $50 per year	Other [1]
All graduated plans	238	18	126	2	19	5	51	1	3	1	3	1	1	7
1 month to 1 year	18	18												
1 month	2		2											
6 months	35		28	1	5		1							
1 year	86		80		4	1		1						
18 months	1		1											
2 years	22		10		10		2							
3 years	51		1			3	46					1		
4 years	1						1							
5 years	11		4	1		1	1		3				1	
10 years	4									1	3			
Other	7													7

Service requirements	Number of agreements	Maximum payment												
		1 week's pay	2 weeks' pay	3 weeks' pay	4 weeks' pay	5 weeks' pay	6 weeks' pay	8 weeks' pay	9 weeks' pay	10 weeks' pay	12 weeks' pay	13 weeks' pay	20 weeks' pay	48 to 88 weeks' pay [2]
All graduated plans	238	1	16	9	5	1	1	50	1	3	5	2	3	9
Less than 1 year	2		2											
2 years	2	1	1											
3 years	2		1		1									
4 years	10		8	1	1									
5 years	7		4		1	1	1							
10 years	59			2	2			50	1	3	1			
12 years	1										1			
15 years	5			3							2			
20 years	6			3									3	
21 years	2													2
23½ years	2													2
25 years	3										1	2		
26 years	1													1
27½ years	1													1
29 years	3													3
No maximum specified	132													

[1] Includes 7 agreements, 5 of which defined the minimum amount of severance allowance without indicating minimum service requirement, 1 agreement which after 1 year provided for 1 week's pay plus 5 percent of basic allowance, and 1 agreement which based amount of minimum pay on reason for separation.

[2] Includes 1 agreement which provided a maximum amount of 48 weeks pay after 23½ years' service; 3 agreements which provided 52 weeks' pay, 2 of which required 21 years' service and the other, 26 years; 2 agreements which provided 56 weeks' pay, 1 of which required 23½ years' service and the other, 27½ years; and 3 agreements which provided 88 weeks' pay after 29 years' service.

TABLE 3.—*Amount of dismissal pay provided at selected length-of-service levels under major collective bargaining agreements, 1955–56* [1]

Amount of dismissal pay	Agreements providing dismissal pay after—					
	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	25 years
All agreements providing dismissal pay	174	262	266	266	266	266
No dismissal pay	92	4				
Less than 1 week	7	1	1	1	1	1
1 week	111	10	4	3	3	3
More than 1 week and less than 2 weeks	2			1		
2 weeks	24	37	27	23	20	20
2½ weeks		5				
3 weeks	6	22	7	11	13	13
4 weeks	4	7	18	5	6	5
4½ weeks	1					
5 weeks		66	2	2	1	2
6 weeks		80	2	2	2	1
More than 6 and less than 8 weeks		2	17	11		
8 weeks			50	50	51	49
More than 8 and less than 10 weeks			2	1	11	1
10 weeks		7	28	4	5	5
11 and less than 15 weeks		2	19	21	4	17
15 weeks			19	23		
16 and less than 20 weeks			16	1	21	
20 weeks			28	1	25	3
21 and less than 25 weeks			3	17	15	2
25 weeks						22
26 and less than 30 weeks				6		
30 weeks				13		15
31 and less than 40 weeks				23	15	
40 weeks				13	4	
41 and less than 50 weeks				11	15	1
50 weeks					8	4
51 and less than 60 weeks					16	23
60 weeks					24	4
61 and less than 70 weeks					1	1
71 weeks						7
72 and less than 80 weeks						40
80 to 100 weeks					1	4
Other [1]	19	23	23	23	23	23

[1] Includes agreements which provided for individual consideration as well as agreements which did not specify the amount. Some contracts in this category made eligibility and amount subject to negotiation.

tion could be computed, the averages tended toward a week's pay for each year of service up through the 15-year mark. At 20 and 25 years, the allowance, on the average, was established at a somewhat higher ratio.

Conditions Governing Payments

The conditions specified in the agreements under which dismissal compensation was to be granted were of two major types: (1) causes for layoff inherent in the work situation, and (2) causes attributable, in some measure, to the individual worker.

Conditions which referred to the work situation were found in 192 agreements, or nearly three-fourths of all agreements with severance-pay clauses. The most common grounds were department or plant shutdown, mergers, or lack of work. A small number of agreements failed to specify the conditions under which the laid-off employee was entitled to a severance allowance. Some contracts stated broadly that such payments were to be made in case of layoff for reasons beyond the worker's control, or simply referred to "discharge." The prevalence of major conditions for dismissal pay related to work situations was as follows:

	Number of agreements
Total agreements	[1] 192
Mergers, consolidations, or shutdown of departments or plants	140
Lack of work	86
Technological change	18
Any reason beyond control of employee	8

[1] The sum of individual items exceeds the total because 1 agreement may contain more than 1 condition.

Less frequent were clauses which granted a dismissal allowance if layoff was, in some measure, related to the capacities of the individual worker. Among the causes justifying such payments were inefficiency, inability to adjust to changed working conditions, unsatisfactory job performance, physical disability, and even voluntary resignations. Seventeen agreements, primarily in the meat-packing industry, provided for allowances payable to beneficiaries of employees who had died in service, or having been discharged, had died before receiving a full allowance. The prevalence of

TABLE 4.—*Average amount of dismissal pay provided at selected length of service levels under major collective bargaining agreements in selected industries, 1955–56* [1]

Selected industries	Agreements with specific dismissal pay provisions	Average dismissal pay in weeks [2] after—					
		1 year [3]	5 years [3]	10 years	15 years	20 years	25 years
All industries	244	0.8	4.6	10.0	16.4	24.0	30.7
All manufacturing industries [4]	143	0.6	4.2	7.6	9.8	13.6	16.8
Food and kindred products	14	1.0	3.0	7.0	14.0	21.0	28.0
Chemicals and allied products	14	.8	3.0	7.0	10.4	13.3	16.8
Primary metal products	45	.1	5.5	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.2
Fabricated metal products	10	.6	5.0	7.7	9.0	11.6	11.6
Electrical machinery	25	.5	3.4	8.0	13.5	21.0	28.0
All nonmanufacturing industries [4]	101	1.4	5.4	14.0	26.0	39.0	51.0
Communications	66	1.1	5.6	17.0	33.7	52.4	69.0
Utilities: Electric and gas	9	1.2	5.6	11.0	15.6	20.6	26.0
Services	12	1.6	4.5	7.1	10.0	12.7	14.1

[1] This table is based on 244 of the 266 collective bargaining agreements which provided for dismissal pay; 22 did not contain adequate information for computation of above averages. Averages were computed by weighting each provision by number of workers covered by agreement.

[2] 5 days are counted as 1 week.

[3] Plans providing no allowance at these service periods were included in the computation of the averages.

[4] Includes industries not shown separately.

major conditions for dismissal pay relating to the capacities of the individual was as follows:

	Number of agreements
Total agreements	[1] 54
Inefficiency; inability to adjust to changed conditions	18
Physical disability	17
Payment to beneficiary upon death of employee	17
Voluntary resignation	10

[1] The sum of individual items exceeds the total because 1 agreement may contain more than 1 condition.

Under the terms of about two-thirds of the agreements with dismissal allowances, employers were not required to make such payments if a discharge occurred for certain specified reasons. Under 66 contracts, for example, employees forfeited severance pay if discharged for cause, and under 48, if they resigned voluntarily. A clause found in 64 agreements, primarily in the steel industry, provided that employees who were offered a transfer to another job in the same or another plant of the company were not eligible for a severance allowance. Layoffs during strikes or jurisdictional disputes, failure to comply with union-security requirements, and conditions entirely beyond the company's control (acts of God), were among the other reasons for which dismissal pay was not given. Two clauses specifically provided no allowance if termination was caused by death.

Service and Eligibility. In addition to the requirement that a worker be employed for a certain period of time to qualify for dismissal pay, a number of agreements also defined how such service was to be computed. Typically, a year of service had to be "continuous" or "full time," although leaves of absence for such reasons as military service or sickness were, as a rule, not considered breaks in an employee's service record. Under some agreements, an employee could obtain a full year's credit as soon as he completed a specified number of hours or months of service; in others, such partial service was prorated. However, temporary employees or those engaged for special purposes were usually not included under the plan, regardless of length of service.

Options in Lieu of Dismissal Pay. Some contracts allowed workers the option of choosing severance pay, another job, or another alternative proposal. In 67 agreements, employees were given the choice of transferring to other jobs, either in the same or a lower classification, or of accepting dismissal pay. (In some cases, however, transfer to a higher rated or equal job was mandatory at the risk of losing dismissal pay.) Eighteen agreements contained provisons allowing employees a limited period of time in which to decide whether to take severance pay or to select other alternatives outlined in the contract. Some clauses gave the worker the option of being placed on a preferential hiring list, to be recalled as soon as rehiring took place. In one case, employees who decided to retire prior to retirement age were permitted to select severance pay and withdraw their contributions from the pension plan; in this agreement, women aged 60 or over could elect to retire prior to the retirement age (65 years) on a pension plus a severance award which was reduced by the amount of the company's contribution toward the pension.

Recall. For the most part, the payment of dismissal compensation to a laid-off worker indicated an expectation that the layoff or separation would be permanent. However, the possibility of rehire and the status of the rehired worker were considered in some agreements. Agreements which gave a worker facing layoff the option of either going on furlough or accepting dismissal pay usually stated that a furloughed worker retained reemployment rights and could expect to be recalled to work according to the recall provisions of the agreement. Acceptance of severance compensation, however, generally terminated all aspects of the employment relationship. If the employee was subsequently rehired, he was normally to be classed as a new employee with no accumulated seniority; his record of service, and with it his eligibility for future severance payments, was to start with the date of rehire.

Some agreements stated that a rehired worker was not eligible for further severance pay until he had served a specific period, usually 1 year. In a few instances, the number of dismissal payments a worker could receive in the course of a given period was also limited. If the employee was recalled after a period of layoff which was less than the number of weeks for which he had received dismissal pay, he was required, under some agreements, to return that portion of the allowance which exceeded the amount covered

by the duration of his layoff. Many of the agreements in the communications industry followed this pattern.

Time and Method of Payment

Details as to "when" and "how" severance payments were to be made were provided in about two-fifths of the 266 agreements with such plans; 105 spelled out the time for payments, and 103 defined the method.

Provisions for payment at the time of job termination were found in 79 contracts;[3] a designated waiting period was required in 17 contracts; and a number of agreements made the time of payment a matter of employee option. In one instance, employees were not eligible for an allowance until after they received the full amount of unemployment compensation to which they were entitled.

In 70 agreements, dismissal payments were to be made in a lump sum; only a small number (7) provided for payments on an instalment basis. Eighteen contracts incorporated provisions for both instalment and lump-sum payments, depending on the employee's length of service. In a number of cases, the type of payment was optional with the employee or the employer. In contracts negotiated by the United Steelworkers, lump-sum payments upon separation were generally provided; in the meatpacking industry, the amount of allowance controlled the method of payment.

Definition of Earnings for Dismissal Pay

Most of the dismissal-pay plans measured the severance allowance in units of weekly wages or salary. As a rule, a week's pay meant the employee's current straight-time hourly rate times the number of hours in the regular workweek. In a few agreements, particularly in the case of incentive workers, average weekly earnings over a designated period prior to dismissal were used to compute dismissal pay. Only infrequently were shift differentials, overtime or other premiums, and bonus payments included in the earnings computation.

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[3] The majority of these were lump-sum payments.

Use of Instalment Credit by City-Worker Familes in 1918

Data on the use of instalment credit by urban workers for the purchase of furniture and housefurnishings have been newly extracted from the original schedules of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' investigation into the cost of living in the United States in 1918.[1] Although these data measure the frequency of instalment credit use by worker families rather than the actual amount of credit extended for furniture and furnishings, they provide a valuable guide to the extent of credit granting in 1918. The data have many shortcomings, but they are of particular interest because so little historical information has been available on the extent to which families used instalment credit.

Several generalizations can be made about this early use of instalment credit and its relation to present-day patterns of instalment credit use, although any speculation about the implications of the findings must be limited. The use of instalment credit in 1918 was already widespread among worker families—perhaps more widespread than previously thought. It was used fairly liberally at all income levels by both Negro and white families and by residents of both small and large cities in all major geographic regions, although some significant variations were observed.

Thus, it appears that by 1918 instalment credit was already a necessary adjunct to an increasing standard of living. For purchases of such major items as pianos and victrolas, consumers relied most heavily on instalment credit, as they do currently. The extent to which consumers were already using instalment credit may partially explain the sharp growth in instalment credit in the 1920's as new consumer goods, particularly the automobile and radio, entered markets already conditioned to buying on the instalment plan. By 1918, it appears, the stage was set for the great growth of consumer instalment credit in the next four decades.

[1] See Cost of Living in the United States, BLS Bull. 357, 1924.

The purpose of the 1918 survey was to investigate the cost of living for wage and small-salaried families in industrial centers in the United States. 12,837 families in 92 cities in 42 States were queried. 873 of these were Negro families. The cities varied in size from the largest urban centers to small country towns. A small city was defined as one with population under 50,000.

Although there are no strictly comparable present-day figures, those from the Survey of Consumer Finances of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System can be used as a basis for rough comparisons, even though they cover a much broader population group and tend to be weighted more heavily by upper income groups.

[2] See 1956 Survey of Consumer Finances, Consumer Indebtedness. (*In* Federal Reserve Bulletin, Washington, July 1956, pp. 690-706.)

[3] The sample was selected under a rather restrictive set of eligibility requirements as follows:

1. The family must be that of a wage earner or salaried worker, but not of a person in business for himself. The families taken should represent proportionally the wage earners and the low- or medium-salaried families of the locality.
2. The family must have as a minimum a husband and wife and at least one child who is not a boarder or lodger.
3. The family must have kept house in the locality for the entire year covered.
4. At least 75 percent of the family income must come from the principal breadwinner or others who contribute all earnings to the family fund.
5. All items of income and expenditures of members other than those living as lodgers must be obtainable.
6. The family may not have boarders nor over three lodgers, either outsiders or children living as such.
7. The family must have no subrental other than furnished rooms for lodgers.
8. Slum or charity families or non-English-speaking families who have been less than 5 years in the United States should not be taken.

(BLS Bull. 357, p. 2.)

In early 1956, 45 percent of families covered by the Federal Reserve survey used instalment credit for the purchase of furniture.[2] This contrasts with the 22.5 percent of worker families who reported buying furniture and furnishings on the instalment plan in 1918.

Limitations of the Data

These findings may have understated the extent to which workers used credit in 1918 for two reasons: (1) the manner in which the sample was designed,[3] and (2) the method of recording the expenditures on instalment items.

Apparently the sample did not adequately represent worker families at all income levels. Salaried workers (but not wage earners) with an income exceeding $2,000 per year were excluded, and certain occupations (e. g., railroad engineers, conductors) were underrepresented because a family was excluded if the husband was frequently away overnight and ate elsewhere. Furthermore, only those families were taken who were "depend-

TABLE 1.—*Percent of families reporting instalment expenditures for furniture and housefurnishings, by region [1] and city size group,[2] income level, and color, 1918*

Money income after taxes and city size group	All families				White families				Negro families			
	United States	North	South	West	United States	North	South	West	United States	North	South	West
All cities												
All incomes	22.5	21.0	28.1	20.9	21.7	20.7	26.0	20.7	33.9	27.3	36.6	36.7
Under $900	24.6	19.8	30.2	20.3	23.1	23.6	25.0	19.4	27.6	0.0	34.2	28.6
$900-$1,200	24.8	23.2	31.6	20.4	22.8	22.5	28.7	19.2	35.7	32.2	36.2	44.8
$1,200-$1,500	22.0	20.7	29.3	19.6	21.4	20.4	27.7	19.6	33.8	29.6	37.4	20.0
$1,500-$1,800	21.8	20.7	25.6	21.1	21.6	20.8	24.9	21.0	28.8	15.8	36.7	33.3
$1,800-$2,100	21.6	18.9	25.5	22.7	21.3	18.7	24.5	22.7	47.4	33.3	60.0	—
$2,100-$2,500	21.1	18.8	24.6	21.6	20.7	18.3	24.1	21.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
Over $2,500	21.8	20.6	17.2	29.5	21.5	20.2	17.2	29.5	100.0	100.0	—	—
Large cities												
All incomes	22.6	20.7	27.3	22.5	21.5	20.4	24.3	22.2	33.9	27.3	36.6	36.7
Under $900	24.7	20.0	28.7	26.2	22.8	24.4	17.2	25.7	27.6	0.0	34.2	28.6
$900-$1,200	24.7	22.6	30.6	22.7	22.2	21.6	25.8	21.0	35.7	32.2	36.2	44.8
$1,200-$1,500	22.1	20.8	27.9	20.9	21.3	20.5	23.4	20.9	33.8	29.6	37.4	20.0
$1,500-$1,800	21.9	20.7	26.0	21.6	21.8	20.8	25.2	21.5	28.8	15.8	36.7	33.3
$1,800-$2,100	21.9	18.1	26.1	25.8	21.5	17.9	24.9	25.8	47.4	33.3	60.0	—
$2,100-$2,500	20.8	18.3	21.7	26.1	20.4	17.8	21.2	26.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
Over $2,500	19.2	18.8	15.1	28.9	18.9	18.2	15.1	28.9	100.0	100.0	—	—
Small cities												
All incomes	22.4	23.2	31.2	17.7	22.4	23.2	31.2	17.7	—	—	—	—
Under $900	23.9	17.6	38.2	13.5	23.9	17.6	38.2	13.5	—	—	—	—
$900-$1,200	25.4	28.4	36.8	15.3	25.4	28.4	36.8	15.3	—	—	—	—
$1,200-$1,500	21.5	19.4	34.3	16.6	21.5	19.4	34.3	16.6	—	—	—	—
$1,500-$1,800	21.0	20.6	24.0	19.8	21.0	20.6	24.0	19.8	—	—	—	—
$1,800-$2,100	20.6	25.6	23.0	17.6	20.6	25.6	23.0	17.6	—	—	—	—
$2,100-$2,500	21.9	22.9	35.1	16.5	21.9	22.9	35.1	16.5	—	—	—	—
Over $2,500	30.1	31.0	28.6	30.0	30.1	31.0	28.6	30.0	—	—	—	—

[1] The regions used in this study are: *North*—Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas (part), Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, (part), New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia; *West*—Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas (part), Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska (part), Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

[2] A small city is defined as one with population under 50,000.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

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ent for support, as largely as possible, upon the earnings of the husband."[4]

The survey excluded both newly formed families and families which had moved from one community to another within the year. Yet, these families were probably more likely to purchase furniture and furnishings and to use instalment credit than older established families. Newly formed families were barred through the requirement that all families in the survey include at least one child who did not pay board, lodging, or maintenance expenses. In addition, although 1918 was a year in which workers' families moved from one community to another to a much greater extent that in nonwar years, these families were eliminated by the 1 year's residence requirement.

The exclusion of slum families also probably caused understatement of instalment credit use. Moreover, the definition of slum families was left to the judgment of the individual interviewer, with the result that the average income reported for white families was considerably higher in the South than in the North.

For furniture and furnishings purchased on the instalment plan, only the amount paid during the year was recorded; the total cost of the item was not recorded. It appears that instalment payments for purchases made prior to the survey year were excluded, although some may have crept in. This practice would result in a considerable understatement of deficits incurred in the purchase of goods on the instalment plan.[5]

TABLE 2.—*Income distribution of all worker families and families reporting instalment expenditures, by city size group, 1918*

Money income after taxes and city size group	All worker families	Families reporting instalment expenditures
	All cities	
	Percent	*Percent*
All incomes	100.0	100.0
Under $900	3.6	4.0
$900–$1,200	21.6	23.7
$1,200–$1,500	32.3	31.5
$1,500–$1,800	21.6	20.9
$1,800–$2,100	12.6	12.0
$2,100–$2,500	5.5	5.2
Over $2,500	2.8	2.7
	Large cities	
All incomes	81.4	81.5
Under $900	3.0	3.3
$900–$1,200	18.0	19.7
$1,200–$1,500	26.7	26.2
$1,500–$1,800	17.5	17.0
$1,800–$2,100	9.9	9.6
$2,100–$2,500	4.2	3.9
Over $2,500	2.1	1.8
	Small cities	
All incomes	18.6	18.5
Under $900	.7	.7
$900–$1,200	3.6	4.0
$1,200–$1,500	5.6	5.3
$1,500–$1,800	4.1	3.8
$1,800–$2,100	2.7	2.5
$2,100–$2,500	1.3	1.3
Over $2,500	.6	.9

TABLE 3.—*Percent of families reporting instalment expenditures on furniture and housefurnishings, by item purchased*[1] *and color of family, 1918*

Item purchased	Percent of—		
	All families	White families	Negro families
Bedsprings	4.5	4.1	10.4
Bedsteads	5.2	4.6	12.4
Blankets	1.1	1.0	2.1
Bureaus, chiffoniers, dressing tables	3.6	3.1	9.6
Carpets	5.1	4.9	7.9
Chairs, stools	5.9	5.4	13.2
Couches	3.1	2.8	7.2
Kitchen cabinets	1.3	1.2	2.3
Linoleum, tile	1.9	1.9	1.6
Mattresses	5.0	4.5	11.7
Phonographs, victrolas	3.5	3.6	2.7
Pianos, pianolas	4.3	4.4	3.7
Refrigerators	1.2	1.1	2.5
Sewing machines	3.3	3.2	4.9
Sideboards, buffets, china closets	2.1	2.0	3.3
Stoves, ranges, heaters	4.7	4.4	8.5
Tables	4.5	4.1	10.1

[1] Excludes the following items for which (a) between 0.1 and 1.0 percent of all families reported purchases or (b) less than 0.05 percent of all families reported purchases: (a) baby carriages, go-carts; bookcases, magazine racks; carpet sweepers, vacuum cleaners; clocks; curtains, draperies; dishes, glassware; hatrack, costumers, hall trees; irons; kitchen utensils; knives, forks, spoons, etc.; lamps, bulbs, etc.; laundry tubs; mirrors; picture frames, other ornaments; pillow cases; pillows; quilts, comforts; screens, window and door; spreads; washboards; wash boilers; washing machines; window shades; wringers; writing desks; (b) brooms, brushes; fireless cookers; mops; napkins; organs; pitchers, wash bowls, etc.; tablecloths; table oilcloth; towels; toys; sleds, carts, etc.

Variations by Income, Region, and City Size

The expenditure figures show that 22.5 percent of all urban worker families reported some instalment buying of furniture and furnishings in 1918 (table 1). The percentage was larger in the South (28.1 percent) than in either the North or West (approximately 21 percent).[6] Large-city families in both the North and the South used credit somewhat less frequently than small-city families, but in the West, the relationship was reversed.

The use of instalment credit for purchases of furniture and furnishings was fairly stable among the various money income levels. For the United States as a whole, it ranged from 21.1 percent of

[4] BLS Bull. 357 (p. 69).

[5] There was no "assets and liabilities" section in this survey. Families had a surplus, a deficit, or a perfectly balanced schedule. A family had a deficit if its expenditures exceeded its income, a surplus if its income exceeded its expenditures. Thus, a family which used savings for a large purchase would show a deficit just as if the family bought on credit. The family would show a deficit if its income and expenditures, excluding the large purchase, were near the balancing point.

[6] For definition of regions, see footnote 1, table 1.

the families in the $2,100–$2,500 class to 24.8 percent in the $900–$1,200 class.

Regional comparisons by income level exhibit greater differences. The level of credit use was somewhat lower at all income levels in the North than in the South. In both of these regions, the three income classes under $1,500 used instalment credit more frequently than did groups between $1,500 and $2,500. In the West, on the other hand, although the use of instalment credit was not quite as prevalent for all income classes combined as in the North, families at the higher income levels were more frequent users of credit than those with lower incomes, those in the over-$2,500 class being the most frequent.

As between large and small cities, although small-city dwellers used instalment credit for purchases of furniture and furnishings slightly less than did their large-city counterparts, the pattern of instalment credit use was roughly similar in all income groups except the highest. Whereas in the large cities, about 20 percent of the workers in the over-$2,500 income level reported using instalment credit for furniture and furnishings purchased, 30 percent did so in the small cities. It should be noted that this income group represented only about 1 percent of the families in small cities and about 2 percent in large cities. The United States averages were heavily weighted by large cities, where 81 percent of the families lived and where the $1,200–$1,500 income class predominated, making up approximately 30 percent of all families (table 2).

Although on a national level there was rough uniformity, there were some interesting regional differences in the use of instalment credit by income level in small and large cities. In the North, there were larger percentages of instalment credit users in the income classes over $1,800 in small cities. In the South, this was true of all income classes except the two from $1,500 to $2,100. In the West, except for the over-$2,500 class, the proportions were significantly higher in large than in small cities.

The income distributions of instalment credit users in large and in small cities were roughly similar. In both small and large cities, relatively more credit-using families were in the $1,200–$1,500 income class than in any other and the bulk of all users were in the classes between $900 and $2,100, as shown in the following tabulation:

Money income after taxes	*Families reporting instalment expenditures, by residence*	
	Large cities (Percent)	*Small cities (Percent)*
All incomes	100.0	100.0
Under $900	4.0	3.9
$900–$1,200	24.1	21.9
$1,200–$1,500	32.2	28.9
$1,500–$1,800	20.9	20.4
$1,800–$2,100	11.8	13.3
$2,100–$2,500	4.8	6.9
Over $2,500	2.2	4.7

This comparison can be made only for white families because the sample of Negroes in small cities was too small to be of any significance. Therefore, the comparisons in the following section are between large-city Negro families and white families in both large and small cities.

TABLE 4.—*Instalment purchase rates for selected items of furniture and housefurnishings, by family income level, 1918*

Money income after taxes	Bed-springs	Bed-steads	Bureaus, chiffoniers, dressing tables	Carpets	Chairs, stools	Couches, davenports, sofas, etc.	Mattresses	Phonographs, victrolas	Pianos, pianolas	Sewing machines	Stoves, ranges, heaters	Tables
	Percent of all families reporting instalment expenditures											
All incomes	4.5	5.2	3.6	5.1	5.9	3.1	5.0	3.5	4.3	3.3	4.7	4.5
Under $900	7.1	7.7	5.8	5.1	9.4	2.8	7.5	2.4	1.9	1.7	7.7	5.8
$900–$1,200	6.4	7.5	5.0	6.1	7.3	3.3	7.0	2.6	2.0	4.9	6.2	5.9
$1,200–$1,500	4.2	4.9	3.4	4.8	5.7	3.3	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.8	4.6
$1,500–$1,800	4.0	4.5	3.3	5.0	5.6	3.1	4.2	3.9	5.5	2.6	4.4	4.4
$1,800–$2,100	3.7	4.0	2.5	4.9	5.0	3.0	4.2	3.9	6.4	2.9	2.6	3.4
$2,100–$2,500	2.1	2.4	1.7	4.1	3.0	2.1	2.1	3.8	9.2	2.7	3.3	1.8
Over $2,500	2.3	2.8	2.0	5.1	4.5	2.8	3.1	5.1	8.2	1.7	3.1	2.8
	Families reporting instalment expenditures as a percent of families reporting either cash or instalment expenditures											
All incomes	27.5	25.4	36.8	20.5	25.5	33.0	22.5	46.2	74.6	39.5	18.2	30.4
Under $900	47.1	39.3	68.4	45.0	52.4	55.6	35.2	66.7	50.0	27.3	29.9	40.5
$900–$1,200	39.9	36.9	49.4	29.0	32.2	42.5	31.6	51.9	71.4	51.1	24.1	42.4
$1,200–$1,500	29.5	26.4	41.3	22.1	28.2	35.7	24.0	50.7	70.8	40.7	19.2	33.3
$1,500–$1,800	25.0	22.4	34.0	18.2	23.2	31.5	19.8	44.2	77.5	34.7	17.8	28.3
$1,800–$2,100	22.6	20.1	25.0	17.1	21.1	26.4	18.6	38.8	74.1	34.1	10.5	23.7
$2,100–$2,500	11.8	11.4	17.4	13.0	11.4	18.2	9.7	35.6	74.8	34.2	10.8	10.1
Over $2,500	10.8	14.1	15.0	14.4	15.1	22.4	11.4	35.9	74.5	28.8	11.8	14.2

Comparisons for White and Negro Families

In 1918, relatively more Negro families than white (34 and 22 percent, respectively) reported instalment plan expenditures on furniture and housefurnishings. Negro families at all income levels also incurred higher percentages of instalment credit expenditures. Furthermore, the extent of use of instalment credit was not as stable by income level for Negro families as for white families; the range of fluctuation in the credit expenditure ratios was considerably greater. About the same proportion of white families in the $900–$1,200 and $1,200–$1,500 groups made credit expenditures as in the under $900 group; among Negro families there was a noticeable difference, 36 and 34 percent against 28 percent.

Negro families who used instalment credit were clustered in the income classes below $1,500; only a small number of those in the sample were above that level. As a result, 76 percent of the Negro families making instalment expenditures were in the two income classes from $900 to $1,500, compared with 53 percent of the white families, as shown in the following tabulation:

Money income after taxes	*Families reporting instalment expenditures, by color*	
	White (Percent)	*Negro (Percent)*
All incomes	100.0	100.0
Under $900	2.8	14.5
$900–$1,200	20.6	50.8
$1,200–$1,500	32.3	25.3
$1,500–$1,800	22.7	5.1
$1,800–$2,100	13.1	3.0
$2,100–$2,500	5.6	1.0
Over $2,500	2.9	0.3

Variations by Type of Item Purchased

Worker families in 1918 reported purchases on the instalment plan for virtually all of the 55 categories of furniture and housefurnishings items used in classifying the data (table 3). Instalment credit expenditures were made more frequently for about a quarter of the 55 categories; included were chairs and stools (5.9 percent of all families reporting instalment credit expenditures), carpets (5.1 percent), bedsteads (5.2 percent), mattresses (5 percent), and stoves, ranges, and heaters (4.7 percent).

For the more frequently purchased articles, larger percentages of Negro families reported instalment purchases of furniture and furnishings. For most of these categories, the proportion of Negro families reporting instalment plan expenditures was over twice as high as among white families. By comparison, Negro families still tended to make larger percentages of furniture and furnishings purchases on credit than white families in 1941, according to Reavis Cox.[7]

It is perhaps more meaningful to evaluate this use of credit by expressing the number of families making instalment expenditures as a percentage of all families reporting purchases of each article. For the 12 articles most frequently purchased on the instalment plan (over 2.5 percent of families reporting such purchases), relatively large proportions of total purchases of each item were made on the instalment plan (table 4). In the case of pianos and pianolas, 75 percent were bought on the instalment plan. To cite a few other items, 21 percent of all carpet expenditures were on instalment credit, 37 percent of bureaus, chiffoniers, and dressing tables, 38 percent of sewing machines, and 46 percent of victrolas.

There was a slight inverse relationship between the percent of families making instalment purchases and income level, although the variation was not substantial, as previously indicated. The inverse relationship is more pronounced when the comparison is based on the proportion of families purchasing the various items who bought on the instalment plan. Except in the case of pianos and pianolas, there was a definite inverse relationship between the percent of all such families buying on credit and the level of income.

—Harold Wolozin
Division of Prices and Cost of Living

[7] Reavis Cox, Instalment Buying by City Consumers in 1941, BLS Bull. 773, 1944.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Lockout by Multiemployer Group. The Supreme Court of the United States held [1] that the nonstruck members of a multiemployer bargaining association did not commit an unfair labor practice when, during negotiations, they temporarily locked out their employees because a union strike against one member imperiled their common interest in bargaining on a group basis.

Eight employers in the linen supply business had bargained as a group with a truckdrivers' union for approximately 13 years. In the spring of 1953, the union gave notice of its desire to modify the contract and the parties entered into negotiations. The negotiations extended past the expiration date of the contract at which time, according to the Court's review of the facts in this case, the union put into effect a "whipsawing plan" by striking and picketing the plant of one of the members of the association. The next day, the seven other employers laid off their employees, advising the union that they would be recalled if the union withdrew its picket line and ended the strike. This situation prevailed for a week during which time negotiations continued. By the end of the week, an agreement was concluded, and normal operations resumed at all plants.

The union filed a charge of unfair labor practice with the NLRB, alleging that the temporary lockout interfered with employee rights guaranteed under section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act, thereby violating sections 8 (a) (1) and (3). Section 7 provides: "Employees shall have the right to self organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection . . ." Section 8 (a) (1) makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to interfere with such right. Section 8 (a) (3) makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization by discrimination as to hire, tenure, or other condition of employment. The NLRB found [2] that the strike against the one employer necessarily implied a threat of future strike action against any or all of the other members of the association, with the calculated purpose of causing successive and individual employer capitulation to the union's demands. The Board said that the employers' action in shutting their plants until termination of the strike at the one plant was defensive and priviledged in nature rather than retaliatory and unlawful.

In reversing the NLRB's decision, a Federal court of appeals agreed that the Board reasonably inferred the existence of a threat of strike action against the remaining nonstruck employers because there were no peculiar facts concerning the union's relations with the struck member. Thus, the Board implicity found that the only reason for the strike against the single employer was the failure of the employer association to meet the union's demands. However, the appeals court held [3] that a temporary lockout on a "mere threat of, or in anticipation of a strike" could be justified only if there was unusual economic hardship. Since no such economic justification was shown, the lockout constituted an interference with the statutory rights of the employees.

The Supreme Court reversed the court of appeals. It said that although the NLRA protects the rights of employees to strike in support of their demands, this protection is not so absolute as to deny self-help by employers when legitimate interests of the employees and the employers collide. The High Court felt that the ultimate problem was to balance conflicting interests, i. e., the right to strike and the interest of small employers in preserving multiemployer bargaining in order to match union strength and avoid the competitive disadvantages resulting

*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts, to the issue presented.

[1] *NLRB v. Truck Drivers Local Union No. 449* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Apr. 1, 1957).

[2] *Buffalo Linen Supply Co.*, 109 NLRB 447 (July 26, 1954); see Monthly Labor Review, October 1954 (p. 1132).

[3] 231 F. 2d 110 (Feb. 14, 1956); see Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 574).

from nonuniform contractual terms. Within the circumstances of this case, the Court held that the Board had correctly balanced such conflicting interests.

In reaching its conclusion on the actual question involved in the case, the Supreme Court considered the legislative history of the NLRA and concluded that Congress, when it rejected proposals to limit or outlaw multiemployer bargaining during the debates on the Taft-Hartley amendments, intended that the NLRB should continue its practice of certifying multiemployer units.

Foreign Jurisdiction Under LMRA. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled [4] that the Labor Management Relations Act does not apply to a controversy involving damages resulting from the picketing (by an American union) of a foreign ship operated entirely by foreign seamen under foreign articles while the vessel is temporarily in an American port.

The ship, owned by a Panamanian corporation and sailing under a Liberian flag with a crew made up entirely of nationals of countries other than the United States, docked at Portland, Oreg., to make repairs, to load a cargo of wheat, and to complete an insurance survey. The crew was operating under an agreement entered into in Germany, which embodied conditions as to wages, hours, etc., prescribed by the British Maritime Board. Crewmen struck over certain wage and working conditions and subsequently were discharged and ordered to leave the ship. Only after a Federal district court had issued an order requiring them to do so, did they leave the ship. In the interim, the crew had designated the Sailors Union of the Pacific as their bargaining representative. Picketing, which had been started by the foreign crew, was successively continued by that union and two other American maritime unions. In each instance, actions were filed for injunctions against the picketing and for damages.

After the ship left port, all three injunction orders were dismissed by an appellate court,[5] which returned the damage claims to a Federal district court for trial. The lower court awarded damages against the three unions and their representatives on a common-law theory that the picketing was for an unlawful purpose under the Oregon law. In awarding damages, it held that the Labor Management Relations Act is concerned solely with labor relations between American concerns and their employers in the United States.

In upholding the lower court's decision regarding the damage claims, the court of appeals held [6] that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *United Construction Workers* v. *Laburnum* [7] governed the case. In that holding, the Court said: "The LMRA did not give the NLRB such exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of a common-law tort action for damages as to preclude an appropriate . . . court from hearing and determining its issues where such conduct constitutes an unfair labor practice under the Act." Recovery against the unions was not permitted under Oregon law because unions are unincorporated associations. This point in the law left in effect the damage actions against the union representatives, who again appealed the suit on jurisdictional grounds.

In affirming the appellate decision, the Supreme Court agreed that, while Congress could have made the LMRA applicable to the facts of this case, nothing in the history of the act indicated such an intent. The Court gathered support for its reading of the legislative history of the act from the fact that the Seaman's Act of 1915, as amended, granted every seaman on vessels of the United States the right to demand one-half of his earned wages at every port of call and that Congress explicitly extended such right to "seamen on foreign vessels while in harbors of the United States." Since no provision regarding foreign applicability is specified in the LMRA, the Court refused to read into the act such applicability. It believed that there would have to be an "affirmative intention of Congress clearly expressed" in order for it to apply the act to such a delicate field of international relations.

Mr. Justice Douglas dissented. He stated that the NLRB has asserted jurisdiction over American unions that bring their pressures to bear on ships of foreign registry and at the same time it has declined to assume jurisdiction over the foreign vessel. He said, "If there is to be peace along the waterfront and a full and free flow of commerce as declared in section 1 of the act, these American

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[4] *Benz* v. *Compania Naviera Hidalgo, S. A.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Apr. 8, 1957).
[5] 205 F. 2d 944 (June 30, 1953).
[6] 233 F. 2d 62 (April 6, 1956).
[7] 347 U. S. 656 (June 7, 1954).

unions should be subject only to disciplinary action by the Federal agencies to whom Congress has entrusted the job of law enforcement."

Individual Rights and Union Discipline. A Federal court of appeals held [8] that a union may prescribe reasonable rules for membership and its retention, but the National Labor Relations Act prohibits the use of discriminatory employment practices to enforce such rules.

The court upheld an NLRB ruling [9] that the union had violated section 8 (b) (2) of the act by causing an employer to discharge union employees who had failed to comply with union rules requiring them to report whether the employer was engaged in the practice of payment for piecework. The court said that the foreseeable consequences of effectuating the discharges was to encourage union membership and adherence to union rules in direct contravention of section 8 (b) (2) which makes it an unfair labor practice for a union to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee in his right to assist, or to refrain from assisting, a labor organization.

The practice to which the union objected, as violating its rule against piecework, was the payment of an extra hour's pay each day for the completion of a certain work quota. No set number of hours was required as a condition of the amount of wages and, upon the completion of a certain amount or quota of work, the employees were free to go home. The union had heard of the practice and forbade its members to engage in it.

Upon learning that it was being continued surreptitiously, the union held an executive board meeting and after a hearing advised several guilty employees that they would be referred to other jobs. Four of these men refused to submit to the union direction and reported to the employer, who discharged them after the union threatened to picket the job.

Although the motive of the union in insisting upon discharge was to prevent the piecework conditions from spreading throughout the industry and endangering advantages won through organization, the method used violated the rights of the individual employees under the act. The court said "no direct evidence of specific intent to encourage membership in the labor organization is required. The natural consequences of such on-the-job discrimination is to strengthen union control."

The Board had also found that the union had enforced illegal hiring practices at the company's project, but the court found no evidence that the employer had ever negotiated with the union to channel job applicants through the union. Lacking such evidence, the court said, the illegal hiring practice, if it existed, was a unilateral policy of the employer.

Payments to Employee Representatives. A Federal court of appeals held [10] that a nonunion contractor and his general manager and industrial relations adviser did not engage in a conspiracy to violate section 302 (a) of the Taft-Hartley Act by agreeing to pay a union business agent for issuing working cards to the contractor's employees to work on a union job. Since the business agent was not the representative of the employees in fact, it was impossible for the employer to have been guilty of the substantive offense prohibited by the act, and consequently, there could be no conviction under this indictment for the conspiracy. With certain enumerated exceptions, section 302 (a) prohibits payments by an employer "to any representative of any of his employees."

The employer had been accepted as a subcontractor on a unionized job by the general contractor. In the prevailing industry practice, workers are required to have some evidence of union membership or a "working card" which the union customarily issues to a limited number of nonunion men. The business agent of the union was ostensibly persuaded to issue working cards to the nonunion employees of the company for the payment of $100 a month. The business agent issued the cards and received several payments, meanwhile reporting the entire agreement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and cooperating with them.

The lower court held that since the business agent was not the representative of the employees, the defendants were not guilty of violating section 302 (a) but were guilty of a conspiracy to violate the act because they intended to, and did, deal with the business agent as a representa-

[8] *NLRB* v. *Brotherhood of Painters, AFL* (C. A. 10, Feb. 26, 1957).

[9] 114 NLRB 1171 (Nov. 18, 1955); see Monthly Labor Review, February 1956 (p. 199).

[10] *Ventimiglia* v. *United States* (C. A. 4, Mar. 11, 1957).

tive of their employees. The fact that they did not want him to represent the employees in certain respects did not prevent the business agent from having sufficient status as "representative" to sustain the conviction.

The appellate court disagreed, reasoning that there can be no conviction for conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States if the act that the alleged conspirators agree to do has not been made unlawful, and is not planned to be accomplished in an unlawful manner. It said that it was plain that the defendants did not deal with the business agent as a representative of their employees and that they never intended to deal with him as such. They did not want him to approach their employees, organize them, or represent them, and he did not do so. The obvious purpose of the payments was to obtain a kind of "sweetheart" arrangement that would allow the nonunion employer to work on union jobs. The court said the purpose of "working cards" is to sanction work by nonunion men who are unrepresented; the act does not "make it a crime for an employer to pay money to a representative for acting disloyally to his union, or for not acting diligently to further the union's organizing program, or for refraining from becoming the employee's representatives, or for otherwise influencing the union official's conduct." The court ruled that the statute did not in broad terms make this conduct a crime and that a court is not empowered to revise the statute, even if it felt that Congress might have written the law so as to cover the omitted case if it had been called to its attention.

NLRB Role in Jurisdictional Disputes. A Federal court of appeals refused [11] to enforce an NLRB cease and desist order issued under section 8 (b) (4) (D) of the NLRA, which defines as an unfair labor practice the "forcing or requiring" of an employer to assign work to one union in preference to another, because the Board had failed to determine which union had jurisdiction in the case, as required by section 10 (k) of the act, before issuance of the order.

In this case, the NLRB sought enforcement in the appellate court of a cease and desist order based on its determination that two locals of a pipefitters union had violated section 8 (b) (4) (D) in a jurisdictional dispute with a riggers local union.

In challenging the order, the pipefitters, according to the appellate court, raised an important question concerning the Board's statutory duty in dealing with jurisdictional disputes. The court held that the Taft-Hartley Act established a special procedure—section 10 (k)—for redress in dealing with certain jurisdictional strikes as unfair labor practices; under this section, the Board is required to "hear and determine" the basic jurisdictional dispute on the merits before proceeding with an unfair labor practice charge involving force work assignment. The NLRB determination—that coercive action of the union in an effort to compel assignment of certain work to it was illegal—without determining whether the work lies within the work area of that union or the rival union, was not the determination required by section 10 (k). Accordingly, the Board's cease and desist order in this case was not enforceable.

Unemployment Compensation

Labor Dispute. The Supreme Court of Arkansas, affirming a lower court's decision upholding the award of benefits,[12] held that the disqualification provisions of the State Employment Security Act are mutually exclusive, and the voluntary quit disqualification cannot be applied to a claimant whose unemployment resulted from a labor dispute.

Claimants in this case were among a group of workers who were on strike from October 1953 until November 27, 1953. On November 30, when the strikers returned for work, the claimants were not put back to work because their jobs had been filled. Their applications for unemployment benefits was contested by the employer who contended that the claimants voluntarily left their work when they went out on strike and, according to State law, should be disqualified for 10 weeks after applying for unemployment benefits.

The court held that, after offering to return to work, and thereby removing themselves from disqualification under the labor-dispute provision, claimants were involuntarily unemployed and, therefore, were entitled to benefits. The employer also questioned each claimant's availability and argued that, to be eligible for benefits, each

[11] *NLRB* v. *United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry, Locals 420 and 428* (C. A. 3, Mar. 27, 1957).

[12] *Little Rock Furniture Manufacturing Co.* v. *Commissioner of Labor* (Ark. Sup. Ct., Feb. 4, 1957).

claimant must show his availability for work. The court rejected this contention, holding that when a claimant registers for work and files a claim for benefits, he is presumed to be available for work unless cause for doubting his availability appears. Moreover, it decided that the claim examiner's determination that claimants were available for work beginning November 30 made a prima facie case in favor of the claimants which it was the burden of the employer to disprove.

Voluntary Unemployment. The Superior Court of New Jersey, in reversing a ruling of the State Unemployment Compensation Board, rejected [13] the proposition that any unemployment caused by a collective bargaining agreement is voluntary.

Claimant had been laid off pursuant to a clause of the collective bargaining agreement providing that an expectant mother shall not be permitted to work beyond the fifth month of pregnancy. Claimant obtained a statement from her physician declaring that she was capable of working until the end of the eighth month of pregnancy. Nevertheless, her claim for unemployment compensation was denied on the ground that she entered into the collective bargaining contract through her agent, the union, and the unemployment required by the terms of the agreement was voluntary and hence noncompensable.

There is a general public interest in the distress caused by unemployment, which induces the law to allow benefits even though the unemployment comes about through the medium of a union contract, the court said. It is unimportant that a claimant through her agent, the union, voluntarily subscribed to the contract. Where unemployment is brought about by a union contract, the court will be hesitant to restrict the scope of the unemployment compensation law by denial of benefits unless it is shown that the unemployment is plainly in the worker's interest, and that the period of unemployment is so short that it may be dismissed as a reasonable economic hazard.

[13] *Myerson* v. *Board of Review* (N. J. Super. Ct., Jan. 2, 1957).

Conferences and Institutes, July 16 to August 15, 1957

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*As a service to its readers, the Monthly Labor Review publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.*

Date	*Conference and sponsor*	*Place*
July 22–26	Conference on Problems of Supervisors of Technical Research, Scientific, and Professional People. *Sponsor:* Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
July 22–26	Workshop on Personnel Selection and Placement. *Sponsor:* New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.	Ithaca, N. Y.
July 29–Aug. 2	Workshop on Selection, Evaluation, and Appraisal of Management. *Sponsor:* New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.	Ithaca, N. Y.
July 29–Aug. 2	Workshops on (1) Building an Effective Communication System; (2) Establishing, Operating, and Evaluating a Sound Personnel Program; (3) Techniques of Supervisory Training; and (4) The Use of Psychological Tests in Personnel Administration. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 4–9	Summer Convention. *Sponsor:* American Vocational Association.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 12–23	Conference on National Leadership Development in Trade and Industrial Education. *Sponsor:* New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.	Ithaca, N. Y.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

April 1, 1957

THE Supreme Court of the United States ruled, in *NLRB* v. *Truck Drivers Local Union No. 449, International Brotherhood of Teamsters*, that nonstruck members of a multiemployer bargaining association did not unlawfully lock out their employees after the union struck and picketed against one employer, the Buffalo Linen Supply Co., during contract negotiations and imperiled the employers' common interest in bargaining on a group basis. (See Chron. item for Feb. 14, 1956, MLR, Apr. 1956, and also p. 717 of this issue.)

April 4

THE Atlantic Coast Line railroad signed its first union-shop agreement with 12 unions representing between 12,000 and 13,000 nonoperating employees.

On the following day, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the major railroads reached a 3-year package settlement generally patterned on recommendations of a Presidential emergency board (see Chron. item for Mar. 15, 1957, MLR, May 1957, and p. 727 of this issue).

April 5

THE Federal court of appeals in New Orleans ruled, in *Parks, d. b. a. American Box and Paper Co.* v. *Atlanta Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union No. 8*, that a union, striking for recognition at a plant where another union was the certified bargaining representative, violated section 303 (a) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, thus giving the employer the right to sue the union for damages. The decisive factor for the court was the union's certification by the National Labor Relations Board, and not the contention that the certified union no longer represented a majority of the employees.

April 7

THE United Automobile Workers opened its 16th biennial convention at Atlantic City, N. J. (For a report on the convention, see p. 697 of this issue.)

April 9

THE Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision (see Chron. item for Nov. 30, 1956, MLR, Jan. 1957) that recommendations of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission to admit two Negroes to a labor union are unenforceable under the State's Fair Employment Act. The Supreme Court commented that the union's discrimination against the Negroes did not deprive them of their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment since the amendment applies only to State action, whereas the instant case involved an action "by private persons acting privately." The case was *Ross* v. *Ebert, Bricklayers Union No. 8.*

April 11

THE NLRB ruled that office clerical employees of a wholesale appliance store constituted an appropriate bargaining unit and announced that in the future such employees would be excluded from a wholesale establishment unit if any party objects to their inclusion. The case was *Interstate Supply Co.*, St. Louis, Mo., and *Warehouse and Distribution Workers Union Local No. 688.*

April 14

UNITED AUTO WORKERS employed by the Bell Aircraft Co. ratified an agreement providing for immediate hourly wage increases of 7 to 10 cents plus an additional across-the-board increase of 7 cents an hour on May 15, 1958, and other improved benefits for 10,000 workers in the Buffalo, N. Y., area, and Fort Worth, Tex. The pact is to run until March 1, 1959.

April 15

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator signed an order establishing new minimum wage rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act for industries in the Virgin Islands, effective May 4. The new hourly rates, which will bring wage increases to about one-third of the 1,500 workers covered, range from 15 cents for the handsewing and handweaving operations in the handmade art linen and straw goods industry to 84 cents for shipping, transportation, and ship and boat building.

A 15-DAY strike of 14,300 workers at the B. F. Goodrich Co.'s plants in 9 cities was ended when the company and the United Rubber Workers signed a nonwage master contract similar to an earlier agreement with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. (see Chron. item for Feb. 10, 1957, MLR, Apr. 1957, and also p. 728 of this issue). The union's contracts with the four major rubber firms now have a common expiration date, that of April 15, 1959.

April 16

THE Teamster General Executive Board met at Galveston, Tex., and unanimously passed two resolutions—one branding Dave Beck's suspension from the AFL–CIO Executive Council as illegal, the other accusing the Federation of failure to guarantee due process in the forthcoming investigation of the Teamsters by the AFL–CIO Ethical Practices

Committee (see Chron. item for Mar. 29, 1957, MLR, May 1957, and also p. 725 of this issue).

THE first diagnostic clinic in the maritime industry under labor-management sponsorship—the Pete Larsen Memorial Clinic—was dedicated in Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Seafarers Welfare Plan. (See also p. 726 of this issue.)

April 17

AN AFL–CIO committee, appointed to investigate a jurisdictional dispute in which the Sheet Metal Workers had refused to install ventilators made at the Burt Manufacturing Co. in Akron, Ohio, by employees represented by the Steelworkers, found that the Sheet Metal Workers' conduct had violated the AFL–CIO constitution.

April 19

A 5-YEAR contract providing for a 90-cent hourly wage increase in 5 equal instalments for 35,000 construction workers in northern California was negotiated by the Laborers Union and the Associated General Contractors.

April 20

THE Chrysler Corp. and the United Automobile Workers reached an agreement for settlement of a 5-week strike of 4,000 production workers at the company's Los Angeles plant, in protest against an alleged work speedup.

April 23

ABOUT 4,000 truckdrivers, members of the Teamsters, in the New York City area and 7 other cities struck against the Railway Express Agency, in disregard of a settlement proposal by a Presidential factfinding board (see Chron. item for Mar. 15, 1957, MLR, May 1957).

Two days later, the company filed a $5-million damage suit and a request for injunction against 2 locals, claiming the strike was called without notice and in violation of the Railway Labor Act.

THE Secretary of Labor, acting under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, signed the first determination of prevailing minimum wage rates for the battery industry. Effective May 27, the new rates for the industry's three branches will be: lead-acid storage battery, $1.35; dry primary battery, $1.08; other batteries, $1.34.

April 26

THREE west coast maritime unions—the Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Marine Cooks and Stewards, and the Marine Firemen—announced an agreement to pool their pension and welfare funds (a total of about $7 million) for administration and investment purposes. The move is expected to result in greater efficiency, which will enable a rise in the workers' pension and welfare benefits as well as the interchangeability of service credits among the union members.

THE Federal Court of appeals in New Orleans ruled that a striking union violated the Taft-Hartley Act's provision guaranteeing workers the freedom to refrain from union activity, when its pickets committed acts of violence against supervisors of the struck establishment and independent contractors and their employees, in the presence of strikers and nonstrikers. The court reasoned that the misconduct amounted to an indirect coercion of workers in their right to abandon the strike. The case was *NLRB* v. *International Woodworkers* (W. T. Smith Lumber Co.).

April 27

THE Glass Bottle Blowers and the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, representing 40 companies and about 95 percent of the industry, announced the negotiation of a 3-year contract, effective May 1, calling for wage increases totaling 28 cents an hour for about 10,000 employees, an arbitration plan, and new job evaluation, incentive, and safety programs.

April 28

REPRESENTATIVES of labor agencies of Connecticut, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico, meeting in New York City, announced the formation of an association to cope with the jurisdictional problem created by the recent Supreme Court decision (*Guss, d. b. a. Photo Sound Products Manufacturing Co.* v. *Utah Labor Relations Board*, see Chron. item for Mar. 25, 1957, MLR, May 1957), which bars State labor agencies and courts from entertaining labor dispute cases involving interstate commerce, without cession of jurisdiction by the NLRB.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

ACTIVITIES in the field of labor-management relations during April were highlighted by the biennial convention of the United Automobile Workers, continued Government attention to the problem of labor-management racketeering, and a seasonal increase in the tempo of collective bargaining.

Union Developments

UAW Convention. The United Automobile Workers 16th convention, held in Atlantic City, N. J., in the second week of April was highlighted by constitutional changes in this industrial union's structure and its bargaining procedures, both designed to give greater recognition to skilled workers, office workers, and engineers and technicians, and by a preview of possible collective bargaining demands for 1958.[1] While calling for a special bargaining convention to be held in January 1958, the convention discussed plans to seek a shorter workweek at increased take-home pay, supplementary benefits including relocation allowances to workers who lose their jobs through plant migration, and agreements limited to 2 years' duration. The convention also amended its constitution to set up a Public Review Board as a guardian against possible corruption within the union and as an ultimate appeals court for members' grievances, thus sharing this authority with the convention, and overwhelmingly approved a dues increase from $2.50 a month to $3.[2]

The Problem of Corruption. The UAW convention action to safeguard fair union practices was one of a number of approaches to the prevention and/or elimination of corruption proposed by labor leaders, who were agreed that the labor movement must police itself or face Government action and that employers as well as union officials should be punished for unethical behavior. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, suggested legislation making misappropriation of union funds a felony instead of a misdeameanor and barring those convicted of felonies from union office. He also ordered Garment Union officials to end the practice of accepting employer gifts and urged some 400 officers and staff members in the New York area to acknowledge, under immunity from union discipline, if they were "victims of employer generosity." Recipients who failed to report within a 10-day grace period, if they were later found to be involved in "unethical conduct, [were to be] subject to the severest punitive measures." Albert J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists and chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, as well as the Executive Council of the Textile Workers Union, held that the expulsion of unions from the federation failed to end racketeering and only penalized their members. Citing the lack of reform in the outcast International Longshoremen's Association, Mr. Hayes declared that "the only true remedy . . . lies in arousing its [members] to the exercise of their rights." At the 12th biennial convention of the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, an open letter to the AFL–CIO also emphasized a democratic approach by declaring that greater direction and control of union policies by the rank-and-file members would prevent racketeering.

While accounts of union terrorism and employer involvement in labor corruption were aired before the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, AFL–CIO President George Meany declared that it was the duty of legal authorities to enforce the laws against racketeering but that union officials would not wait for them to act before enforcing a stricter code, "our own law of trade union ethics."

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*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

[1] Later in the month, one of the objectives of the new skilled trades program was achieved when the union signed an agreement with the Ford Motor Co., removing the upper age limit of 26 for "seniority" workers applying for the company's apprenticeship program. Employees with at least 90 days' service who are accepted for training will be entitled to company-paid classroom instruction. In addition to enhancing job opportunities for displaced workers in the industry, the agreement was viewed by the union as an aid in alleviating the shortage of trained personnel required by auto plants, particularly those undergoing automation.

[2] For a more comprehensive report of the convention, see p. 697 of this issue.

In the case of the Teamsters union, on which most of the Senate Committee investigation of racketeering had centered, Mr. Meany affirmed the constitutionality of federation actions relating to the union and its president [3] and rejected the idea of bargaining over disciplinary procedures with affiliates, "big and small." Specifically, he refused the Teamsters proposal that he set up a committee to meet with a special Teamster committee for joint discussions regarding the suspension of Mr. Beck as a member of the AFL–CIO Executive Council and a vice president of the federation.

The Teamster executive board had challenged the federation's suspension as "without authority," and had also requested a guarantee of due process as a condition for attendance at a hearing on whether the union was dominated by corrupt influences, scheduled by the AFL–CIO Ethical Practices Committee for early May. By way of clarification, Mr. Meany observed that the Teamsters would be permitted "to be represented by counsel and to offer any evidence and to submit briefs."

Top officials of the Bakery Workers were also invited to defend their union against charges of possible corrupt influences at a May hearing before the Ethical Practices Committee. Meanwhile, 4 of the 18 Bakery vice presidents joined Curtis R. Sims, the suspended secretary-treasurer,[4] in demanding the removal of President James G. Cross for alleged misuse of union funds and maintenance of close ties with employers in the industry. A San Francisco local also requested that the presidency be vacated pending an impartial investigation.

In New York City, the Retail Clerks applied for a permanent injunction against 3 of 8 locals placed under trusteeship last month [5] to prohibit them from operating as unaffiliated unions for "illegal activities." The other five locals were reportedly cooperating in the reforms.

Toward the end of the month, President Eisenhower and Secretary of Labor Mitchell conferred on the problem of union corrupt practices and discussed legislative proposals that would prevent union racketeering without undermining organized labor. They urged Congress to adopt the administration's 3-year-old recommendations for registration, reporting, and disclosure of the financial records of pension and welfare funds and to permit the Labor Department to make public unions' general financial statements now filed with it under the Taft-Hartley Act. It was indicated that there might be a subsequent proposal for Federal review and audit of these reports. At the same time, the President declared that "corruption on the part of a few should not obscure the fact that the vast majority of those connected with organized labor are decent and honest Americans and that responsible labor leadership is moving speedily toward protecting their members from any such abuses." Commenting on the administration's program, AFL–CIO President George Meany pointed out that the federation had been calling for an even stricter regulation of union funds.

Public hearings by the Senate select committee focused upon conflicting testimony linking Teamsters and building trades union officials in Scranton, Pa., to violence against open-shop employers and dissident members, rigged union elections, bribery, and extortion.

The committee questioned why the Department of Justice had not asked for an indictment against a manufacturer for allegedly making payoffs to Teamster officials in Scranton who are facing trial for accepting the payments; the Taft-Hartley Act forbids employer bribes as well as union extortion. Earl P. Bettendorf, a Texarkana, Ark., manufacturer of warehouse fixtures, denied offering such a bribe and asserted that, to avoid hiring extra Teamsters on "make-work" jobs, "we were forced to pay" in order to move merchandise to a Government project.

In testifying later at his own request, Mr. Bettendorf stated that he was compensated by the Navy for these extra costs but conceded that he had not informed the Navy of his belief that the special payments were being pocketed by the union officials.

Other Union Developments. The jurisdictional dispute between the Sheet Metal Workers and the United Steelworkers was resolved in favor of the latter by a special AFL–CIO committee set up to investigate a refusal of the Sheet Metal Workers to install ventilating equipment produced by the Steelworkers at the Burt Manufacturing Co. of Akron, Ohio.[6] The decision implied that AFL–CIO affiliates should refrain from raiding prac-

[3] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957 (p. 612).
[4] Ibid. (p. 614).
[5] Ibid. (p. 613).
[6] See Monthly Labor Review March 1957 (p. 363).

tices, even though, as in the case of the Sheet Metal Workers, they were not signers of the federation's no-raiding agreement.[7]

Following its reciprocal membership transfer arrangements with the United Auto Workers and the Gypsum Workers last month,[8] the Machinists union signed a smilar agreement with the United Furniture Workers granting union membership with waiver of initiation or reinstatement fees to members of one union who transfer to plants organized by the other union.

Final results of the Steelworkers election held by referendum in February were announced in April. Incumbent President David J. McDonald was reelected head of the United Steelworkers by less than a 2-to-1 majority over Donald C. Rarick, a relatively unknown rank-and-file millworker. The election marked the first contest for the presidency in the union's history. The relatively heavy vote for the unsuccessful candidate was attributed to his campaign protesting a $2 dues increase (to $5 a month) as well as raises of $10,000 a year for each of the 3 top officers approved at the union's September convention.[9]

Dues and officers' salaries were also raised by constitutional amendments adopted at the 12th biennial convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in San Francisco. The per capita dues increase amounted to 25 cents a month (from 75 cents to $1) while officers' salaries were raised by $25 a week (to $10,920 a year for the president and $10,400 for both the vice president and the secretary-treasurer), and their traveling expenses were liberalized.

The first joint union-management medical center in the maritime industry was opened in Brooklyn, N. Y., as 1 of 4 diagnostic clinics planned by the Atlantic and Gulf District of the Seafarers International Union in cooperation with more than 70 steamship companies who support the Seafarers Welfare Plan. Benefits totaling about $4 million had been disbursed since inception of the welfare plan 7 years earlier.

Also in the New York area, it was announced that benefits amounting to almost $4 million were received by longshoremen and their families from the New York Shipping Association—International Longshoremen's Association Welfare Fund in 1956. The fund, also company financed, was expected to spend more in 1957 than in 1956 as a result of increased benefits and extension of coverage to parents of unmarried longshoremen.

Los Angeles musicians filed a third damage suit against the American Federation of Musicians—this time aimed at voiding the union's 5-percent television film royalty policy. The complaint, directed against the AFM but also listing 66 other defendants, including broadcasting companies, alleged that the royalty system had caused 90 percent of the television producers to abandon employment of "live" American musicians in favor of foreign recorded soundtracks. Injunctions were sought to ban further trust fund royalty payments by producers and to prevent any punitive acts by the union against the dissenting musicians or their employers. In addition to seeking $2.1 million in damages, the suit called for impounding of all trust fund monies. The previous court claims had opposed similar policies of the parent union in the motion picture and phonograph industries.[10] The funds have been used to employ musicians at benefit concerts instead of for direct payments to the recording musicians.

Administrative and Court Actions

A number of court and other government actions during April dealt with labor relations. A Supreme Court decision upheld a collective lockout by an employer association "to preserve the multiemployer bargaining basis from the disintegration threatened by [a] union's strike action" against one member because, the Court said, the strike was designed to exert pressure on the other members for improved contract terms.[11]

The controversial "hot cargo" clause—frequently linked to organizing activities—became the target of an Interstate Commerce Commission cease-and-desist order against trucking companies that had refused to handle shipments from Galveston Truck Lines after the company was termed by a Teamster local as "unfair" for rejecting a closed shop agreement. The Commission ruled that a common carrier's duties to the public must not be interfered with by its observance of such boycott clauses. In another ICC pro-

[7] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957 (p. 615).
[8] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1954 (p. 38).
[9] See Monthly Labor Review, November 1956 (p. 1324).
[10] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1957 (p. 84) and February 1957 (p. 209).
[11] For discussion, see p. 717 of this issue.

ceeding, the examiner recommended that the ICC revise its rules to forbid railroads and truckers from declining to handle merchandise of shippers experiencing union difficulties.

In New York City, two former union officials were the first to be convicted for racketeering in union welfare funds under a 1953 State law prohibiting bribery of union officials. The two—who pleaded guilty to receiving kickbacks from an insurance broker for funneling welfare accounts to him—were Sol Cilento, ousted secretary-treasurer of the Distillery Workers,[12] and George Scalise, once president of the Building Service Employees, who several years earlier had completed a 10-year jail term for theft of union funds.

The Governor of New York approved a bill tightening State regulations of employer-union administered welfare funds under legislation originally enacted in 1956. The Governor criticized continued exclusion of employer-administered plans from coverage. The new measure made violations of the welfare fund law a misdemeanor punishable by a $500 fine or a year in jail or both. It also required that dividends or credits, as well as premiums, on insurance be paid by check.

In the Port of New York, the Waterfront Commission acted to forestall revival of the "pierhead shapeup" by stipulating that employers hire casual dockworkers only by sending a licensed hiring agent personally to an employment information center. The Commission had reported that some dockworkers were appearing at the piers to identify themselves to the hiring boss before registering at the centers for new assignments.

Collective Bargaining and Wage Developments

Cost-of-living wage increases were due in early May for nearly 1 million railroad workers and 400,000 employees in the aircraft and electrical manufacturing industries under contracts calling for automatic pay adjustments to match changes in the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The March index, announced in late April, reached 118.9 percent of the 1947–49 average and resulted in increases of 3 cents an hour to railroad nonoperating and some operating employees under their new semiannual escalator clauses, approximately 0.5 percent (or about 1 cent) for employees of the General Electric Co. under a quarterly escalator, and from 1 to 3 cents an hour for other workers.

Nonmanufacturing. Much of the month's collective bargaining was in nonmanufacturing industries—notably transportation, utilities, and construction. On April 5, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen reached agreement with the Nation's railroads on a 26½-cent-an-hour package settlement, covering about 120,000 employees, which conformed generally to recommendations made by a Presidential emergency board in mid-March. The 3-year contract provided for wage increases for road and yard service employees equivalent to 12½ cents an hour retroactive to November 1, 1956, with an additional 7 cents in both 1957 and 1958. Increases to dining car stewards were $35 a month in 1956 and $15 in each of the following 2 years; to yardmasters, $25 a month in 1956 and $14 in 1957 and 1958. Yard service workers will have the right to convert 2 cents of the second- and third-year raises (i. e., to take a wage increase of 5 instead of 7 cents in each year) to pay the cost of 7 paid holidays beginning in November 1957 or 4 cents of the third year's advance if they exercise the holiday option in 1958. Other terms included a moratorium on further wage demands during the contract period and a semiannual cost-of-living escalator clause.

About 85,000 telephone employees benefited from wage increases agreed to during April. Increases ranging from $2 to $4.50 a week (depending on location and length of service) were negotiated by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. and 4 independent unions representing 37,000 plant, traffic, and office employees. New 15-month contracts providing wage increases ranging from $2 to $5 a week under new 15-month contracts were agreed to by the New York Telephone Co. with the unaffiliated United Telephone Organizations representing 20,000 downstate plant workers, and with 4 other unaffiliated unions representing 18,500 upstate commercial, traffic, and plant employees. Other terms called for further adjustments in area differentials, as well as in minimum and maximum pay. The unions affected were the Telephone Traffic Union, the Upstate Telephone Employees Association (accounting and headquarters personnel), the Tele-

[12] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957 (p. 613).

phone Commercial Union, and the Empire State Telephone Workers Organization (installers, construction workers, and maintenance men). The New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. and the Telephone Workers Union (a local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers) also negotiated a 15-month contract, retroactive to March 31, 1957, which provided for weekly pay increases ranging from $2.50 to $5. Supplementary benefits were also provided for the 10,000 employees in the plant, engineering, accounting, and general departments covered by the settlement.

Also in New Jersey, the IBEW negotiated a 5.1-percent pay raise under a wage reopening of its 2-year contract covering 5,000 electrical department employees of the Public Service Electric and Gas Co. of Newark. On April 1, the Utility Workers Union and Boston Edison Co. reached agreement on a 12½-cent-an-hour general wage increase for 2,200 production and maintenance employees. Other provisions of the 2-year contract included improved pension and vacation plans (3 weeks' vacation after 10 instead of 15 years' service and a fourth week after 25) and a wage reopening in 1958.

Construction industry settlements included a 5-year contract providing a 90-cent hourly pay raise, in 5 annual increments of 18 cents each beginning May 1, negotiated by the Associated General Contractors and the Laborers Union representing 35,000 construction workers in northern California. In other construction bargaining, 3-year contracts were negotiated in the Kansas City area. Annual wage increases of 10 cents an hour were agreed to by the Builders Association and the Laborers Union representing 7,500 workers, while pay advances of 12½ cents an hour the first year and 10 cents in each of the remaining years were provided in agreements of the Heavy Contractors Association with the Teamsters and the Laborers.

A 30-month contract providing wage increases and supplementary benefits was negotiated by the American Stores Co. and the Retail Clerks representing 5,000 employees in central and southern New Jersey, southeastern Pennsylvania, and northern Delaware. Increases of $6 a week for assistant managers and $5 for clerks and checkers were made retroactive to February 2, with another $5 and $4 respectively scheduled for May 1958. Part-time employees received raises ranging from 12½ to 22½ cents an hour, with 10 cents more due in 1958. Other terms included triple-time pay for Sunday work except during emergencies when double time would prevail, an eighth paid holiday, and a revised health and welfare plan.

Manufacturing. On April 15, agreement on terms of a new 2-year master contract covering working conditions and numerous fringe benefits ended a 2-week strike against B. F. Goodrich Co. by 14,300 members of the United Rubber Workers. Earlier in the month, negotiation of a generally similar contract with United States Rubber Co. had averted a threatened walkout by 30,000 URW members. Included in both new working agreements were 3 weeks' vacation for employees with 11 years' service (formerly 3 weeks after 15 years) and the addition of a fourth week after 25 years; establishment of funeral leave (3 days for death in the immediate family); military reserve "makeup pay" (2 weeks annually); and a 60-day wage reopening clause. (Normally, general wage adjustments in the industry are negotiated separately from the master contract.) In addition, the Goodrich contract provided for increased night-shift differentials at 3 of 10 plants (to 6 cents an hour from 3 cents); higher starting rates for new incentive employees; triple time for holiday work (double time plus holiday pay formerly in effect); and increased supplementary pay for incentive workers on jury duty.

In the petroleum industry, 5-percent wage increases effective April 1 were granted to employees not covered by union contracts by Standard Oil Co. of California, Continental Oil Co. of Houston, and Magnolia Petroleum Co. of Beaumont, Tex. (a subsidiary of Socony-Mobil Oil Co.). Earlier in the year, rates of some workers at other petroleum companies had been increased by 3 or 4 percent.[13]

In late April, three master contracts limited to fringe benefits were ratified by the policy committee of the American Federation of Grain Millers. Wages were to be negotiated locally. The 3-year agreement with General Mills, Inc., covered 6,000 employees and called for a jointly administered pension program with improvements over the previous plan, an eighth paid holiday, a

[13] See Monthly Labor Review, April and May 1957 (pp. 494 and 617, respectively).

fourth week's vacation for employees with 20 years of service, increased weekly disability benefits, and other improvements. The other 2 settlements—with Pillsbury Mills, Inc., affecting 3,500 employees, and with Russell-Miller Milling Co. for 1,000 employees—were generally similar, except that negotiations were to continue for a period of as much as 6 months on the issue of joint administration of pension plans and on the health and welfare plan.

A general wage increase ranging from 8 to 12½ cents an hour retroactive to March 18 was negotiated under a contract reopening by Campbell Soup Co. and the United Packinghouse Workers representing 5,000 workers in Camden, N. J. Further adjustments ranging from 3 to 16½ cents were provided for powerhouse and warehouse employees. In Sacramento, Calif., 1,800 Campbell employees represented by the Teamsters negotiated a 5-percent advance.

At H. J. Heinz Co. in Pittsburgh, 2,000 members of the Meat Cutters Union received a 9-cent-an-hour pay increase under a new contract. Other terms included a seventh paid holiday and liberalized health and welfare benefits. Also in Pennsylvania, approximately 3,000 members of the Bakery Workers Union employed by the Hershey Chocolate Corp. received a 9-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to January 1 with a similar increase scheduled for January 1958. Top-rated employees were to receive an additional 3 cents an hour. Other terms of the 2-year contract included a seventh paid holiday and an improved vacation schedule.

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. announced a general pay increase and higher night-shift differentials estimated to cost $1,750,000 annually for its 10,000 hourly and piecework employees in the Winston-Salem, N. C., area who are not represented by a union.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announced that pension payments would begin in 1958 for qualified workers who had transferred from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to the ILGWU during World War II, when the manufacture of men's civilian clothing was sharply curtailed. The ILGWU was thus validating its pledge that such workers would be covered by its retirement plan, with credit allowed for service under the ACW. Priority in approval of applications was to be given the oldest workers under a quota system established by actuaries of the Retirement Trust Fund of the Coat and Suit Industry.

In the aircraft industry, a settlement was reached by the United Auto Workers with Bell Aircraft Corp. covering 8,000 production and maintenance employees in the Buffalo, N. Y., area and 2,000 in Fort Worth, Tex. Pay raises ranging from 7 to 10 cents an hour immediately and 7 cents more on May 15, 1958, were scheduled in addition to liberalization of health and welfare benefits, an eighth paid holiday, an improved vacation plan, and a revised escalator clause.

Union Conventions, July 16 to August 15, 1957

Date	*National and international unions*	*Place*
July 22	United Garment Workers of America	Seattle, Wash.
July 22	International Brotherhood of Longshoremen	Chicago, Ill.
July 25	American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.	San Francisco, Calif.
August 12	Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union.	Chicago, Ill.
August 14	National Rural Letter Carriers' Association (Ind.).	Jackson, Miss.

Date	*State federations*	*Place*
July 29	Texas State Industrial Union Council	Austin.
August 3	Central Union Council (Iowa State Independent Unions).	Marshalltown.
August 5	Massachusetts State Federation	Boston.
August 5	Oregon State Labor Council	Klamath Falls.

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

Consumer Instalment Credit: Part I, Growth and Import, Vol. 1 (388 pp.), Vol. 2 (287 pp.); Part II, [Proceedings of] Conference on Regulation [held by] National Bureau of Economic Research, October 12–13, 1956, Vol. 1 (xxvi, 553 pp.), Vol. 2 (161 pp.); Part III, Views on Regulation—A Survey by George D. Bailey and others (230 pp.); Part IV, Financing New Car Purchases, 1954–55 (235 pp.). Washington, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 1957. $1.25, $1, $1.75, $0.60, $1, $0.60, respectively, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

An increase in consumer instalment credit of almost 25 percent in 1 year pushed the total to $29 billion at the end of 1955 and brought the issue of authority to regulate its volume into the limelight. Consequently, the Federal Reserve Board was requested by the Council of Economic Advisers to (a) analyze the part played by instalment credit in economic fluctuations, and (b) appraise the arguments for and against standby authority to limit downpayments and maturities with particular reference to effects of the use of such authority on general economic stability, the welfare of individuals and families, especially in the lower income groups, and business innovation and growth of the economy.

The report does not include any appraisal or evaluation of the voluminous facts and theories presented. Each of the 46 experts called into conference by the National Bureau of Economic Research was asked to present his views on a particular problem. The staff economists of the Federal Reserve Board wrote their comprehensive report before the special surveys were completed, and independently of the work done by the economists for the National Bureau. If the timing of the whole report on the history, extent, economic consequences, and past regulation of consumer instalment credit could have been more flexible so as to permit synthesis of all the new facts by the experts upon whose theories they impinge, it would have been possible to produce a more integrated report. (The reader will find a useful tool in the readers' guide to the report, excepting Part IV, in the April 1957 issue of the bulletin of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.)

How much information does the report provide as a basis for answering the question put to the Board in regard to low-income families? A special Census study, more detailed than any hitherto available, shows the use of consumer credit for various types of purchases, by families in different income brackets and with different characteristics. The survey of new car financing provides some fresh insight into the economics of households in the under $5,000 bracket as well as in 2 higher brackets. Also a good deal of light is shed indirectly by the staff survey on wage-earner hardships resulting from different methods of financing their needs, from both the terms offered by lenders and the gaps in State regulatory laws.

Concern for the debtor who, because of ignorance, miscalculation, or misrepresentation becomes too deeply committed, is expressed in several sections of the report by bankers, dealers, and economists. The problems, acute for a minority of families, would require State action but constitute a side issue in the report.

The arguments for and against enacting standby authority to regulate the volume of consumer credit are presented with an attempt to give equal weight to both viewpoints. Most of the economists whose views are given support the thesis that fluctuations in business cycles are accentuated by swings in consumer credit, and that such credit is not as sensitive to monetary restraints as are other parts of the economy. The national survey on financing new car purchases (Part IV) shows that credit terms were liberalized in 1955—a boom year—both by banks and sales finance companies. While banks remained somewhat more conservative, the contracts which they financed, either directly or indirectly, tended to follow the prac-

tices of the sales finance companies. The facts would seem to weight rather heavily the arguments for standby controls of consumer credit, in the opinion of the reviewer.

The case against controls rests chiefly on the grounds that they would interfere with economic freedom, distort the market allocation of resources, and possibly deter economic growth. It is also held that consumer credit controls are not a proper function of monetary management (or a proper central banking function), and that it would be extremely difficult to agree upon the proper timing of controls under peacetime conditions, or upon the exact objectives and criteria to be used in applying them. The staff report puts considerable emphasis on these practical difficulties.

Among the businessmen who were canvassed, a majority opposed, but a substantial minority favored, standby controls. Under boom conditions, some bankers and automobile dealers indicated, there is a tendency for the quality of consumer credit to deteriorate because lenders encourage poorer risks to buy on more liberal terms. This suggests that more careful screening of customers, clearer statements concerning credit costs, commitments, and possible penalties for delinquencies might accomplish some reduction in credit volume at the crest of a boom, without resort to volume controls. The staff report, however, while unwilling to make any recommendations for or against general authority to regulate, does take a firm stand against having the Board assume any police powers—"A credit regulation that is directed toward furthering economic stability cannot have as primary objective the correction of such conditions."

—Jean A. Flexner
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Contemporary Collective Bargaining in Seven Countries. Edited by Adolf Sturmthal. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, Institute of International Industrial and Labor Relations, 1957. 382 pp. (Cornell International Industrial and Labor Relations Reports, 4.) $4.50.

The volume consists of a collection of nine papers on collective bargaining in England, Norway, the Netherlands, France, Western Germany, Italy (2 contributions), and the United States. The authors deal largely with the institutional framework of collective bargaining as it developed over the past few decades and offer a concise presentation of the role collective bargaining plays in these countries. The majority of the papers were published previously; they are reprinted in one volume to provide easy access to materials on labor relations in foreign countries.

The essays indicate the variety of methods and techniques that are being utilized in the seven countries to achieve the ends of collective bargaining. The role of government in these democratic countries varies widely; in the Netherlands, every contract requires the approval of a tripartite governmental agency; at the other extreme, in England, the government has not intervened in labor-management relations except in supplying moral suasion to prevent settlements which might be contrary to the national interest.

The extent of income determination through collective bargaining also varies widely. In the United States, wages received by the worker, where unions are involved, are determined through collective bargaining. In France, however, more than a third of the gross payroll is accounted for by supplementary government payments, of which family allowances are the most important. In both France and Italy, an unskilled worker with a large family may receive the larger part of his income through indirect payments.

In at least one major respect, the wage movements in the seven countries showed a common trend—the movement toward equalitarianism. Wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers have been declining. Differentials in the European countries have narrowed considerably more than in the United States. The papers do not indicate whether this trend toward a more compressed wage structure is likely to be continued.

Possibly the most timely subject discussed by the several contributors is the role of union wage policies in a period of full employment. Chamberlain's timely comment on the dilemma that union spokesmen face in a full employment economy appears to be applicable to all seven countries: Claims by labor leaders that unions bring their members wage advantages may be an open invitation for political and economic restraints against them as part of an overall governmental policy to combat inflation; the alternative

is to plead economic impotence and thus escape restrictive regulations.

Neil Chamberlain's contribution, which deals with the United States, presents stimulating observations on the current American scene. Particularly noteworthy is the essay, at the close, by Adolf Sturmthal which serves both as a summary and synthesis of the discussions.

—SAR A. LEVITAN
Library of Congress

Crisis Bargaining: Management-Union Relations in Marginal Situations. By A. Howard Myers. Boston, Northeastern University, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1957. 74 pp. $1.

This monograph is a valuable addition to the growing body of literature which inquires into the causes and nature of sound labor-management relations. Unlike most of the writing in this field, it is concerned with the smaller and marginal unit of production: How does a small manufacturer survive and possibly grow in an industry where he is faced with fierce competition and the collective bargaining demands of his unionized employees? Precisely how does he get the workers, the local union, and the international union to help meet the competition?

Professor Myers chose 4 New England plants for his case histories—1 in the metal trades, 2 in textiles, and 1 in the paper industry. In each of these plants, liquidation had threatened in the past; operations at the time of study seemed efficient and financially sound; the union had aided substantially by cooperating for higher productivity and lower costs of production. And, in each instance, both union and management agreed on the analysis of the problem and its solution, and each showed some sense of authorship in the structure of cooperation that was established. Thus, as the author states, these four situations may be biased in the direction of "an overly optimistic evaluation."

In each plant, the transition from economic crisis to economic well-being took different paths. It involved the use, by mutual agreement, of such devices as wage incentive plans, premium pay, daily "town meetings" between management and union committees, deferment of fringe benefits or benefits contingent upon a profit margin, "share of production" plans, joint production committees, and technological improvements.

Varied as the techniques were, the histories have this much in common, which may provide guide lines to unions and companies similarly situated: The change in union and management attitudes toward each other came only after the business had been critically stricken. Cooperation between the two parties was not a passive thing; it came into being and developed only under the conscious leadership and direction of management. The companies invoked union influence—sometimes at the national and other times at the local level—as a force to draw more fully upon the capacities of the employees. Thus, management dealt through individuals or groups that appeared to be most understanding to obtain employee acceptance of a proposal that represented exception to local policy or deviation from the national pattern. In each instance, the additional responsibilities served to give the local union a more secure position.

Throughout the endeavor, mutuality of interest was the theme. And the end product, in the words of the author, was the attainment of the situation in which "The union leaders . . . want a successful company as a means of obtaining personal security and as an essential foundation for a strong union. And the management wants a strong union as an aid to their primary goal of profitable production. So both parties tackle issues as matters of mutual interest, rather than as occasions for whittling down the other side's stature and authority."

To be sure, cooperation is not to be had for the asking. "It is necessary," Professor Myers concludes, "that the will exist throughout the managing group, from top to the bottom, for the development of a constructive program . . . notwithstanding strong institutional difficulties and conflicting values, a conscious sentiment that employee and company interests are interdependent can often be developed."

—LOUIS G. SILVERBERG
National Labor Relations Board

Work and Adolescent Development. (*In* The American Child, National Child Labor Committee, New York, March 1957, pp. 1–12.)

The National Child Labor Committee, aware of the current interest in providing employment opportunities for youth, has brought together the views of leaders from the fields of psychology, education, social welfare, Government, and labor on the general theme of the place of work in adolescent development.

Although each of the contributors writes from his own experience, there is fairly general agreement on several points: (1) work can make a positive contribution to adolescent development, but it must be the right kind; (2) the experience of work must not be merely "busy work" that leaves the youth's basic development untouched; and (3) the experience of working must not be gained at the expense of basic education and other developmental activities. Our country cannot afford to ignore these principles at our present state of economic and technological development.

Just how to define the kinds of work that promote healthy maturity and how to arrange a custom-tailored employment program that will meet the developmental needs of the individual youth as well as the needs and expectations of the employer, the authors leave to further research. They mention, however, the need for improved school curriculums, adequate counseling, inspired placement, and closely supervised work experience.

It is significant at this time, when there is pressure to lower child labor standards to provide jobs for idle delinquents, that none of the writers recommends work as a remedy for juvenile delinquency. Only one writer mentions work as a possible preventative.

—Helen S. Corcoran
Bureau of Labor Standards

Arbitration

Grievances and Arbitration: Proceedings of Sixth Annual Labor Relations Conference, April 13–14, 1956. Morgantown, West Virginia University, Institute of Industrial Relations, [1956]. 106 pp.

Enforceability of Arbitration Agreements Under Taft-Hartley Section 301. By Allan I. Mendelsohn. (*In* Yale Law Journal, New Haven, Conn., December 1956, pp. 167–202. $2.)

The Role of the Arbitrator in Determination of Ability. By Wayne E. Howard. (*In* Arbitration Journal, New York, Vol. 12, No. 1, 1957, pp. 14–27. $1.50.)

Automation

Automation and Other Technological Developments—Labor and Social Implications. Report of Director-General to Fortieth Session of International Labor Conference. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1957. 105 pp. (Report I, Part I.) $1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Instrumentation and Automation. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the [Congressional] Joint Economic Committee, 84th Cong., 2d sess., pursuant to sec. 5 (a) of Public Law 304, 79th Cong., Washington, 1956. 202 pp. 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Some Questions and Fallacies Concerning Automation. By Roy J. Sampson. (*In* Current Economic Comment, University of Illinois, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Urbana, February 1957, pp. 15–23.)

Le Patronat les Salariés l'Etat face à L'Automation. By Georges Hartmann. Boudry, Neuchatel, Éditions de la Baconnière, 1956. 242 pp., bibliography.

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Medical Care for Industrial Workers—Management's Viewpoint; A Labor Viewpoint. Two papers presented before the 84th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, November 13, 1956. By E. Sidney Willis and James Brindle. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, April 1957, pp. 459–467. $1.)

Medical and Psychological Aspects of Modern Industry. By Claude Veil. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, January 1957, pp. 1–20, bibliography. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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Health Maintenance in the Petroleum Industry. By C. Richard Walmer, M.D. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Health, Chicago, April 1957, pp. 331–339, bibliography. $1.)

Protecting Executive Health. New York, Research Institute of America, Inc., 1956. 24 pp.

What the Employee Thinks of His Medical Department. By William Jend, Jr., M.D. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, March 1956, pp. 113–119. 75 cents.)

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Corporate Pension Funds, 1955. Washington, U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 1956. 4 pp. (Statistical Series Release 1426.)

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Labor-Management Relations

Summary of Major California Collective Bargaining Settlements, 1956. San Francisco, State Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, [1957?]. 30 pp.

Collective Bargaining Clauses: Labor-Management Safety, Production, and Industry Stabilization Committees. By Robert Platt and Dena G. Weiss. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 35 pp. (Bull. 1201.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Comparative Wage Data in Collective Bargaining. By James J. Bambrick, Jr., and Albert A. Blum. (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, February 1957, pp. 38–41, 69–76.)

Analysis of Work Stoppages in the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry, 1956. [San Francisco?], Pacific Maritime Association, 1957. 12 pp.

Reflections on Collective Bargaining in Britain and Sweden. By Richard A. Lester. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1957, pp. 375–401. $1.50.)

Bargaining Units and Labor Organization in Italy. By Gino Giugni. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1957, pp. 424–439. $1.50.)

Role of Legislation in Regulating Labor-Management Relations in India. By Madhurendra Kishore Varma. (*In* Labor Law Journal, Chicago, April 1957, pp. 257–272. $1.)

Labor-Management Cooperation in Japan: First Meeting of Japanese Textile Congress. (*In* Industry and Labor, Geneva, February 15, 1957, pp. 144–147. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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Equal Job Opportunity—Third Annual Report of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, 1955–56. Washington, 1956. 24 pp.

New York State's Program Against Discrimination in Employment. (*In* Industrial Bulletin, State Department of Labor, New York, March 1957, pp. 12–16.)

Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1957. 119 pp. (Report VII (2) prepared for International Labor Conference, 40th session, 1957.) $1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Older Workers and the Aged

Union Policy and the Older Worker. By Melvin K. Bers. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1957. 87 pp. $1.

Older Workers in the Miami Labor Market. By R. O. Beckman. Tallahassee, Florida Industrial Commission, State Employment Service, 1956. 59 pp.

Retirement—A New Way of Life: A Guide to the Later Years. By Eugene Friedman. [Madison], University of Wisconsin, 1956. 41 pp., bibliography.

Report of a Study of Preparation for Retirement of Older Workers Covered by the Upholsterers' International Union Health and Welfare Fund and Recommendations for Future Programs. By Woodrow W. Hunter. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Institute for Human Adjustment, Division of Gerontology, 1956. 35 pp.

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Personnel Practices in 36 Public Jurisdictions, San Francisco Bay Area, October 1956. San Francisco, State Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1957. 14 pp.

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Supervisory and Executive Development—A Manual for Role Playing. By Norman R. F. Maier, Allen R. Solem, Ayesha A. Maier. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1957. 330 pp. $6.50.

What Management Should Know About Executive Compensation. By Arch Patton. (*In* Dun's Review and Modern Industry, New York, February 1957, pp. 43–44, 122, et seq. 75 cents.)

Unemployment Insurance

The Benefit Formula in Unemployment Insurance. By Michael T. Wermel. Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, Benefits and Insurance Research Center, 1957. 28 pp. (BIRC Publication 5.) $1.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, 1956 Annual Review. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1957. 26 pp. (Report U–11.) Free.

A Study of Extending Unemployment Insurance to Agricultural Labor in Hawaii. Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations and University of Hawaii, Legislative Reference Bureau, 1957. 64 pp.

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Annual Report of the State Advisory Council on Employment and Unemployment Insurance. New York, State Department of Labor, 1956. 59 pp.

[*New Hampshire*] *Unemployment Benefit Claimants Age 60 and Over in Pension Status.* By William J. Roy. [Concord, Department of Labor], Division of Employment Security, 1956. 16 pp.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

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[1] Beginning with the July 1956 issue, data shown in tables A–2, A–3, A–4, A–5, C–1, C–2, C–3, C–4, and C–5 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent (First quarter 1955) benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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[1] This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Labor-force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1]												
	1957 [2]				1956								
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. [3]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	69,771	69,562	69,128	68,638	69,855	70,560	70,905	70,896	71,787	72,325	72,274	70,711	69,434
Civilian labor force	66,951	66,746	66,311	65,821	67,029	67,732	68,082	68,069	68,947	69,489	69,430	67,846	66,555
Unemployment	2,690	2,882	3,121	3,244	2,479	2,463	1,909	1,998	2,195	2,833	2,927	2,608	2,564
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,251	1,167	1,335	1,645	1,231	1,401	964	1,019	1,011	1,384	1,676	1,181	1,003
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	507	684	883	808	580	443	408	368	491	784	656	815	639
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	224	368	298	292	183	182	117	139	223	184	195	210	214
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	439	410	300	312	238	233	209	261	237	269	326	380	417
Unemployed over 26 weeks	267	253	227	188	247	204	211	209	233	213	175	222	231
Employment	64,261	63,865	63,190	62,578	64,550	65,269	66,174	66,071	66,752	66,655	66,503	65,238	63,990
Nonagricultural	58,506	58,431	57,996	57,643	59,440	59,076	59,000	58,683	59,487	58,955	58,627	58,092	57,603
Worked 35 hours or more	47,230	46,989	46,183	46,638	48,309	43,158	46,867	47,371	45,975	43,661	46,524	46,587	46,615
Worked 15–34 hours	6,671	6,699	7,134	6,612	6,555	11,164	7,305	5,963	5,710	5,725	5,973	6,557	6,264
Worked 1–14 hours	2,920	3,065	2,894	2,672	2,804	2,775	2,646	2,516	2,171	2,283	2,473	2,980	2,784
With a job but not at work [4]	1,684	1,678	1,787	1,721	1,772	1,980	2,182	2,834	5,631	7,287	3,657	1,969	1,941
Agricultural	5,755	5,434	5,195	4,935	5,110	6,192	7,173	7,388	7,265	7,700	7,876	7,146	6,387
Worked 35 hours or more	3,851	3,492	3,254	3,032	3,245	4,163	5,384	5,554	5,300	5,419	5,647	5,185	4,281
Worked 15–34 hours	1,411	1,352	1,264	1,162	1,175	1,443	1,305	1,348	1,384	1,656	1,623	1,478	1,540
Worked 1–14 hours	356	364	454	471	460	433	350	329	361	431	430	360	416
With a job but not at work [4]	137	225	222	270	229	151	134	157	219	194	177	125	149
Males													
Total labor force	48,214	48,006	47,692	47,498	47,927	48,303	48,340	48,490	49,682	49,969	49,928	48,863	48,206
Civilian labor force	45,428	45,223	44,908	44,714	45,135	45,508	45,550	45,697	46,875	47,167	47,118	45,832	45,361
Unemployment	1,809	1,950	2,095	2,150	1,665	1,466	1,124	1,152	1,319	1,672	1,767	1,599	1,643
Employment	43,620	43,273	42,813	42,564	43,470	44,042	44,426	44,546	45,556	45,495	45,351	44,233	43,718
Nonagricultural	38,747	38,635	38,331	38,244	39,112	39,020	39,007	39,056	39,880	39,569	39,337	38,671	38,370
Worked 35 hours or more	33,027	33,046	32,439	32,619	33,620	30,422	33,036	33,519	32,980	31,439	33,358	32,922	32,782
Worked 15–34 hours	3,350	3,260	3,424	3,291	3,080	6,232	3,482	2,771	2,869	2,888	2,875	3,257	3,191
Worked 1–14 hours	1,248	1,218	1,228	1,143	1,219	1,126	1,123	1,012	863	957	1,071	1,253	1,226
With a job but not at work [4]	1,122	1,111	1,240	1,190	1,193	1,240	1,366	1,754	3,168	4,285	2,033	1,239	1,172
Agricultural	4,872	4,638	4,482	4,320	4,358	5,022	5,419	5,490	5,676	5,926	6,013	5,562	5,348
Worked 35 hours or more	3,560	3,279	3,076	2,854	2,998	3,741	4,374	4,484	4,511	4,640	4,806	4,496	3,952
Worked 15–34 hours	912	856	867	825	773	837	691	636	732	864	778	722	942
Worked 1–14 hours	282	309	354	400	378	307	226	226	242	266	294	243	322
With a job but not at work [4]	118	194	185	240	210	137	128	144	191	156	139	100	131
Females													
Total labor force	21,556	21,557	21,436	21,140	21,928	22,258	22,565	22,405	22,105	22,355	22,346	22,048	21,228
Civilian labor force	21,523	21,524	21,403	21,107	21,894	22,224	22,532	22,372	22,071	22,321	22,312	22,014	21,194
Unemployment	882	932	1,026	1,094	814	997	785	847	876	1,161	1,160	1,009	921
Employment	20,641	20,592	20,377	20,013	21,080	21,227	21,748	21,525	21,196	21,160	21,153	21,005	20,272
Nonagricultural	19,758	19,796	19,665	19,399	20,327	20,056	19,994	19,627	19,607	19,386	19,290	19,422	19,233
Worked 35 hours or more	14,203	13,943	13,745	14,018	14,689	12,736	13,831	13,852	12,995	12,222	13,166	13,665	13,833
Worked 15–34 hours	3,322	3,439	3,710	3,321	3,475	4,932	3,823	3,192	2,841	2,837	3,098	3,300	3,073
Worked 1–14 hours	1,672	1,847	1,666	1,529	1,585	1,649	1,523	1,504	1,308	1,326	1,402	1,727	1,558
With a job but not at work [4]	562	567	544	531	579	740	817	1,080	2,463	3,002	1,624	730	769
Agricultural	883	706	712	614	732	1,171	1,754	1,898	1,589	1,775	1,863	1,584	1,039
Worked 35 hours or more	291	213	178	178	248	422	1,010	1,070	789	779	841	689	329
Worked 15–34 hours	499	496	398	337	403	608	614	712	652	792	848	753	598
Worked 1–14 hours	74	56	100	71	82	126	124	103	119	165	136	116	94
With a job but not at work [4]	19	31	36	30	20	14	6	13	28	38	38	23	18

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") are being assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force: February 1957.

[3] Census survey week contained legal holiday.

[4] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups are being classified as unemployed.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1957				1956									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1956	1955
Total employees	51,628	51,369	51,205	51,238	53,131	52,484	52,455	52,261	51,881	50,896	51,709	51,197	50,848	51,490	49,950
Mining	805	803	804	804	811	811	812	818	817	746	812	786	790	795	776
Metal	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.5	110.0	110.9	112.1	108.7	85.1	110.5	108.4	109.3	106.9	101.0
Iron	.....	32.8	32.9	33.2	33.7	34.6	36.0	36.8	34.6	10.6	35.0	35.1	35.9	32.9	33.7
Copper	.....	35.4	35.4	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.0	35.1	34.8	34.7	34.5	34.0	33.9	34.4	29.2
Lead and zinc	.....	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.2	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.3	16.6
Anthracite	.....	32.8	33.3	33.5	34.3	33.0	32.7	32.1	32.3	31.3	31.5	26.5	31.4	31.9	33.5
Bituminous coal	227.3	230.7	233.5	232.8	233.4	232.0	232.1	231.2	227.5	182.5	226.0	223.6	222.9	223.5	216.7
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production	.....	324.1	324.0	322.4	323.1	323.0	321.5	327.3	332.1	332.7	329.1	318.3	314.9	320.9	312.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	109.4	106.1	104.5	106.4	110.3	113.3	114.6	125.5	115.9	114.6	115.1	112.6	111.1	111.7	107.0
Contract construction	2,929	2,806	2,725	2,719	3,029	3,191	3,301	3,340	3,353	3,270	3,257	3,040	2,853	3,037	2,780
Nonbuilding construction	.....	445	425	429	494	551	594	676	607	591	591	539	477	522	501
Highway and street	.....	172.2	158.8	164.4	200.1	237.6	269.3	280.3	282.7	276.6	271.9	242.1	204.5	227.9	222.9
Other nonbuilding construction	.....	272.4	266.0	264.3	293.7	313.7	325.0	325.3	324.7	314.7	319.2	296.7	272.4	294.5	278.2
Building construction	.....	2,361	2,300	2,290	2,535	2,640	2,707	2,734	2,746	2,679	2,666	2,501	2,376	2,515	2,279
General contractors	.....	939.6	914.5	921.0	1,039.8	1,093.3	1,137.7	1,153.9	1,166.2	1,134.4	1,126.4	1,038.4	9,818	1,043.4	937.7
Special-trade contractors	.....	1,421.3	1,385.4	1,369.1	1,495.5	1,546.4	1,568.8	1,579.7	1,579.6	1,544.9	1,539.6	1,462.4	1,394.4	1,471.5	1,341.6
Plumbing and heating	.....	332.4	332.6	335.1	344.7	349.8	354.2	353.2	349.6	344.6	340.3	327.4	317.3	334.5	318.3
Painting and decorating	.....	161.6	154.3	157.0	182.8	198.9	208.7	216.9	220.7	209.7	205.0	185.6	166.2	185.6	165.6
Electrical work	.....	208.0	208.9	209.4	212.8	209.7	208.4	204.4	199.3	194.0	187.6	179.1	173.7	190.0	169.1
Other special-trade contractors	.....	719.3	689.6	667.6	755.2	788.0	797.5	805.2	810.0	796.6	806.7	770.3	737.2	761.4	688.6
Manufacturing	16,767	16,897	16,928	16,937	17,133	17,151	17,222	17,121	17,034	16,291	16,809	16,715	16,769	16,893	16,557
Durable goods [2]	9,842	9,916	9,948	9,948	10,029	10,024	9,958	9,788	9,743	9,277	9,764	9,747	9,795	9,791	9,536
Nondurable goods [2]	6,925	6,981	6,980	6,989	7,104	7,127	7,264	7,333	7,291	7,014	7,045	6,968	6,974	7,102	7,021
Ordnance and accessories	129.9	130.2	130.6	132.0	132.9	131.5	131.0	131.6	129.3	130.9	130.5	129.4	129.6	130.6	139.2
Food and kindred products	1,480.8	1,465.6	1,464.0	1,486.5	1,543.7	1,593.9	1,690.6	1,784.1	1,751.7	1,631.9	1,575.0	1,509.4	1,475.0	1,577.8	1,544.7
Meat products	.....	330.6	333.3	343.9	352.2	352.7	348.2	343.1	342.0	339.7	337.0	332.5	328.7	340.1	327.6
Dairy products	.....	109.1	107.8	107.1	108.4	110.2	112.0	116.9	122.3	124.1	121.7	116.1	112.3	113.6	113.9
Canning and preserving	.....	169.5	171.7	176.8	195.2	230.0	323.5	426.8	389.7	272.9	223.2	192.6	179.2	243.7	231.5
Grain-mill products	.....	116.2	116.6	116.9	117.5	117.3	121.0	122.1	123.0	123.6	121.9	118.4	117.2	119.7	121.7
Bakery products	.....	289.0	288.9	289.0	293.6	294.8	295.7	293.2	294.7	294.2	295.2	289.4	288.0	291.6	285.9
Sugar	.....	26.1	26.7	31.1	42.4	46.2	44.5	30.4	27.7	28.0	28.0	26.9	26.6	32.6	32.4
Confectionery and related products	.....	77.8	79.5	81.5	87.2	87.1	87.6	84.3	78.3	70.3	71.8	74.6	74.6	79.5	79.8
Beverages	.....	210.6	204.6	205.9	211.7	218.0	218.4	226.4	229.9	234.3	229.0	216.1	209.6	216.9	211.5
Miscellaneous food products	.....	136.7	134.9	134.3	135.5	137.6	139.7	140.9	144.1	144.8	147.2	142.8	138.8	140.1	140.4
Tobacco manufactures	83.1	88.9	96.7	102.1	107.0	110.2	119.1	121.6	111.4	86.1	88.5	88.1	88.2	100.9	103.5
Cigarettes	.....	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.2	34.3	34.5	34.2	34.7	34.2	33.7	34.2	33.0
Cigars	.....	34.0	34.3	33.6	35.0	35.2	34.6	34.4	34.0	32.8	34.3	34.5	35.3	35.0	38.3
Tobacco and snuff	.....	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	14.5	22.0	27.6	31.0	33.6	43.5	45.9	36.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.0	24.7	24.8
Textile-mill products	1,002.2	1,012.3	1,017.2	1,019.7	1,032.6	1,039.6	1,041.8	1,039.3	1,040.5	1,013.3	1,050.9	1,054.6	1,061.4	1,050.7	1,075.4
Scouring and combing plants	.....	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5
Yarn and thread mills	.....	116.7	118.2	118.5	119.8	119.9	119.2	119.6	119.9	118.7	121.8	123.1	125.0	122.5	129.9
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	436.5	440.8	444.2	447.5	449.1	450.1	450.2	453.3	441.0	459.5	459.7	462.7	456.2	467.4
Narrow fabrics and small wares	.....	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.9	29.6	29.7	29.5	29.2	28.3	29.2	29.7	30.1	29.7	30.5
Knitting mills	.....	215.5	212.9	212.1	218.6	224.1	226.8	224.8	225.8	217.6	223.5	221.3	219.8	222.8	222.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	82.8	83.2	83.5	84.6	84.9	84.6	83.7	83.6	80.7	85.4	86.4	87.9	86.0	89.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	50.9	51.7	50.6	50.7	50.5	50.7	50.6	48.8	48.0	51.3	52.3	53.1	51.4	52.4
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	.....	12.0	11.7	11.5	12.1	12.0	11.5	12.2	11.9	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.5	13.2
Miscellaneous textile goods	.....	62.9	63.2	63.9	64.2	63.3	63.1	62.4	61.6	60.3	61.2	63.3	64.2	63.3	63.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,200.3	1,226.9	1,223.4	1,204.1	1,222.2	1,222.4	1,224.7	1,211.0	1,213.7	1,149.2	1,180.1	1,178.5	1,198.4	1,212.1	1,206.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	121.4	121.5	121.3	122.8	122.1	122.3	123.1	123.1	116.1	122.3	122.5	119.7	121.8	119.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	303.2	303.6	297.4	299.9	305.7	312.5	311.8	314.6	301.8	311.4	312.8	315.5	311.3	309.7
Women's outerwear	.....	379.1	378.2	374.2	376.9	365.3	358.3	354.4	362.3	336.2	339.8	342.8	356.0	362.1	360.4
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	132.4	131.0	127.9	128.8	131.4	130.4	128.8	126.8	119.7	124.6	123.0	126.2	126.5	120.9
Millinery	.....	21.6	21.1	18.2	17.9	16.0	18.8	18.4	18.2	15.8	13.5	13.4	17.1	18.2	20.0
Children's outerwear	.....	71.0	72.7	70.4	69.7	70.0	72.0	70.9	70.3	70.2	71.9	68.8	66.2	70.6	71.7
Fur goods	.....	9.8	9.7	10.2	12.9	13.3	13.4	12.5	12.2	12.7	12.8	11.4	8.4	11.7	12.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	.....	59.6	58.3	57.6	60.1	62.7	64.0	63.3	63.0	57.3	61.8	60.1	61.0	61.4	60.9
Other fabricated textile products	.....	128.8	127.3	126.9	133.2	135.9	133.0	127.8	123.2	119.4	122.0	123.7	128.3	128.5	131.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957				1956									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products except furniture	633.8	626.3	634.0	640.6	675.1	702.3	733.9	751.9	770.7	757.9	765.0	735.3	709.7	724.0	742.8
Logging camps and contractors		61.9	66.3	65.9	82.3	95.1	107.7	112.5	119.8	114.9	117.1	99.5	82.4	96.8	100.9
Sawmills and planing mills		335.9	339.1	343.2	357.4	368.7	382.1	389.8	398.6	395.4	398.4	388.3	379.6	381.8	392.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		119.6	119.1	121.5	124.2	126.8	131.1	138.8	139.6	136.4	135.9	134.1	133.7	132.8	139.6
Wooden containers		53.2	53.7	54.2	54.6	54.4	55.6	55.1	55.0	55.2	56.2	56.6	56.4	55.5	55.3
Miscellaneous wood products		55.7	55.8	55.8	56.6	57.3	57.4	57.7	57.7	56.0	57.4	56.8	57.6	57.1	55.0
Furniture and fixtures	368.0	371.4	370.8	370.5	378.2	378.1	382.9	382.0	377.0	365.0	370.6	370.0	373.9	376.0	366.3
Household furniture		256.4	255.1	254.0	260.1	260.8	263.5	261.9	257.3	251.1	253.9	254.5	258.6	259.6	257.2
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		47.4	47.8	47.3	48.1	48.1	48.8	49.3	49.6	47.7	48.0	47.3	47.5	48.0	44.1
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		40.4	40.3	41.1	41.2	40.3	41.6	42.0	41.7	38.3	40.3	39.4	38.8	39.9	38.3
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		27.2	27.6	28.1	28.8	28.9	29.0	28.8	28.4	27.9	28.4	28.8	29.0	28.8	26.7
Paper and allied products	570.0	571.3	569.9	572.6	577.1	574.2	574.5	576.0	575.4	567.1	570.6	565.1	563.7	568.4	549.6
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		284.6	285.4	286.7	288.3	285.0	285.4	287.7	289.4	285.7	286.6	281.6	280.2	283.8	272.9
Paperboard containers and boxes		150.1	149.3	151.0	153.9	155.5	154.8	153.2	152.0	148.8	151.2	150.1	149.1	151.2	146.7
Other paper and allied products		136.6	135.2	134.9	134.9	133.7	134.3	135.1	134.0	132.6	132.8	133.4	134.4	133.4	130.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	868.6	867.5	863.8	864.8	877.4	871.1	870.1	860.6	853.9	848.5	850.9	846.9	847.0	854.3	823.0
Newspapers		323.3	322.4	320.5	323.9	319.3	320.0	318.0	316.1	315.0	315.8	314.0	312.7	315.1	302.1
Periodicals		63.0	63.4	63.9	69.0	68.0	67.3	65.8	64.5	64.1	64.4	64.7	65.2	65.9	64.4
Books		56.6	56.2	55.8	55.7	55.3	54.8	54.3	54.4	55.0	53.8	53.8	53.9	54.1	51.3
Commercial printing		228.1	225.8	228.1	228.9	227.3	226.5	224.0	222.7	220.6	221.3	220.0	219.8	222.5	214.2
Lithographing		62.7	62.1	62.2	64.0	64.5	64.3	63.6	62.8	62.0	62.5	62.1	62.9	63.1	62.0
Greeting cards		16.1	16.0	17.0	18.5	19.9	20.2	19.7	19.2	18.6	19.2	18.3	17.9	18.8	18.9
Bookbinding and related industries		47.2	47.2	47.4	47.6	47.1	47.6	47.5	47.0	46.0	46.4	46.1	46.3	46.5	42.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		70.5	70.7	69.9	69.8	69.7	69.4	67.7	67.2	67.2	67.5	67.9	68.3	68.3	67.2
Chemicals and allied products	845.7	845.9	841.5	839.9	839.6	837.0	840.4	838.6	835.6	828.1	831.3	833.2	839.0	834.5	810.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals		109.9	109.9	110.1	110.0	109.6	110.1	111.0	110.6	110.2	110.7	109.5	109.0	109.6	105.0
Industrial organic chemicals		317.6	318.4	320.0	318.9	317.5	317.2	318.7	320.9	315.4	317.8	316.2	315.6	317.1	308.6
Drugs and medicines		97.1	96.8	96.3	96.6	96.5	96.3	96.4	96.6	96.3	94.1	91.8	93.2	94.7	92.5
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		49.7	49.7	49.4	49.3	49.7	50.0	50.0	51.0	49.9	50.0	49.5	49.7	49.9	49.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers		75.1	75.2	75.0	74.9	75.1	75.1	75.5	76.1	75.6	75.3	74.8	74.5	75.0	73.4
Gum and wood chemicals		8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.0
Fertilizers		44.0	38.0	35.5	34.4	33.2	34.7	32.9	30.3	31.4	34.3	43.4	48.5	36.9	36.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		40.3	41.5	42.0	43.0	43.4	44.0	42.1	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.9	40.3	41.1	41.5
Miscellaneous chemicals		103.3	103.2	102.9	103.9	103.4	104.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.0	100.7	99.9	101.8	94.8
Products of petroleum and coal	253.7	253.6	253.8	251.0	253.3	254.1	255.5	257.6	259.9	252.0	254.7	251.3	250.8	253.2	252.6
Petroleum refining		202.3	202.3	201.9	202.1	202.2	202.6	204.4	206.9	204.7	202.5	199.6	199.3	201.8	201.3
Coke, other petroleum and coal products		51.3	51.5	49.1	51.2	51.9	52.9	53.2	53.0	47.3	52.2	51.7	51.5	51.4	51.3
Rubber products	258.1	278.2	278.9	282.2	281.9	257.8	280.3	275.5	271.7	268.5	269.3	275.8	278.7	275.9	274.0
Tires and inner tubes		121.6	121.1	121.5	121.4	101.0	119.7	119.6	118.5	118.3	118.6	119.6	120.0	118.4	117.5
Rubber footwear		21.8	21.9	22.4	22.7	23.1	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.9	24.4	24.7	24.0	22.5
Other rubber products		134.8	135.9	138.3	137.8	133.7	137.0	132.1	129.4	126.7	126.8	131.8	134.0	133.5	134.0
Leather and leather products	362.9	371.1	370.3	366.2	369.1	366.7	367.3	368.5	377.1	369.2	373.7	364.9	372.0	374.2	381.1
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		43.3	43.7	43.8	44.3	44.2	44.2	43.6	44.3	43.4	44.2	43.9	44.6	44.4	45.0
Industrial leather belting and packing		4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.9
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		17.5	17.7	17.5	17.7	17.5	17.1	16.8	17.4	17.2	17.6	17.0	17.1	17.7	17.5
Footwear (except rubber)		242.5	241.0	240.6	239.2	235.0	233.2	235.7	243.0	239.6	243.4	239.0	243.2	242.6	247.6
Luggage		15.0	15.0	14.5	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.5	16.1	15.8	16.5	16.2	15.7	15.6	16.6
Handbags and small leather goods		30.2	31.1	29.4	30.3	31.6	33.6	32.8	32.5	30.0	28.7	26.0	28.6	30.9	32.4
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		18.0	17.1	15.7	17.8	18.6	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.7	18.8	18.0	17.8	18.2	17.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	559.8	555.5	552.0	554.3	567.1	572.5	577.3	572.4	575.6	566.7	577.2	572.7	570.6	569.2	550.0
Flat glass		32.4	33.4	34.2	34.9	35.0	34.7	34.3	34.2	33.4	33.5	33.8	34.4	34.3	33.5
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		96.9	95.9	96.2	98.2	99.4	100.0	94.1	96.7	92.4	98.2	97.9	98.2	97.0	94.2
Glass products made of purchased glass		18.3	18.2	18.5	19.1	19.0	18.7	18.3	17.6	16.8	17.2	18.0	18.6	18.2	17.5
Cement, hydraulic		42.4	42.3	42.4	43.2	43.4	43.6	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.0	43.4	43.0	43.4	42.6
Structural clay products		79.9	78.0	80.4	83.0	84.6	87.0	88.4	88.4	88.7	90.0	86.6	85.6	86.4	82.2
Pottery and related products		53.9	54.5	53.9	55.1	55.3	55.4	53.9	54.6	52.4	55.1	55.7	56.1	54.6	53.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		114.7	113.4	113.1	116.5	119.0	120.9	122.6	123.8	123.2	123.0	121.0	118.0	118.7	112.0
Cut-stone and stone products		20.2	20.1	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.4	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.2
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		96.8	96.2	95.5	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.1	95.5	95.0	95.1	95.3	95.9	96.0	93.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957				1956									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,321.6	1,335.0	1,344.7	1,352.0	1,353.8	1,350.2	1,347.9	1,342.3	1,306.7	960.9	1,334.1	1,331.0	1,348.6	1,309.6	1,283.1
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	-------	662.7	665.1	664.8	666.6	666.4	666.9	669.6	650.6	310.0	663.2	658.2	665.9	633.1	635.3
Iron and steel foundries	-------	228.8	234.2	236.0	237.2	235.5	236.1	229.9	233.5	231.6	233.4	236.0	241.3	237.8	230.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	72.4	71.9	73.5	73.2	72.5	72.2	72.7	67.3	70.9	69.0	67.9	67.8	69.4	63.8
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.8	13.6	12.7
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-------	111.4	113.0	116.6	116.3	116.4	114.9	117.0	111.2	116.4	119.5	121.3	122.1	117.8	114.0
Nonferrous foundries	-------	79.0	79.5	80.9	80.7	80.7	80.3	77.5	75.2	73.7	74.5	75.7	76.9	77.7	77.1
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-------	167.1	167.3	166.5	166.0	165.1	163.6	162.0	155.5	145.0	161.2	161.3	160.8	160.2	150.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,133.3	1,136.5	1,142.1	1,140.2	1,143.2	1,143.5	1,140.6	1,114.7	1,095.0	1,056.0	1,098.1	1,107.1	1,120.6	1,116.4	1,108.1
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	53.3	54.7	53.8	53.3	53.4	58.5	61.7	61.6	61.0	60.6	58.9	58.5	57.8	58.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	-------	147.0	150.1	152.2	152.9	151.7	148.0	143.8	140.7	137.6	143.7	148.0	154.1	149.3	154.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	111.0	111.3	109.9	113.3	116.7	120.8	120.8	119.2	117.7	122.2	123.0	123.8	121.2	125.7
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	329.3	326.8	322.7	321.5	320.6	319.8	317.8	315.6	296.7	309.1	301.4	297.5	305.8	278.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	245.5	249.0	251.3	252.2	251.2	246.6	229.9	222.8	217.3	226.0	233.9	240.6	238.4	243.8
Lighting fixtures	-------	49.5	50.1	49.9	50.5	50.2	49.7	46.8	45.7	44.7	44.3	45.8	47.7	47.8	51.0
Fabricated wire products	-------	60.8	62.0	63.2	63.3	63.1	62.3	60.0	57.7	55.4	58.3	59.5	60.4	60.5	60.6
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-------	138.1	138.1	137.2	136.2	136.6	134.9	133.9	131.7	125.6	133.9	136.6	138.0	135.6	136.4
Machinery (except electrical)	1,767.5	1,784.1	1,780.2	1,769.0	1,756.3	1,736.4	1,723.9	1,722.8	1,717.5	1,711.7	1,730.7	1,728.9	1,734.0	1,723.6	1,592.3
Engines and turbines	-------	87.4	87.1	86.4	87.1	86.2	84.8	83.2	82.0	77.5	77.3	77.0	78.1	80.3	74.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	150.5	148.5	143.4	139.1	133.7	129.1	137.2	137.2	141.6	146.7	148.1	152.4	144.9	153.0
Construction and mining machinery	-------	162.2	162.1	159.7	159.3	157.2	158.1	158.0	157.8	155.7	157.7	153.2	154.0	155.3	133.3
Metalworking machinery	-------	299.9	298.5	297.7	296.4	293.7	291.1	290.3	288.0	286.3	289.3	290.8	289.1	289.3	264.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	192.7	192.8	194.4	194.7	194.3	193.0	193.8	193.2	194.0	194.8	192.4	192.2	192.8	180.0
General industrial machinery	-------	278.2	277.6	276.9	275.9	275.1	273.7	272.7	272.1	269.7	266.9	263.7	262.6	266.4	238.6
Office and store machines and devices	-------	141.0	140.0	138.2	135.1	133.4	131.2	126.9	127.9	126.8	127.8	126.7	124.8	126.9	110.1
Service-industry and household machines	-------	188.3	190.5	189.2	186.8	184.3	185.9	187.0	187.2	190.0	198.8	200.7	205.5	193.3	184.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	283.9	283.1	283.1	281.9	278.5	277.0	273.7	272.1	270.1	271.4	272.3	275.3	274.4	253.2
Electrical machinery	1,225.0	1,238.4	1,241.6	1,245.7	1,259.2	1,268.7	1,258.8	1,235.7	1,221.9	1,194.5	1,200.3	1,196.3	1,195.6	1,211.5	1,125.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	425.4	427.3	430.6	430.9	429.7	429.6	426.3	422.9	418.9	418.6	417.0	415.8	413.9	382.9
Electrical appliances	-------	50.8	52.0	51.8	52.5	52.9	53.3	53.6	53.2	49.6	51.8	51.9	53.3	52.0	46.2
Insulated wire and cable	-------	24.6	24.7	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.1	23.6	23.2	23.4	23.8	23.5	24.0	22.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	78.7	78.9	79.2	78.2	76.9	73.9	70.1	67.4	66.3	67.8	71.1	75.4	73.7	80.3
Electric lamps	-------	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.1	31.7	32.2	32.1	31.8	31.4	30.6	27.6
Communication equipment	-------	573.9	573.7	573.8	586.8	598.5	591.4	575.6	569.6	554.5	555.1	548.9	544.5	565.0	516.7
Miscellaneous electrical products	-------	52.4	52.3	52.4	53.2	53.4	53.3	53.9	53.5	49.8	51.5	51.8	51.7	52.3	49.3
Transportation equipment	1,879.5	1,917.4	1,933.2	1,926.1	1,921.5	1,881.5	1,795.1	1,679.5	1,706.8	1,721.9	1,729.8	1,755.2	1,788.9	1,795.1	1,822.0
Automobiles	-------	813.9	830.7	839.3	844.3	825.0	757.8	657.8	695.5	716.0	732.2	775.3	817.8	791.3	896.5
Aircraft and parts	-------	889.2	887.8	875.7	869.5	856.6	840.7	829.5	816.8	804.3	790.4	775.8	771.5	804.1	738.4
Aircraft	-------	567.1	566.3	558.7	552.3	544.2	535.1	529.0	523.0	514.9	504.7	491.9	489.9	512.0	471.2
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	181.8	181.8	179.2	179.4	176.3	172.7	169.6	165.2	163.6	162.4	160.4	160.2	165.2	147.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	19.3	19.0	18.6	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.2	14.9	16.1	13.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	121.0	120.7	119.2	119.2	118.0	115.3	113.8	112.3	109.8	107.7	108.0	106.5	110.8	106.5
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	148.0	143.8	140.8	138.3	132.8	127.9	125.7	126.1	132.8	134.7	131.6	127.9	129.6	123.2
Shipbuilding and repairing	-------	123.7	119.6	117.4	115.9	111.6	107.5	105.8	106.8	110.9	110.9	105.9	102.1	106.5	99.9
Boatbuilding and repairing	-------	24.3	24.2	23.4	22.4	21.2	20.4	19.9	19.3	21.9	23.8	25.7	25.8	23.1	23.3
Railroad equipment	-------	57.2	61.9	62.1	60.7	56.6	57.8	55.5	57.6	58.8	62.2	62.8	62.5	60.2	54.9
Other transportation equipment	-------	9.1	9.0	8.2	8.7	10.5	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.2	9.9	9.0
Instruments and related products	343.5	345.0	344.3	344.6	346.4	346.3	345.3	343.7	341.4	336.0	336.3	334.8	335.1	338.5	321.8
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-------	73.1	73.1	72.0	71.5	71.2	70.9	69.4	68.2	67.3	66.1	65.2	64.3	66.7	57.4
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-------	86.3	85.4	86.6	87.4	87.4	86.6	85.4	84.8	83.7	83.7	83.5	84.6	85.1	82.4
Optical instruments and lenses	-------	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.8
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-------	45.0	44.8	44.4	44.0	43.7	43.1	43.1	43.2	42.5	42.9	42.7	42.5	42.8	40.3
Ophthalmic goods	-------	27.7	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.1	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.2	25.9
Photographic apparatus	-------	66.0	66.3	66.5	66.9	67.0	66.9	67.6	68.2	67.1	66.7	65.6	65.4	66.4	65.4
Watches and clocks	-------	32.8	32.7	33.3	34.6	35.2	35.8	36.0	35.0	33.6	34.5	35.4	35.7	35.4	36.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	479.8	476.3	474.3	473.0	495.4	512.9	520.9	511.7	500.8	475.6	491.1	489.1	488.0	496.3	484.7
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	49.8	51.4	51.7	52.9	53.4	53.9	52.9	51.3	47.8	49.8	50.3	52.0	52.0	52.7
Musical instruments and parts	-------	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.3	19.0	18.2	18.7	18.8	18.7	19.1	17.9
Toys and sporting goods	-------	83.4	81.2	78.4	86.7	98.0	103.9	102.5	99.3	93.5	96.4	94.0	90.1	93.5	86.9
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-------	30.3	30.2	30.9	31.8	32.6	32.9	32.6	32.3	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.7	30.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	58.9	58.9	59.4	60.8	62.7	64.5	64.2	63.7	59.9	61.3	59.1	59.9	62.4	64.5
Fabricated plastics products	-------	89.1	88.6	88.7	89.9	90.6	89.9	87.3	84.3	82.4	83.8	85.0	84.7	86.0	81.5
Other manufacturing industries	-------	146.0	145.0	144.8	153.4	155.7	156.1	152.9	150.9	142.6	149.5	150.4	151.2	151.6	150.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957				1956									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1956	1955
Transportation and public utilities	4,143	4,128	4,104	4,112	4,180	4,170	4,177	4,179	4,178	4,118	4,181	4,138	4,121	4,145	4,056
Transportation	2,730	2,718	2,697	2,709	2,773	2,761	2,769	2,760	2,745	2,717	2,776	2,751	2,737	2,745	2,717
Interstate railroads	.....	1,132.2	1,133.0	1,139.5	1,173.2	1,175.2	1,189.0	1,188.6	1,184.6	1,172.8	1,222.5	1,208.4	1,195.8	1,190.0	1,205.3
Class I railroads	.....	988.0	988.7	996.1	1,017.8	1,027.8	1,041.5	1,041.4	1,036.9	1,032.9	1,074.8	1,062.0	1,048.1	1,042.8	1,057.2
Local railways and buslines	.....	106.2	106.2	106.0	106.5	106.6	107.1	108.0	108.4	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.7	109.1	113.7
Trucking and warehousing	.....	805.1	805.9	804.3	830.1	826.5	821.1	809.4	799.7	789.2	791.1	783.8	783.3	797.6	762.6
Other transportation and services	.....	674.1	652.3	659.0	662.8	653.0	651.3	654.4	652.2	646.2	652.5	648.5	646.8	647.7	633.7
Buslines, except local	.....	44.2	43.9	44.1	43.4	43.6	44.1	44.6	45.2	45.2	44.8	44.0	43.4	44.0	44.1
Air transportation (common carrier)	.....	141.5	140.1	139.5	136.2	134.6	133.6	132.9	132.8	131.4	129.4	127.4	125.3	128.6	113.9
Communication	817	816	814	810	813	814	812	816	824	822	805	798	796	805	753
Telephone	.....	773.8	771.5	767.5	770.0	770.7	768.5	772.8	780.4	778.0	761.4	755.0	752.8	761.8	709.8
Telegraph	.....	41.8	41.8	41.4	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.3
Other public utilities	596	594	593	593	594	595	596	603	609	609	600	589	588	595	586
Gas and electric utilities	.....	570.8	570.5	570.3	571.9	572.8	573.4	579.7	585.2	584.8	576.8	566.6	565.0	571.9	562.9
Electric light and power utilities	.....	252.7	252.4	251.8	252.4	252.5	252.7	256.5	259.0	258.7	255.4	250.6	250.3	252.9	250.4
Gas utilities	.....	144.8	145.1	145.5	146.3	146.9	147.2	148.3	149.8	149.3	147.6	144.4	143.5	146.0	141.3
Electric light and gas utilities combined	.....	173.3	173.0	173.0	173.2	173.4	173.5	174.9	176.4	176.8	173.8	171.6	171.2	173.0	171.2
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	.....	22.7	22.2	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.0	23.6	24.0	23.3	22.5	22.8	22.9	22.7
Wholesale and retail trade	11,197	11,089	11,065	11,139	12,092	11,496	11,288	11,164	11,047	11,015	11,091	10,985	10,928	11,144	10,803
Wholesale trade	3,026	3,033	3,036	3,031	3,075	3,047	3,021	3,003	3,002	2,974	2,955	2,920	2,920	2,974	2,858
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function	.....	1,764.3	1,765.1	1,768.2	1,802.5	1,777.4	1,763.2	1,752.6	1,749.4	1,737.2	1,725.1	1,706.8	1,706.0	1,738.7	1,671.1
Automotive	.....	114.4	114.2	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.8	115.9	117.1	116.7	115.3	114.2	114.1	114.9	112.4
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	.....	312.0	310.5	309.2	315.1	311.2	306.8	305.8	304.4	303.8	301.8	298.0	299.4	304.1	298.7
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	.....	468.4	467.8	467.0	469.1	467.8	464.8	465.1	465.7	463.6	460.6	454.0	452.0	458.5	432.2
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	.....	869.5	872.6	877.9	904.0	884.2	876.8	865.8	862.2	853.1	847.4	840.6	840.5	861.2	829.8
Wholesale distributors, other	.....	1,268.7	1,271.0	1,262.4	1,272.6	1,269.6	1,258.1	1,250.1	1,252.4	1,236.8	1,229.8	1,213.1	1,213.7	1,235.3	1,187.0
Retail trade	8,171	8,056	8,029	8,108	9,017	8,449	8,267	8,161	8,045	8,041	8,136	8,065	8,008	8,170	7,945
General merchandise stores	1,396.2	1,344.1	1,337.7	1,392.0	1,974.8	1,604.2	1,479.0	1,424.1	1,346.5	1,340.2	1,381.6	1,395.4	1,369.9	1,451.8	1,430.9
Department stores and general mail-order houses	.....	868.9	868.9	908.6	1,278.3	1,057.5	961.7	922.9	880.9	880.4	902.5	892.5	883.9	941.2	912.7
Other general merchandise stores	.....	475.2	468.8	483.4	696.5	546.7	517.3	501.2	465.6	459.8	479.1	502.9	486.0	510.6	518.2
Food and liquor stores	1,636.2	1,627.2	1,626.6	1,612.9	1,649.0	1,622.1	1,599.4	1,578.9	1,568.9	1,575.4	1,578.2	1,567.3	1,557.1	1,578.6	1,492.0
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	.....	1,158.9	1,157.0	1,149.8	1,172.7	1,152.3	1,133.2	1,111.6	1,096.9	1,101.7	1,103.8	1,097.5	1,093.9	1,110.5	1,039.8
Dairy-product stores and dealers	.....	230.2	227.3	226.7	227.4	228.8	229.5	236.4	241.8	242.7	240.4	233.3	229.4	232.0	226.6
Other food and liquor stores	.....	238.1	242.3	236.4	248.9	241.0	236.7	230.9	230.2	231.0	234.0	236.5	233.8	236.1	225.6
Automotive and accessories dealers	784.9	786.6	783.9	785.0	805.9	794.6	786.8	788.8	796.4	802.3	801.3	801.2	804.1	800.3	801.0
Apparel and accessories stores	594.5	555.4	546.6	573.1	716.0	620.4	600.7	580.4	536.4	545.9	585.1	582.8	576.0	587.6	589.2
Other retail trade	3,757.1	3,743.0	3,734.2	3,745.2	3,870.8	3,807.3	3,801.1	3,788.4	3,796.8	3,777.1	3,789.5	3,718.0	3,700.5	3,751.4	3,631.7
Furniture and appliance stores	.....	382.4	383.3	382.9	404.2	392.0	386.9	384.1	382.6	381.3	383.0	383.1	385.2	386.8	382.3
Drug stores	.....	352.7	350.0	357.6	376.0	352.2	351.8	343.6	342.1	340.8	340.7	334.2	334.4	341.7	327.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,323	2,310	2,304	2,294	2,308	2,313	2,312	2,321	2,355	2,342	2,320	2,289	2,278	2,300	2,215
Banks and trust companies	.....	597.4	595.8	590.6	591.9	590.1	586.3	584.6	593.0	591.2	580.0	571.2	570.8	579.7	549.3
Security dealers and exchanges	.....	84.7	83.6	83.4	83.7	83.5	83.2	83.3	84.8	84.5	83.4	82.4	81.8	82.7	77.6
Insurance carriers and agents	.....	844.4	841.1	834.0	833.3	831.4	828.5	837.3	838.2	835.2	822.7	815.1	814.5	823.1	795.4
Other finance agencies and real estate	.....	783.6	783.7	786.2	799.0	807.9	814.2	824.7	839.2	831.3	833.8	820.2	810.4	814.3	792.8
Service and miscellaneous	6,073	5,964	5,928	5,918	5,976	6,010	6,045	6,105	6,137	6,137	6,089	6,041	5,979	6,000	5,854
Hotels and lodging places	.....	465.9	465.0	458.0	465.7	471.5	477.7	512.2	582.6	580.4	520.6	491.9	486.4	498.0	498.8
Personal services:															
Laundries	.....	328.1	328.0	329.6	330.2	331.7	332.9	333.7	336.6	341.9	339.3	335.0	331.1	333.6	332.1
Cleaning and dyeing plants	.....	162.8	160.6	162.2	164.3	165.1	166.9	165.3	161.5	167.4	173.4	169.1	165.4	165.4	163.4
Motion pictures	.....	212.0	208.5	208.0	211.4	216.6	225.6	230.8	230.7	230.4	229.1	232.4	230.5	224.1	230.7
Government	7,391	7,372	7,347	7,315	7,602	7,342	7,298	7,213	6,960	6,947	7,150	7,203	7,130	7,176	6,915
Federal	2,206	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,176	2,168	2,214	2,188
State and local [4]	5,185	5,169	5,147	5,119	5,119	5,141	5,096	5,017	4,752	4,739	4,957	5,027	4,962	4,962	4,727

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1955 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

[3] Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[2] Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

SEE footnote 1, p. 737.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1957				1956									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1956	1955
Mining:															
Metal	-------	92.8	93.1	93.4	93.8	94.2	94.5	95.8	92.8	68.9	94.5	92.9	93.6	91.0	86.1
Iron	-------	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.7	30.4	31.7	32.3	30.2	6.0	31.5	30.9	31.4	28.4	29.2
Copper	-------	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.6	29.8	29.6	29.4	29.3	28.8	28.8	29.3	24.6
Lead and zinc	-------	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.2
Anthracite	-------	30.7	31.2	31.2	31.7	30.4	29.9	29.3	29.6	28.6	28.8	24.2	28.6	29.1	30.3
Bituminous coal	-------	209.9	213.1	213.0	213.8	212.5	212.6	212.0	208.8	163.1	206.1	203.7	203.0	204.1	198.7
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	-------	131.1	131.1	130.3	129.6	129.3	129.3	132.5	136.4	137.6	134.8	128.5	128.6	130.9	129.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	-------	90.6	88.8	90.4	94.4	97.2	98.5	99.3	99.5	97.9	98.5	96.4	95.1	95.7	91.7
Manufacturing	**12,918**	**13,042**	**13,079**	**13,117**	**13,312**	**13,353**	**13,439**	**13,335**	**13,245**	**12,514**	**13,078**	**13,036**	**13,114**	**13,174**	**13,053**
Durable goods [2]	7,572	7,640	7,679	7,703	7,791	7,802	7,751	7,583	7,541	7,081	7,602	7,613	7,674	7,630	7,538
Nondurable goods [2]	5,346	5,402	5,400	5,414	5,521	5,551	5,688	5,752	5,704	5,433	5,476	5,423	5,440	5,544	5,515
Ordnance and accessories	78.8	78.9	79.4	80.6	82.5	81.8	81.6	81.6	79.6	81.7	83.2	83.4	84.2	83.1	93.8
Food and kindred products	1,019.2	1,005.4	1,003.6	1,026.6	1,081.5	1,131.1	1,225.8	1,312.0	1,275.7	1,158.0	1,108.6	1,050.7	1,023.3	1,117.1	1,103.3
Meat products	-------	256.7	259.1	269.5	278.2	277.5	273.8	268.9	267.6	264.9	262.1	258.2	256.0	266.3	257.4
Dairy products	-------	71.5	69.6	69.0	69.9	71.2	72.8	76.7	80.9	82.5	81.1	77.1	73.6	74.4	75.3
Canning and preserving	-------	135.6	137.7	143.2	161.3	195.8	288.3	389.7	353.0	238.4	188.2	159.4	146.9	209.8	199.7
Grain-mill products	-------	81.3	81.4	81.9	82.4	82.5	86.0	86.9	87.9	88.2	86.8	83.8	82.9	85.1	87.8
Bakery products	-------	168.9	169.2	168.9	173.2	175.4	176.3	174.0	174.7	173.9	174.7	171.6	170.0	172.8	172.1
Sugar	-------	20.9	21.4	25.8	36.7	40.2	38.6	25.0	22.4	22.6	22.5	21.8	21.4	27.0	27.0
Confectionery and related products	-------	63.4	64.9	66.8	71.4	72.3	72.7	69.6	64.1	56.3	57.7	60.2	60.3	65.0	65.5
Beverages	-------	114.4	109.2	111.1	117.0	122.7	122.5	125.2	127.4	132.3	128.6	120.2	116.9	120.8	119.9
Miscellaneous food products	-------	92.7	91.1	90.4	91.4	93.5	94.8	96.0	97.7	98.9	101.9	98.4	95.3	95.9	98.6
Tobacco manufactures	73.7	79.1	87.3	92.4	97.8	100.8	109.8	112.7	102.6	77.3	79.8	79.8	79.4	92.0	95.0
Cigarettes	-------	29.3	29.8	30.4	30.7	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	30.7	31.2	30.7	30.2	30.8	30.0
Cigars	-------	32.2	32.5	31.7	33.2	33.5	32.9	32.7	32.3	31.0	32.6	32.8	33.7	33.3	36.5
Tobacco and snuff	-------	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	12.0	19.4	24.6	28.2	30.7	40.5	43.1	33.2	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.5	22.0	22.2
Textile-mill products	912.0	922.2	926.5	928.9	941.8	948.9	951.6	948.8	949.7	922.0	959.6	963.1	971.0	960.2	982.3
Scouring and combing plants	-------	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9
Yarn and thread mills	-------	107.8	109.3	109.7	110.8	110.9	110.2	110.6	110.9	109.6	112.7	113.9	115.7	113.3	120.4
Broad-woven fabric mills	-------	410.2	414.0	417.3	420.8	422.4	423.2	423.2	426.4	414.2	432.3	432.4	436.1	429.3	439.6
Narrow fabrics and small wares	-------	25.7	26.0	25.8	25.4	26.0	26.1	26.0	25.6	24.8	25.8	26.1	26.6	26.2	26.6
Knitting mills	-------	195.8	192.8	191.8	198.2	203.9	207.1	205.0	205.7	197.7	203.8	201.8	200.2	203.1	201.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-------	72.2	72.5	72.9	73.9	74.3	74.0	73.2	73.0	70.0	74.3	75.0	76.7	75.0	78.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-------	42.4	43.3	42.3	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.4	43.2	44.3	45.2	43.3	44.2
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	-------	10.5	10.3	10.0	10.8	10.5	10.0	10.6	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.1	10.8	11.0	11.7
Miscellaneous textile goods	-------	52.4	52.9	53.5	53.8	53.1	52.9	52.0	51.3	49.8	51.0	52.9	54.0	53.2	54.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,065.5	1,092.9	1,089.8	1,071.2	1,088.1	1,087.9	1,091.4	1,079.2	1,082.3	1,020.3	1,049.2	1,048.9	1,067.8	1,080.8	1,077.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-------	109.3	109.5	109.4	110.4	109.9	110.2	111.0	111.1	104.7	110.2	110.2	107.4	109.7	107.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-------	277.2	277.9	272.3	274.1	280.0	287.2	286.6	289.6	277.0	286.6	288.0	291.4	286.6	285.6
Women's outerwear	-------	337.7	336.3	333.0	334.7	323.6	316.7	313.3	321.0	296.0	299.0	303.5	315.1	321.0	319.5
Women's, children's undergarments	-------	118.1	116.9	113.2	114.5	116.8	116.0	114.4	112.5	105.6	110.7	109.2	112.1	112.6	107.9
Millinery	-------	19.3	18.7	15.9	15.8	14.0	16.5	16.2	16.0	13.8	11.5	11.3	14.9	16.0	17.7
Children's outerwear	-------	62.9	64.7	62.7	62.1	62.3	64.5	63.6	63.0	63.0	64.4	61.3	58.7	63.1	64.8
Fur goods	-------	7.1	7.1	7.4	9.9	10.0	10.3	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.5	8.4	5.6	8.7	9.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	-------	53.7	52.2	51.3	54.3	56.1	57.5	57.1	56.9	51.4	55.7	53.8	54.7	55.1	54.5
Other fabricated textile products	-------	107.6	106.5	106.0	112.3	115.2	112.5	107.3	102.8	99.3	101.6	103.2	107.9	108.0	110.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	568.5	559.3	566.7	573.0	606.8	634.2	663.6	681.4	700.0	687.9	696.1	666.7	641.7	654.9	675.2
Logging camps and contractors	-------	55.2	59.7	59.5	75.5	88.3	100.0	105.0	112.5	108.0	110.0	92.8	76.6	89.9	94.3
Sawmills and planing mills	-------	306.4	309.3	313.4	327.3	338.8	351.1	359.2	368.2	365.6	369.1	358.9	350.2	352.1	363.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	-------	99.2	98.9	100.7	103.3	105.8	110.0	114.8	117.2	113.9	114.0	112.2	111.7	110.9	117.7
Wooden containers	-------	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.3	50.2	51.3	50.9	50.7	50.7	52.0	52.2	52.0	51.2	51.0
Miscellaneous wood products	-------	49.5	49.4	49.4	50.4	51.1	51.2	51.5	51.4	49.7	51.0	50.6	51.2	50.8	48.8
Furniture and fixtures	307.5	310.8	310.4	310.3	317.5	317.6	322.1	321.3	316.1	303.8	310.5	310.8	315.0	316.4	309.3
Household furniture	-------	221.5	220.2	219.5	225.3	226.0	228.6	227.2	222.6	216.6	219.3	220.4	224.6	225.2	223.7
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	-------	37.8	38.5	37.9	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.8	40.0	38.4	38.7	38.2	38.6	38.9	35.6
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	-------	30.2	30.1	30.7	31.0	30.1	31.5	31.9	31.6	27.6	30.5	29.7	29.3	30.2	29.5
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	-------	21.3	21.6	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.4	21.9	21.2	22.0	22.5	22.5	22.1	20.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957				1956									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	462.5	463.8	462.8	465.2	469.8	467.4	467.9	469.7	468.8	460.6	465.6	462.4	460.2	463.7	452.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	.....	235.7	236.3	236.8	238.7	235.4	235.7	238.0	239.1	235.7	237.9	234.3	232.3	235.2	228.9
Paperboard containers and boxes	.....	120.9	120.5	122.2	125.2	127.0	126.5	125.3	124.1	120.4	123.1	122.3	121.2	123.2	120.2
Other paper and allied products	.....	107.2	106.0	106.2	105.9	105.0	105.7	106.4	105.6	104.5	104.6	105.9	106.7	105.3	103.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	560.8	560.0	555.6	557.0	566.2	563.8	563.5	556.8	550.1	543.6	549.1	548.6	547.4	551.3	528.6
Newspapers	.....	161.0	159.6	158.9	162.3	160.0	160.0	158.4	156.1	154.7	157.2	157.0	155.7	156.6	150.4
Periodicals	.....	26.8	26.5	26.4	28.6	29.0	29.1	28.5	27.7	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.9	28.5	26.9
Books	.....	36.3	35.8	35.7	35.4	34.8	34.3	34.3	33.8	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.8	33.8	31.1
Commercial printing	.....	184.3	182.0	183.9	185.0	184.1	183.9	181.7	180.6	178.3	179.7	178.6	178.3	180.8	173.8
Lithography	.....	47.7	47.2	47.3	48.9	49.2	48.7	48.2	47.5	46.5	47.1	46.5	47.2	47.6	46.9
Greeting cards	.....	11.1	11.1	11.8	13.1	14.2	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.5	13.9	13.1	12.7	13.5	13.9
Bookbinding and related industries	.....	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.7	38.2	38.7	38.6	37.9	37.1	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.5	34.3
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	.....	54.6	55.1	54.5	54.2	54.3	54.1	52.6	52.4	52.2	52.2	52.4	53.3	53.0	51.3
Chemicals and allied products	555.9	557.1	553.1	553.4	552.0	550.3	554.4	552.5	548.7	543.5	552.4	559.4	560.0	555.2	546.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	.....	75.3	75.5	75.6	75.4	75.6	76.0	76.6	75.9	75.5	76.5	76.0	75.8	75.9	74.1
Industrial organic chemicals	.....	213.5	213.8	216.3	215.2	213.5	213.7	214.5	217.2	213.3	219.1	219.5	221.2	217.6	215.0
Drugs and medicines	.....	56.1	56.4	56.7	56.3	56.5	56.2	56.7	56.6	56.7	55.5	54.4	55.9	55.9	56.1
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	.....	30.1	30.2	29.9	29.6	29.9	29.9	30.3	30.6	29.7	29.8	29.4	29.8	29.9	30.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	.....	46.5	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.8	47.1	47.7	47.2	47.2	46.9	46.9	47.0	46.5
Gum and wood chemicals	.....	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.8
Fertilizers	.....	34.7	28.7	26.5	25.4	24.2	25.8	24.1	21.7	22.7	25.4	34.4	39.7	28.0	28.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	.....	28.2	29.3	29.5	30.3	30.7	31.5	29.7	26.0	25.2	25.7	26.7	28.1	28.7	28.7
Miscellaneous chemicals	.....	65.2	65.1	64.8	65.9	66.0	67.3	66.3	65.8	66.1	66.4	65.0	64.6	65.1	60.8
Products of petroleum and coal	171.7	171.6	172.0	170.4	173.1	174.8	173.2	176.2	177.9	169.6	174.5	171.6	171.3	173.0	173.7
Petroleum refining	.....	130.7	130.9	131.4	132.0	132.9	132.3	133.1	135.1	133.6	132.4	129.9	130.0	131.7	132.2
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	.....	40.9	41.1	39.0	41.1	41.9	42.9	43.1	42.8	36.0	42.1	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.5
Rubber products	201.6	218.3	218.5	221.9	221.5	198.9	220.0	215.4	210.8	208.0	208.5	216.0	218.7	216.2	216.3
Tires and inner tubes	.....	93.7	92.9	93.5	93.2	74.8	91.7	91.6	89.8	90.0	90.1	91.6	91.8	90.5	90.2
Rubber footwear	.....	17.6	17.6	18.1	18.4	18.7	19.1	19.3	19.2	18.9	19.4	20.0	20.3	19.7	18.2
Other rubber products	.....	107.0	108.0	110.3	109.9	105.4	109.2	104.5	101.8	99.1	99.0	104.4	106.6	106.0	107.9
Leather and leather products	323.3	331.1	330.4	326.5	329.1	326.9	328.0	328.9	337.5	330.0	333.6	324.8	331.5	334.3	340.4
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	.....	38.7	39.1	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.1	39.9	39.0	39.7	39.5	40.1	39.8	40.5
Industrial leather belting and packing	.....	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	.....	15.6	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.1	15.3	15.8	15.7
Footwear (except rubber)	.....	218.4	216.9	216.5	215.0	211.0	209.7	211.9	218.7	215.7	219.0	214.3	218.1	218.3	222.8
Luggage	.....	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.2	14.0	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.5	13.4	14.2
Handbags and small leather goods	.....	26.4	27.3	25.7	26.6	27.8	29.8	29.1	28.9	26.4	25.0	22.5	25.0	27.3	28.8
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	.....	15.9	15.0	13.5	15.6	16.5	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.6	16.6	15.8	15.6	16.0	14.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	464.2	461.0	456.9	461.3	473.0	478.9	484.3	477.8	482.4	472.9	484.2	479.9	478.2	476.5	462.1
Flat glass	.....	29.0	30.0	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.1	30.7	30.5	29.8	29.7	30.2	30.6	30.6	30.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	.....	81.7	80.5	81.0	83.1	84.6	85.0	77.7	81.7	77.6	83.2	82.6	83.1	81.9	80.0
Glass products made of purchased glass	.....	15.3	15.3	15.6	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.0	14.4	15.4	15.9	15.4	15.0
Cement, hydraulic	.....	35.6	35.4	35.7	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.1	37.5	37.0	37.1	36.4	36.1	36.5	35.8
Structural clay products	.....	70.0	68.2	70.9	73.3	74.9	77.5	78.9	79.1	79.1	80.6	77.3	76.5	76.9	73.5
Pottery and related products	.....	47.1	47.9	47.2	48.5	48.8	48.9	47.4	48.1	45.9	48.4	49.3	49.5	48.2	47.7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	.....	91.9	90.2	90.7	93.7	96.4	98.3	99.9	101.1	100.7	101.4	99.0	96.2	96.8	91.7
Cut-stone and stone products	.....	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.1	17.8	18.2	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.6
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	.....	72.8	71.9	71.8	72.8	72.2	72.8	72.6	71.7	70.6	70.9	71.3	72.1	72.2	70.7
Primary metal industries	1,098.1	1,111.2	1,120.8	1,129.9	1,133.2	1,132.0	1,131.6	1,126.2	1,090.8	743.0	1,117.7	1,117.4	1,136.2	1,095.7	1,084.0
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	.....	558.0	561.4	561.8	565.3	567.1	568.9	572.4	552.3	210.6	563.8	557.1	568.2	535.5	544.6
Iron and steel foundries	.....	198.5	203.2	205.7	206.6	205.5	205.7	199.3	203.3	200.9	202.8	205.5	211.1	207.6	201.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	57.7	57.5	59.1	59.1	58.5	58.2	58.8	53.7	57.1	55.6	54.9	54.8	55.1	51.5
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.2	9.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	.....	86.7	87.9	91.6	91.4	91.4	90.5	91.9	86.2	91.4	94.8	96.8	97.7	93.2	91.2
Nonferrous foundries	.....	65.4	65.8	67.3	67.0	67.0	66.6	63.9	61.5	60.3	60.9	62.5	63.5	64.2	64.1
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	.....	134.7	134.8	134.2	133.5	132.4	131.3	129.7	123.8	112.8	130.0	130.5	130.6	128.9	121.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	894.4	900.1	905.1	905.8	909.2	911.3	910.5	885.4	864.1	825.1	870.4	880.9	894.5	888.3	892.9
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	48.2	47.5	46.8	46.2	46.3	51.2	54.4	54.2	53.9	53.4	51.7	51.3	50.8	51.0
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	.....	117.7	120.9	122.8	123.9	122.7	119.3	115.3	112.0	108.8	114.7	119.0	124.8	120.5	126.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	.....	84.2	84.1	83.1	86.1	89.2	93.1	93.6	92.0	90.5	94.5	95.8	96.4	93.8	98.9
Fabricated structural metal products	.....	246.8	244.1	241.2	240.8	240.6	241.1	239.2	235.8	215.6	232.8	226.5	224.0	229.1	209.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	.....	203.0	206.1	208.9	209.4	209.7	205.2	188.5	181.3	176.2	184.5	192.3	198.3	196.8	204.5
Lighting fixtures	.....	39.5	40.1	40.1	40.6	40.3	40.2	37.3	36.3	35.3	34.7	36.4	38.2	38.3	41.2
Fabricated wire products	.....	49.6	51.0	52.2	52.6	52.3	51.6	49.4	47.1	45.3	47.8	49.0	50.0	50.0	50.5
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	.....	111.1	111.3	110.7	109.6	110.2	108.8	107.7	105.4	99.5	108.0	110.2	111.8	109.3	111.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957				1956									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,291.0	1,306.7	1,306.1	1,299.1	1,288.8	1,272.9	1,263.6	1,262.3	1,257.2	1,253.5	1,278.2	1,280.9	1,291.8	1,273.0	1,178.3
Engines and turbines	.....	63.0	62.9	62.4	63.3	62.3	61.8	60.6	59.7	55.2	55.6	55.7	57.1	58.5	53.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	.....	109.7	108.0	103.5	99.1	94.5	89.0	97.0	96.3	100.6	106.3	107.7	112.3	104.5	113.3
Construction and mining machinery	.....	118.5	118.3	116.3	115.8	113.7	115.0	115.0	115.0	113.2	116.1	112.6	113.5	113.5	96.6
Metalworking machinery	.....	230.6	229.4	228.5	227.6	225.5	223.4	222.7	220.3	218.9	222.2	223.7	222.5	222.4	202.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	.....	134.9	135.1	136.9	137.3	137.3	136.7	137.5	137.0	137.5	138.3	137.4	137.0	137.1	127.9
General industrial machinery	.....	184.0	184.5	184.8	184.4	184.4	183.0	182.3	180.9	180.3	179.4	178.0	178.3	179.5	160.7
Office and store machines and devices	.....	103.7	104.2	103.1	101.0	100.1	98.7	93.8	95.8	94.9	96.5	96.3	94.8	95.7	85.6
Service-industry and household machines	.....	142.2	144.5	143.2	140.7	138.3	140.2	141.0	141.5	143.7	152.9	155.4	159.8	147.3	140.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	.....	220.1	219.2	220.4	219.6	216.8	215.8	212.4	210.7	209.2	210.9	214.1	216.5	214.8	198.0
Electrical machinery	862.2	876.4	884.1	891.9	906.7	918.3	913.8	891.4	877.7	854.3	866.4	871.6	874.0	877.5	823.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	295.2	298.5	302.0	304.2	304.2	306.5	302.9	298.9	295.9	300.1	299.9	301.0	294.3	269.3
Electrical appliances	.....	39.4	40.6	40.7	41.1	41.5	42.2	42.6	42.1	38.8	41.0	41.5	43.0	41.3	37.2
Insulated wire and cable	.....	18.9	19.1	19.6	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.1	18.6	18.3	18.7	19.1	18.8	19.1	17.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	62.9	63.5	64.0	63.3	62.2	59.3	58.5	53.0	51.5	52.9	57.2	60.2	59.0	65.6
Electric lamps	.....	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.3	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.1	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.1	27.1	24.0
Communication equipment	.....	393.3	395.6	398.7	410.5	422.8	418.4	403.1	397.1	384.9	387.2	386.9	384.1	397.8	372.5
Miscellaneous electrical products	.....	38.4	38.4	38.4	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.9	39.9	36.4	38.2	38.7	38.8	38.9	36.9
Transportation equipment	1,392.8	1,422.5	1,438.3	1,440.4	1,438.6	1,402.0	1,318.9	1,295.0	1,234.9	1,249.9	1,268.5	1,295.3	1,332.4	1,330.3	1,399.4
Automobiles	.....	655.9	670.1	683.1	688.7	669.1	603.8	593.6	541.3	560.6	574.2	613.2	655.3	633.2	740.4
Aircraft and parts	.....	588.6	590.2	583.4	578.0	568.6	554.3	544.9	534.9	523.1	522.5	512.9	512.0	532.7	504.9
Aircraft	.....	372.6	374.9	370.4	366.2	360.3	351.5	346.5	342.0	333.1	332.1	323.2	324.3	338.2	322.4
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	116.9	116.3	114.9	114.1	111.9	109.0	105.8	102.1	101.4	102.1	101.7	100.9	104.2	95.3
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.4	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.8	9.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	86.0	86.1	85.5	85.2	84.3	82.1	81.2	80.0	78.0	77.7	77.8	76.8	79.5	77.9
Ship and boat building and repairing	.....	127.2	123.5	120.7	118.8	113.6	108.6	106.6	107.0	114.3	116.0	113.0	110.0	110.9	105.9
Shipbuilding and repairing	.....	106.1	102.6	100.6	99.6	95.5	91.4	89.8	90.9	95.3	95.4	90.5	87.1	90.9	85.7
Boatbuilding and repairing	.....	21.1	20.9	20.1	19.2	18.1	17.2	16.8	16.1	19.0	20.6	22.5	22.9	20.0	20.2
Railroad equipment	.....	43.4	47.2	46.7	46.0	42.0	43.0	40.6	42.7	43.6	47.3	47.9	47.6	45.3	49.9
Other transportation equipment	.....	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.1	8.7	9.2	9.3	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.3	7.5	8.2	7.3
Instruments and related products	231.6	233.3	232.9	234.6	236.2	237.3	237.1	235.4	233.3	228.5	231.1	230.9	231.4	232.8	224.5
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	.....	41.8	42.2	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.1	40.0	39.1	38.5	38.7	38.1	37.6	38.8	33.9
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	.....	60.0	58.8	60.4	61.1	61.4	61.2	59.8	59.0	57.7	58.3	58.5	59.5	59.6	58.5
Optical instruments and lenses	.....	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	.....	31.3	31.1	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.1	30.1	30.1	29.5	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.8	27.9
Ophthalmic goods	.....	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.3	20.5
Photographic apparatus	.....	41.3	41.8	41.9	42.6	42.8	42.8	43.3	43.9	43.1	43.1	42.5	42.3	42.9	43.1
Watches and clocks	.....	26.7	26.6	27.0	28.0	28.7	29.2	29.4	28.5	27.1	27.9	28.7	28.9	28.8	30.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	383.2	379.6	378.4	376.9	398.6	415.3	423.5	414.9	404.4	380.6	395.2	395.0	394.1	401.1	395.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	39.0	40.6	40.9	42.2	42.3	43.1	42.1	40.7	38.0	39.4	39.8	41.4	41.5	42.3
Musical instruments and parts	.....	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.4	16.2	15.4	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.2	15.3
Toys and sporting goods	.....	68.5	66.4	64.0	72.1	82.9	88.3	87.2	84.0	78.5	81.8	79.1	75.3	78.5	73.0
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	.....	22.9	22.7	22.7	23.7	24.4	24.7	24.6	24.1	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.3	23.7	22.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	47.3	47.4	47.7	48.9	50.4	52.2	51.9	51.5	48.3	49.0	48.0	48.7	50.6	53.6
Fabricated plastics products	.....	70.5	70.6	70.7	72.2	72.9	72.4	69.8	67.0	64.8	66.8	68.3	68.2	69.0	66.4
Other manufacturing industries	.....	115.6	114.7	114.8	122.7	125.5	126.1	122.9	120.9	112.5	118.8	120.3	121.3	121.6	122.1

[1] See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A-2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A-2.

SEE footnote 1, p. 737.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries [1]

[1947–49–100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	1956: November	108.0	167.7
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	December	107.6	170.9
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1954: Average	101.8	137.7			
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1955: Average	105.5	152.5	1957: January	106.0	165.1
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1956: Average	106.5	161.3	February	105.7	164.6
1944: Average	118.1	102.8				March	105.4	163.7
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1956: April	106.0	158.2	April	104.4	
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	May	105.4	157.3			
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	June	105.7	158.2			
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	July	101.2	151.0			
1949: Average	93.8	97.2	August	107.1	161.4			
1950: Average	99.6	111.7	September	107.8	165.8			
1951: Average	106.4	129.8	October	108.7	168.7			

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

SEE footnote 1, p. 737.

TABLE A–5: Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel

[In thousands]

Unit of Government	1957			1956										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1956	1955
Total civilian employment [1]	7,372	7,347	7,315	7,602	7,342	7,298	7,213	6,960	6,947	7,150	7,203	7,130	7,122	7,176	6,915
Federal employment [2]	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,176	2,168	2,162	2,214	2,188
Executive	2,176.4	2,173.3	2,170.1	2,456.2	2,174.7	2,175.9	2,169.1	2,181.1	2,182.0	2,166.6	2,150.0	2,142.1	2,135.8	2,187.4	2,161.7
Department of Defense	1,028.7	1,031.7	1,033.5	1,034.8	1,037.5	1,041.0	1,038.8	1,046.5	1,046.2	1,040.2	1,030.0	1,025.8	1,022.9	1,034.1	1,027.9
Post Office Department	521.9	520.4	519.1	805.3	518.9	514.0	511.4	509.8	510.1	506.1	509.9	509.4	509.4	530.6	530.0
Other agencies	625.9	621.3	617.6	616.1	618.3	620.9	618.9	624.8	625.6	620.3	610.0	606.8	603.6	613.7	603.8
Legislative	22.0	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9	22.1	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.6
Judicial	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
District of Columbia [3]	232.9	232.5	232.2	239.4	231.4	231.2	230.3	233.0	233.7	232.7	228.5	228.6	228.7	231.2	230.0
Executive	212.0	211.6	211.4	218.5	210.4	210.1	209.2	211.9	212.8	211.7	207.6	207.8	207.9	210.3	209.4
Department of Defense	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.2	89.7	90.1	89.8	88.1	88.1	88.3	88.6	89.3
Post Office Department	8.9	8.9	8.9	16.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	9.3	9.3
Other agencies	115.7	115.2	114.5	113.7	113.5	113.1	112.4	113.6	114.1	113.3	111.1	111.1	111.0	112.4	111.0
Legislative	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.2	19.8
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment	5,169	5,147	5,119	5,119	5,141	5,096	5,017	4,752	4,739	4,957	5,027	4,962	4,960	4,962	4,727
State	1,334.7	1,326.7	1,322.2	1,319.7	1,321.0	1,317.6	1,278.0	1,252.1	1,252.6	1,291.1	1,296.8	1,270.9	1,269.2	1,281.0	1,215.4
Local	3,833.8	3,820.4	3,796.3	3,798.9	3,819.9	3,778.4	3,738.8	3,500.3	3,486.7	3,665.4	3,730.1	3,690.8	3,690.9	3,681.4	3,511.2
Education	2,388.0	2,383.4	2,351.2	2,351.6	2,349.7	2,316.0	2,192.2	1,878.5	1,877.2	2,123.3	2,245.0	2,242.0	2,250.1	2,189.2	2,060.8
Other	2,780.5	2,763.9	2,767.3	2,767.0	2,791.2	2,780.0	2,824.6	2,873.9	2,862.1	2,831.2	2,781.9	2,719.7	2,710.0	2,773.2	2,665.8
Total military personnel [4]	2,820	2,817	2,816	2,809	2,827	2,829	2,824	2,827	2,830	2,835	2,841	2,865	2,879	2,848	3,025
Army	1,001.2	997.3	993.4	992.3	1,002.4	1,004.1	1,005.6	1,013.5	1,027.3	1,025.8	1,039.4	1,054.7	1,064.4	1,030.1	1,165.8
Air Force	913.4	915.3	918.4	914.6	918.3	916.0	911.5	909.0	909.0	910.0	908.2	911.6	911.5	916.1	955.3
Navy	677.6	676.4	676.0	673.1	675.0	677.7	676.9	675.1	673.6	669.9	666.2	671.6	674.5	672.7	668.8
Marine Corps	198.3	198.9	199.6	200.8	202.1	202.8	201.5	200.9	200.5	200.8	198.6	198.5	199.4	200.4	205.9
Coast Guard	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.4	28.7	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.6

[1] Data refer to Continental United States only.
[2] Data are prepared by the Civil Service Commission.
[3] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).
[4] Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

SEE footnote 1, p. 737.

TABLE A–6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States [1]

[In thousands]

State	1957			1956										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1956	1955
Alabama	734.2	733.0	734.4	744.8	738.5	739.0	736.0	720.7	698.6	705.4	706.7	720.0	717.0	720.7	690.8
Arizona	256.5	255.7	253.4	257.8	252.1	248.4	246.7	239.1	241.3	242.0	239.7	239.6	238.3	243.1	221.2
Arkansas	326.2	321.6	322.5	333.8	334.1	335.0	334.8	326.8	328.0	329.7	329.0	324.9	325.0	327.9	317.5
California	4,403.1	4,392.3	4,387.0	4,548.2	4,469.0	4,486.2	4,475.8	4,446.5	4,354.6	4,348.7	4,288.3	4,247.5	4,212.4	4,348.0	4,087.5
Colorado	455.3	452.3	455.6	469.0	466.5	472.2	473.2	470.2	460.1	463.6	451.5	444.8	438.2	456.7	433.2
Connecticut	909.9	904.9	901.9	930.3	914.7	912.2	910.4	903.7	904.7	909.6	903.4	898.7	890.0	903.8	869.3
Delaware	146.5	146.1	147.0	153.5	152.6	152.6	157.1	156.3	152.5	157.7	153.1	153.0	149.7	152.5	141.1
District of Columbia	503.4	501.8	500.8	516.5	505.7	503.2	500.9	502.0	504.2	504.2	498.4	497.4	494.9	501.1	494.6
Florida	1,139.8	1,141.0	1,133.6	1,128.6	1,079.2	1,039.0	1,015.2	1,006.1	1,003.0	1,015.3	1,030.5	1,051.3	1,058.0	1,044.0	951.0
Georgia	968.0	967.8	970.9	995.9	985.3	982.9	980.3	976.7	963.5	969.9	965.8	961.6	959.1	971.1	936.7
Idaho [2]	137.6	137.4	139.3	145.6	146.6	149.4	153.1	151.2	149.3	146.9	142.5	138.0	134.0	143.5	137.5
Illinois [2]	3,481.9	3,470.3	3,466.3	3,579.9	3,538.8	3,538.5	3,528.4	3,501.5	3,464.4	3,522.3	3,483.7	3,469.3	3,464.0	3,498.8	3,392.7
Indiana	1,399.9	1,393.2	1,393.5	1,435.3	1,422.9	1,427.0	1,424.2	1,407.7	1,344.3	1,423.8	1,420.0	1,420.5	1,412.3	1,413.2	1,393.2
Iowa	648.3	644.1	644.2	664.5	657.6	665.2	667.3	661.2	656.5	659.6	652.4	648.2	638.2	653.5	641.3
Kansas	550.3	545.8	543.9	557.3	554.3	554.0	554.6	549.9	555.0	557.6	554.0	548.3	545.9	550.4	547.5
Louisiana [3]	768.5	767.3	767.3	787.8	776.1	769.7	765.6	765.5	761.8	756.2	751.0	745.3	734.7	756.1	711.1
Maine [2]	268.0	271.6	273.3	284.4	283.7	287.2	289.3	295.1	291.8	292.7	276.1	266.7	268.7	281.7	274.4
Maryland [3]	869.7	863.2	862.1	897.1	888.2	883.7	885.1	875.0	841.3	872.3	860.2	853.9	843.1	863.0	824.6
Massachusetts	1,822.7	1,817.0	1,817.6	1,892.8	1,859.0	1,860.6	1,855.4	1,864.8	1,841.4	1,864.6	1,842.2	1,828.2	1,815.5	1,844.5	1,800.3
Michigan	2,353.7	2,364.0	2,373.4	2,445.1	2,423.6	2,384.1	2,304.1	2,296.1	2,289.1	2,340.4	2,366.6	2,401.9	2,401.4	2,376.8	2,437.1
Minnesota	859.5	857.5	861.9	900.0	900.5	914.0	917.7	906.2	879.7	895.0	882.6	863.5	847.4	883.8	865.2
Mississippi [2]	360.5	361.5	362.8	374.3	370.8	372.1	372.0	365.5	362.6	360.5	364.1	363.3	362.3	365.3	355.5
Missouri	1,288.3	1,280.0	1,279.3	1,322.7	1,301.7	1,299.4	1,294.5	1,291.1	1,290.5	1,300.2	1,289.8	1,288.2	1,287.0	1,293.1	1,277.6
Montana [2]	158.3	157.8	159.0	165.2	167.9	173.6	176.9	177.5	175.7	175.0	167.0	160.7	154.2	166.7	159.8
Nebraska [2]	348.9	346.1	343.0	358.4	359.0	361.2	359.7	356.9	358.7	361.6	357.5	355.6	353.5	356.9	355.5
Nevada	83.1	82.1	82.5	85.3	85.0	86.3	88.9	91.0	90.9	88.9	85.3	83.1	81.2	85.5	84.0
New Hampshire	179.3	179.6	178.9	184.4	182.6	184.7	185.7	188.2	186.1	186.0	180.7	177.7	177.8	182.5	180.2
New Jersey [2]	1,903.5	1,893.7	1,895.3	1,957.7	1,944.6	1,940.7	1,942.9	1,940.5	1,929.1	1,932.7	1,904.7	1,899.8	1,884.2	1,918.4	1,863.7
New Mexico	199.0	196.8	196.7	202.3	200.5	200.4	197.4	195.4	195.5	195.0	191.6	189.7	187.6	193.6	181.6
New York [3]	5,987.8	5,952.3	5,984.5	6,228.2	6,166.6	6,163.6	6,130.9	6,101.4	6,013.0	6,079.6	6,032.4	5,985.4	5,977.2	6,062.6	5,942.0
North Carolina [2]	1,081.3	1,082.2	1,090.4	1,117.4	1,112.5	1,107.3	1,103.7	1,091.8	1,078.7	1,085.5	1,080.9	1,080.2	1,082.9	1,091.5	1,049.1
North Dakota	111.2	110.3	111.4	116.7	118.8	122.0	122.4	121.4	120.7	119.5	116.9	113.2	108.9	116.5	113.5
Ohio [2]	3,129.6	3,124.2	3,126.8	3,233.3	3,194.6	3,203.2	3,195.9	3,156.5	3,056.7	3,172.6	3,146.6	3,148.6	3,127.3	3,153.6	3,086.3
Oklahoma	566.6	566.7	567.0	577.4	576.3	575.8	577.7	573.7	572.8	576.1	574.0	571.7	569.5	572.7	559.8
Oregon	466.0	464.0	466.3	487.9	493.5	509.5	524.0	521.0	511.8	512.9	492.4	480.1	465.1	492.8	472.6
Pennsylvania [2]	3,693.0	3,686.3	3,687.6	3,823.8	3,775.2	3,776.6	3,751.6	3,714.6	3,527.5	3,744.9	3,709.2	3,703.5	3,669.3	3,708.1	3,660.0
Rhode Island [2]	283.3	282.6	286.1	296.3	295.7	294.4	296.7	295.2	291.2	295.4	292.2	294.4	295.2	295.0	293.9
South Carolina	531.6	531.8	531.4	542.8	535.9	535.5	536.4	533.1	527.2	534.2	532.6	534.0	533.6	534.1	524.7
South Dakota	120.9	121.1	121.9	125.7	129.9	131.9	131.8	130.4	130.7	131.5	129.3	125.3	120.1	127.2	124.4
Tennessee [2]	851.6	847.7	850.9	876.4	866.5	870.0	871.5	864.2	859.0	860.1	861.2	855.2	853.5	861.2	[3] 847.2
Texas [2]	2,444.5	2,437.4	2,431.3	2,497.4	2,458.7	2,450.3	2,442.3	2,426.9	2,417.0	2,425.8	2,395.1	2,379.7	2,367.2	2,412.2	2,302.7
Utah	229.4	227.8	229.5	238.2	239.7	243.3	245.8	237.5	232.6	234.1	231.4	228.5	223.2	232.7	223.3
Vermont [3]	102.1	102.1	102.7	105.2	104.1	106.1	107.0	110.7	108.9	106.4	104.2	102.5	102.0	105.0	101.9
Virginia	990.6	985.8	983.9	1,011.6	999.6	997.0	989.5	976.6	972.2	976.6	969.4	958.5	944.3	972.4	920.4
Washington	775.4	761.8	768.4	794.2	790.4	799.6	804.9	792.0	782.6	781.1	765.5	753.8	739.9	771.8	756.4
West Virginia	487.8	483.9	485.6	506.9	501.8	499.5	496.4	496.2	479.9	496.2	497.6	490.6	486.0	492.8	472.7
Wisconsin [2]	1,122.9	1,121.0	1,119.6	1,158.6	1,147.7	1,155.7	1,170.8	1,158.3	1,149.5	1,141.3	1,123.4	1,114.9	1,110.4	1,136.4	1,103.5
Wyoming	83.1	82.2	82.9	87.3	88.1	92.0	93.0	96.5	94.2	91.4	85.8	82.2	80.4	87.6	85.8

[1] Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A–7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

[3] Not strictly comparable with data shown for later years.

TABLE A–7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State [1]

[In thousands]

State	1957			1956										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1956	1955
Alabama	243.7	243.1	244.9	246.2	246.8	248.4	248.2	241.4	225.2	229.6	230.3	243.8	242.7	240.8	235.4
Arizona	38.0	38.3	37.7	37.9	37.4	37.1	36.5	34.2	36.4	36.1	35.5	35.1	34.9	35.7	31.3
Arkansas	86.4	85.6	85.9	87.0	89.2	90.7	91.3	88.6	91.1	90.6	90.1	89.6	89.9	89.5	85.7
California	1,229.6	1,222.7	1,219.1	1,233.8	1,239.0	1,269.8	1,267.8	1,271.8	1,203.4	1,188.8	1,172.1	1,162.9	1,155.6	1,202.6	1,121.0
Colorado	72.2	72.2	73.6	75.7	76.5	77.3	75.5	73.7	65.6	71.9	69.7	68.3	67.4	71.3	67.1
Connecticut	436.5	436.5	437.4	438.3	435.1	434.4	434.4	428.8	429.4	435.7	435.6	437.8	433.6	434.0	419.2
Delaware	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.6	59.3	57.6	61.1	61.1	57.9	59.9	59.7	60.5	59.9	59.7	5.83
District of Columbia	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.2	16.2
Florida	163.5	165.1	164.4	163.0	157.6	148.2	144.3	141.0	140.9	145.7	149.2	150.2	151.4	149.8	138.5
Georgia	331.7	332.0	334.8	337.2	337.7	336.7	337.0	336.0	330.1	333.1	332.7	333.7	334.4	335.3	331.7
Idaho [2]	23.9	24.2	25.2	26.8	28.9	29.7	30.9	30.6	29.9	28.1	26.3	24.1	23.4	27.2	25.2
Illinois [2]	1,282.1	1,284.9	1,286.8	1,294.9	1,297.3	1,299.3	1,300.1	1,288.7	1,251.3	1,292.9	1,284.8	1,289.9	1,297.6	1,291.2	1,257.9
Indiana	609.1	609.9	612.0	616.5	613.4	615.3	609.8	606.8	547.0	608.7	611.2	621.6	623.1	611.4	620.2
Iowa	168.8	167.7	168.0	169.5	168.3	170.2	171.5	171.9	167.8	168.1	166.9	167.2	167.9	169.0	167.4
Kansas	128.4	127.8	127.8	128.4	126.8	124.0	124.0	123.9	123.9	123.6	123.6	122.6	122.8	123.9	126.2
Kentucky	166.9	168.2	172.5	175.7	170.0	169.5	169.5	169.1	163.4	168.7	170.7	170.7	170.4	170.3	165.7
Louisiana [2]	146.7	147.7	146.6	152.6	155.1	152.1	150.7	150.5	150.7	150.5	148.3	146.7	145.8	149.6	149.5
Maine [2]	103.3	107.0	107.0	108.3	110.3	112.3	112.6	116.3	112.8	115.4	105.5	101.9	105.9	110.1	107.4
Maryland [2]	274.7	275.4	274.6	276.4	279.1	279.0	279.2	280.9	249.7	273.1	268.5	266.3	264.0	269.9	259.7
Massachusetts	704.6	707.8	705.3	715.1	712.4	713.5	707.7	711.8	687.8	711.6	707.6	710.6	717.4	710.6	691.8
Michigan	1,066.1	1,080.4	1,087.7	1,093.4	1,083.0	1,044.6	970.8	984.2	987.4	1,019.9	1,057.2	1,092.9	1,102.3	1,061.4	1,148.9
Minnesota	217.9	217.3	216.2	220.5	220.0	222.3	227.7	231.6	221.7	218.8	215.2	213.1	211.6	218.4	209.8
Mississippi [2]	106.4	107.4	106.5	106.7	108.5	109.0	108.6	108.6	107.0	106.3	106.0	106.9	107.0	107.4	104.7
Missouri	395.6	393.2	392.5	393.8	391.0	388.8	386.4	388.8	386.0	389.0	386.5	389.2	391.6	389.4	383.4
Montana [2]	19.5	19.4	20.2	21.1	21.8	22.8	22.5	22.6	22.3	21.9	20.4	19.3	19.5	21.2	20.4
Nebraska [2]	55.6	55.3	56.1	57.8	58.1	59.1	57.7	57.8	58.1	57.8	57.2	56.2	58.0	57.9	58.7
Nevada	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7
New Hampshire	83.6	84.1	83.0	83.0	83.5	83.1	82.6	82.6	81.2	82.9	81.0	81.3	82.9	82.7	82.2
New Jersey [2]	815.8	818.0	814.2	821.4	823.7	823.1	824.9	822.3	808.7	816.0	809.1	815.3	818.9	817.8	800.5
New Mexico	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.9	20.1	20.0	19.9	19.4	19.1	18.7	19.4	18.1
New York [2]	1,912.0	1,911.2	1,913.4	1,956.9	1,972.7	1,982.0	1,963.1	1,941.4	1,847.7	1,910.4	1,897.1	1,908.2	1,930.4	1,929.2	1,913.0
North Carolina [2]	464.9	467.3	471.7	476.8	481.8	479.4	479.6	477.5	463.6	466.8	460.7	463.2	466.4	471.3	460.4
North Dakota	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.4
Ohio [2]	1,360.7	1,369.8	1,374.8	1,380.7	1,368.2	1,378.8	1,364.8	1,350.2	1,257.5	1,357.5	1,364.0	1,376.9	1,378.5	1,360.9	1,346.8
Oklahoma	89.1	89.7	90.3	91.0	92.0	91.8	91.0	90.7	90.0	90.7	90.5	90.7	90.7	90.8	87.9
Oregon	126.1	125.1	124.8	132.6	141.1	152.4	162.2	166.5	161.6	162.5	149.0	142.2	133.2	147.1	143.3
Pennsylvania	1,480.2	1,486.4	1,486.3	1,497.6	1,492.9	1,500.5	1,495.7	1,482.5	1,328.0	1,493.4	1,490.6	1,489.1	1,472.3	1,473.7	1,457.5
Rhode Island [2]	119.9	121.2	125.0	126.3	127.2	128.3	129.1	127.4	123.0	125.7	125.0	127.0	130.4	128.1	130.3
South Carolina	228.2	229.4	229.9	229.8	230.2	231.1	232.6	231.8	226.5	231.4	230.5	231.3	233.0	231.3	229.8
South Dakota	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.6
Tennessee [2]	294.8	293.5	294.9	297.6	299.7	301.6	302.5	301.9	298.6	298.5	300.5	299.1	298.4	299.6	292.4
Texas [2]	484.6	483.8	480.1	479.3	479.8	478.5	475.8	477.0	467.6	476.3	469.3	466.2	467.5	471.9	446.4
Utah	34.2	33.8	34.1	35.9	36.7	38.5	40.5	36.4	33.4	35.3	33.8	33.2	32.7	35.1	33.4
Vermont [2]	37.8	38.1	38.8	39.0	38.5	38.9	39.2	39.2	37.6	38.8	38.7	38.4	38.7	38.6	36.5
Virginia	257.8	258.7	259.7	262.3	264.6	266.7	264.1	261.0	255.0	256.4	255.6	253.9	252.8	258.3	250.7
Washington	213.3	208.3	208.0	211.6	213.0	218.3	222.7	218.9	211.8	210.6	204.2	198.8	194.1	207.5	202.4
West Virginia	125.6	125.7	128.9	130.6	132.4	131.3	128.7	130.8	121.9	131.7	132.7	132.3	129.9	130.1	128.6
Wisconsin [2]	457.7	457.9	458.5	462.6	460.5	466.2	480.5	474.4	466.1	457.5	454.3	458.5	463.4	463.8	450.5
Wyoming	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.5

[1] Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

Cooperating State Agencies

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.
Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
Colorado—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.
District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
Illinois—Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 25.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.
Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
Minnesota—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.
North Carolina—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division. Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
Ohio—Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
Pennsylvania—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.
South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.
Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A–8: Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,[1] by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1957			1956									
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.
Continental United States	1,592.5	1,730.3	1,737.4	1,285.0	1,013.4	878.4	988.3	1,058.6	1,209.5	1,177.6	1,255.5	1,358.5	1,472.4
New England	125.4	136.1	145.9	109.3	80.7	66.0	64.8	69.1	83.0	73.7	89.4	103.1	99.1
Maine	10.2	10.6	11.7	10.0	7.3	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.2	10.4	13.1	10.1
New Hampshire	5.6	5.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.9	8.2	9.5	7.2
Vermont	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.5
Massachusetts	64.7	72.1	79.9	59.4	42.9	34.0	31.5	30.1	37.0	34.0	40.8	46.4	46.9
Rhode Island	19.8	19.8	18.9	12.8	8.9	8.2	8.0	9.5	12.9	10.8	13.6	15.3	15.4
Connecticut	22.0	24.5	25.9	19.0	14.7	12.7	13.0	17.8	20.1	15.2	14.8	16.7	17.1
Middle Atlantic	441.6	481.6	511.9	377.9	292.7	259.5	284.0	308.8	376.8	369.5	396.3	425.5	448.3
New York	195.2	217.8	231.5	176.3	125.6	102.0	114.4	117.2	161.7	176.2	191.3	201.1	199.3
New Jersey	83.1	91.3	101.5	68.2	57.1	50.8	53.3	55.9	65.1	63.2	69.4	78.6	78.9
Pennsylvania	163.3	172.6	178.9	133.4	110.0	106.7	116.3	135.7	150.0	130.1	134.6	145.8	170.2
East North Central	283.8	304.2	308.5	228.3	193.0	195.4	274.0	277.7	288.9	281.0	275.6	274.9	283.7
Ohio	65.8	70.7	69.1	51.4	38.4	30.7	35.2	43.4	48.8	48.9	46.9	51.0	58.3
Indiana	33.7	41.6	43.8	29.3	24.4	23.0	29.5	32.7	36.0	33.6	33.4	33.4	34.8
Illinois	74.9	79.6	85.3	56.0	51.4	45.8	53.9	58.5	65.6	64.4	65.5	69.0	67.0
Michigan	82.7	82.8	80.4	67.8	58.9	83.8	142.7	128.0	121.1	115.9	112.7	101.3	110.9
Wisconsin	26.7	29.5	30.0	23.9	19.8	12.2	12.6	15.1	17.4	18.2	17.2	20.2	22.6
West North Central	110.8	126.6	120.0	83.6	60.0	46.6	47.6	49.2	51.8	53.3	60.8	82.5	102.4
Minnesota	37.2	38.1	34.8	23.1	14.2	9.1	9.1	11.9	11.5	11.1	16.3	28.6	33.7
Iowa	12.7	15.5	14.2	9.5	6.2	4.7	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.0	7.9	11.9
Missouri	31.7	37.8	38.7	29.4	26.0	23.5	26.0	22.7	25.0	26.3	27.4	28.6	30.3
North Dakota	5.6	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.5	.4	.2	.3	.4	.4	1.0	3.2	4.9
South Dakota	3.7	4.5	4.0	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.7	3.4
Nebraska	8.9	10.8	9.9	6.9	4.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.8	5.3	8.0
Kansas	11.1	13.8	12.9	8.8	6.5	5.7	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	7.2	10.2
South Atlantic	154.3	163.2	162.6	116.4	100.8	96.6	109.7	120.8	143.2	130.9	132.3	130.0	128.1
Delaware	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4
Maryland	14.0	17.3	17.9	12.2	8.7	8.1	9.3	11.0	13.2	12.2	13.5	14.0	11.6
District of Columbia	6.1	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.5	5.4
Virginia	14.2	15.5	13.9	9.4	7.1	6.0	7.7	10.4	14.8	16.0	13.1	10.6	13.6
West Virginia	13.9	15.7	15.0	10.3	8.3	7.8	9.1	11.7	13.3	10.1	9.8	10.9	12.4
North Carolina	45.8	45.9	43.9	30.1	25.2	20.5	23.2	24.8	34.3	35.6	38.8	40.0	36.0
South Carolina	15.3	15.3	16.8	12.7	12.4	12.1	13.8	12.4	14.1	13.0	14.3	13.6	12.4
Georgia	27.2	27.6	30.1	21.6	19.1	18.1	19.5	21.5	26.9	24.5	24.7	22.7	21.4
Florida	14.1	14.5	15.1	13.0	14.1	18.1	21.9	23.2	21.0	14.1	12.4	11.7	12.9
East South Central	125.7	133.3	127.0	97.7	85.8	75.5	76.9	92.7	108.8	110.5	115.1	104.5	106.7
Kentucky	38.5	40.4	35.6	29.6	27.3	26.0	26.1	29.1	30.2	30.6	32.4	34.2	34.4
Tennessee	45.0	49.7	50.4	36.4	32.1	28.3	28.2	32.8	38.4	36.7	38.5	38.9	39.9
Alabama	23.8	24.1	22.6	17.5	15.6	12.8	14.2	20.5	28.4	32.5	32.6	19.0	19.2
Mississippi	18.4	19.1	18.4	14.1	10.8	8.4	8.4	10.3	11.7	10.8	11.6	12.4	13.2
West South Central	85.7	94.2	86.5	65.3	51.7	42.5	42.9	48.1	50.5	50.5	56.4	65.1	71.1
Arkansas	19.3	23.0	21.6	15.0	10.6	7.6	7.1	8.8	9.3	9.0	10.1	12.7	14.5
Louisiana	16.7	17.8	16.5	11.2	8.8	7.5	8.6	9.9	11.5	11.9	13.3	15.4	17.0
Oklahoma	14.9	17.4	15.8	12.3	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.6	11.1	12.8
Texas	34.7	36.0	32.7	26.8	22.5	19.4	19.4	21.0	21.0	21.2	23.4	25.9	26.7
Mountain	49.6	56.9	49.4	33.0	21.5	13.5	12.5	14.3	16.3	14.8	19.9	31.2	45.0
Montana	10.5	11.3	8.9	5.2	2.3	.9	.7	.8	1.0	1.4	2.7	5.2	8.3
Idaho	8.4	10.2	9.0	6.5	3.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	4.2	6.9
Wyoming	3.0	3.6	3.1	1.7	.9	.4	.3	.4	.8	.7	1.2	1.9	3.0
Colorado	6.6	7.5	6.6	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	5.3
New Mexico	4.8	5.5	4.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.2	4.2
Arizona	6.4	6.8	6.0	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.3	6.0	7.0
Utah	6.7	8.1	7.8	4.8	3.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.7	4.1	6.2
Nevada	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.2	4.2
Pacific	215.5	234.2	225.4	173.5	127.3	82.8	75.9	78.0	90.2	93.3	110.7	141.6	188.0
Washington	38.8	51.4	52.2	41.8	30.6	19.5	15.0	14.4	14.2	11.9	17.2	28.6	42.6
Oregon	30.0	35.6	37.5	28.8	19.3	10.1	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.3	8.8	15.9	27.5
California	146.6	147.2	135.8	102.9	77.5	53.2	54.6	57.9	69.7	75.1	84.7	97.1	118.0

[1] Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

NOTE.—Data for months prior to April 1956 differ from figures previously published because of the inclusion of data for the UCFE program.

TABLE A–9: Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations [1]

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1957	1956											1955
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Mar.
Employment service:														
New applications for work	691	747	898	612	674	683	608	660	690	799	732	675	660	676
Nonfarm placements	425	387	433	410	474	599	591	577	519	558	567	504	450	453
State unemployment insurance programs: [2]														
Initial claims [3]	897	1,002	1,565	1,229	973	834	761	837	1,119	863	993	984	936	1,005
Insured unemployment [4] (average weekly volume)	1,592	1,730	1,737	1,285	1,013	878	988	1,059	1,209	1,178	1,255	1,359	1,472	1,687
Rate of insured unemployment [5]	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	* 4.0	4.4
Weeks of unemployment compensated	6,302	6,118	6,680	3,950	3,503	3,461	3,556	4,286	4,292	4,503	4,896	5,122	5,775	7,361
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment	$27.72	$27.85	$27.73	$27.42	$27.26	$27.57	$27.77	$27.05	$26.91	$26.79	$26.70	$27.03	$27.13	$25.00
Total benefits paid	$168,841	$164,860	$177,598	$104,245	$91,700	$91,476	$94,919	$112,207	$111,708	$116,052	$125,786	$133,926	$151,998	$178,762
Unemployment compensation for veterans: [6]														
Initial claims [3]	21	23	31	23	21	18	18	27	27	29	20	21	26	34
Insured unemployment [4] (average weekly volume)	47	49	45	35	28	24	33	42	41	37	35	44	57	88
Weeks of unemployment compensated	218	207	206	145	118	122	169	211	187	167	175	214	271	423
Total benefits paid [7]	$5,886	$5,594	$5,572	$3,883	$3,168	$3,258	$4,499	$5,630	$4,970	$4,452	$4,694	$5,722	$7,274	$11,337
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications [8]	9	11	19	17	21	12	11	23	97	18	5	5	7	29
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	60	67	68	59	49	37	41	57	66	19	25	36	48	94
Number of payments [9]	151	138	165	119	98	89	94	173	85	50	69	95	126	247
Average amount of benefit payment [9]	$59.68	$60.01	$58.65	$58.08	$58.04	$59.19	$58.92	$58.23	$48.89	$52.66	$53.03	$54.70	$57.40	$58.09
Total benefits paid [10]	$8,973	$8,252	$9,772	$6,868	$5,637	$5,197	$5,561	$10,201	$4,145	$2,571	$3,604	$5,144	$7,242	$14,453
All programs: [11]														
Insured unemployment [4]	1,700	1,846	1,850	1,379	1,000	939	1,060	1,158	1,316	1,234	1,316	1,439	1,578	1,875

[1] Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.

[2] Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.

[3] An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.

[4] Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[5] The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.

[6] Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.

[7] Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at $26.

[8] An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.

[9] Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recoveries of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.

[10] Adjusted for recoveries of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

[11] Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

* Correction.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B–1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover [1]

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.2	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8										
Total separation													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3										
Quit													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3										
Discharge													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2										
Layoff													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.5										
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2										

[1] Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months, when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.0	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.1	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	1.7	1.4	.3	.2
Nondurable goods	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	1.3	1.3	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.2	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	1.4	1.6	.2	.2
Food and kindred products	3.7	3.3	3.6	4.1	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	2.0	2.7	.2	.2
Meat products	2.8	3.2	4.2	5.6	.7	.6	.1	.2	3.1	4.5	.2	.3
Grain-mill products	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.7	.8	.8	.2	.1	1.5	1.7	.2	.2
Bakery products	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.0	1.6	.3	.3	.4	.9	.2	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	(1)	4.8	(1)	2.7	(1)	.4	(1)	.1	(1)	2.1	(1)	.2
Tobacco manufactures	1.5	2.3	3.4	2.1	1.2	1.2	.1	.1	1.9	.6	.1	.2
Cigarettes	1.1	1.0	2.5	1.5	.7	.8	.1	.2	1.5	.4	.2	.2
Cigars	1.8	3.7	4.5	2.7	1.8	1.7	.2	.1	2.6	.8	(2)	.2
Tobacco and snuff	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	.8	.3	.3	.1	(2)	.9	.5	.4
Textile-mill products	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.2	1.5	1.3	.2	.2	1.8	1.5	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills	2.9	2.6	3.9	3.9	1.6	1.4	.3	.2	1.8	2.1	.2	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.4	2.8	3.6	3.3	1.5	1.4	.3	.3	1.7	1.5	.1	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.2	2.4	3.5	3.2	1.5	1.4	.3	.3	1.7	1.4	.1	.2
Woolen and worsted	3.4	5.1	4.1	3.8	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	2.2	2.3	.2	.1
Knitting mills	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	.2	.2	1.4	1.1	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.2	1.5	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	1.5	.5	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.2	1.7	1.3	.2	.2	1.3	1.5	(2)	.2
Knit underwear	3.3	3.4	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.2	.3	.1	1.2	.5	(2)	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.8	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	1.2	1.4	.3	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(1)	1.9	(1)	2.9	(1)	.9	(1)	.3	(1)	1.4	(1)	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.3	2.0	.2	.2	.9	.9	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	1.7	1.6	.2	.1	.5	1.2	.2	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.2	2.1	.3	.3	1.1	.9	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3.6	3.3	4.5	5.1	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	2.4	3.1	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors	3.9	6.3	12.9	9.9	2.4	3.0	.1	.3	10.2	6.3	.2	.2
Sawmills and planing mills	3.6	2.6	3.3	4.5	1.4	1.4	.4	.3	1.3	2.6	.2	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.8	1.6	1.2	.2	.3	1.5	3.1	.2	.3
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.4	1.7	1.4	.3	.3	1.8	1.6	.2	.1
Household furniture	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.5	1.9	1.5	.4	.4	1.3	1.5	.2	.1
Other furniture and fixtures	2.4	2.5	4.6	3.3	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	3.0	1.7	.2	.2
Paper and allied products	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	.6	.9	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	.7	.6	.1	.1	.3	.6	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.0	1.7	1.5	.3	.3	.7	1.0	.2	.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	.9	.7	.2	.1	.7	.5	.2	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.0	.8	.2	.1	.6	.4	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.1	.5	.4	.1	.1	.9	.5	.2	.1
Synthetic fibers	.9	.7	1.3	1.5	.5	.3	.1	(2)	.6	1.1	.2	.1
Drugs and medicines	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	.9	.9	.1	.1	.2	.5	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	.7	.2	.1	.4	.6	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal	.9	.9	1.1	.8	.4	.3	.1	.1	.5	.1	.2	.3
Petroleum refining	.6	.5	.8	.6	.3	.3	(2)	(2)	.3	(2)	.2	.3
Rubber products	1.9	1.9	3.1	3.1	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.6	1.3	.2	.7
Tires and inner tubes	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.7	.7	.6	.1	.1	1.6	.8	.2	1.3
Rubber footwear	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.2	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	1.0	1.0	.4	.3
Other rubber products	2.3	2.2	3.5	3.5	1.3	1.2	.2	.3	1.8	1.8	.2	.2
Leather and leather products	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.0	2.0	.3	.3	1.0	1.1	.4	.3
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	1.7	2.0	4.1	3.5	.8	.9	.2	.2	2.6	2.0	.4	.4
Footwear (except rubber)	3.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	2.2	2.2	.3	.3	.8	.9	.4	.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.6	2.0	3.0	2.7	.9	.8	.2	.2	1.6	1.5	.3	.2
Glass and glass products	2.5	2.1	4.4	3.0	.7	.7	.1	.1	3.3	2.0	.3	.2
Cement, hydraulic	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.5	.5	.5	.2	.1	.1	.7	.3	.2
Structural clay products	3.5	2.2	2.6	3.5	1.0	.9	.3	.2	1.1	2.2	.3	.2
Pottery and related products	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.0	1.3	1.3	.3	.4	.9	1.1	.1	.3
Primary metal industries	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.1	.7	.7	.2	.2	1.5	1.0	.3	.2
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.3	.5	.5	.1	.1	1.1	.4	.3	.3
Iron and steel foundries	1.9	2.0	3.6	2.7	1.2	1.0	.3	.3	1.9	1.2	.2	.1
Gray-iron foundries	2.2	2.3	3.8	2.7	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	2.1	1.1	.2	.1
Malleable-iron foundries	1.5	2.0	4.5	2.9	1.0	.8	.3	.3	2.9	1.8	.3	.1
Steel foundries	1.8	1.7	3.1	2.6	1.2	1.0	.4	.3	1.4	1.1	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	.9	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2	.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	.5	.4	.2	.1	.5	1.1	.2	.3
Nonferrous foundries	2.4	3.5	7.1	5.4	1.6	1.4	.6	.5	4.6	3.1	.3	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.3	.4	.3	1.0	.8	.3	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	2.6	2.1	3.1	3.7	1.5	1.4	.3	.3	1.1	1.8	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	1.6	1.7	2.7	2.5	1.4	1.3	.3	.1	1.0	1.0	.1	.2
Handtools	1.7	1.7	2.7	3.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	1.2	1.7	.2	.2
Hardware	3.6	2.5	3.4	4.4	1.8	1.6	.4	.4	1.0	2.1	.2	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	2.9	4.0	2.7	2.9	1.2	1.2	.4	.3	.9	1.2	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.7	.9	.9	.2	.2	.8	1.4	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.1	5.1	3.1	3.0	1.5	1.4	.5	.4	.9	1.1	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.4	1.4	1.1	.3	.3	1.4	.8	.2	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	4.0	3.9	5.3	4.9	1.6	1.4	.4	.4	3.0	2.8	.3	.3
Machinery (except electrical)	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	1.2	.9	.3	.2
Engines and turbines	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.3	.9	.3	.2	.9	.7	.3	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	2.2	3.1	4.2	1.9	1.2	.9	.2	.2	2.1	.3	.7	.5
Construction and mining machinery	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.5	1.4	1.1	.3	.3	.7	1.0	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.4	.5	.3	.2
Machine tools	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	.9	.9	.2	.2	.5	.7	.2	.1
Machine-tool accessories	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.2	.2	.3	.7	.5	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	.9	.9	.2	.1
General industrial machinery	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	1.0	.7	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	.9	.3	.2	.1
Service-industry and household machines	3.2	3.0	5.6	4.4	1.2	.9	.4	.2	3.8	2.9	.2	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.0	.9	.2	.2	1.0	.9	.2	.2
Electrical machinery	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.1	1.7	1.5	.3	.3	1.6	1.1	.3	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	.9	.8	.3	.2
Communication equipment	(1)	3.7	(1)	3.6	(1)	1.7	(1)	.3	(1)	1.3	(1)	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.9	4.3	5.0	3.9	2.0	1.8	.4	.3	2.5	1.6	.2	.1
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(1)	2.5	(1)	2.3	(1)	1.2	(1)	.4	(1)	.2	(1)	.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	2.6	2.9	4.5	3.6	1.4	1.4	.3	.3	2.4	1.5	.4	.5
Transportation equipment	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.2	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	1.9	1.5	.4	.4
Automobiles	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.0	.9	.8	.2	.2	2.0	1.4	.8	.6
Aircraft and parts	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.3	.2	.2	.8	.4	.1	.2
Aircraft	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	.2	.1	.8	.4	.1	.2
Aircraft engines and parts	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.0	.2	.1	.8	.5	.2	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	3.5	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	.2	.3	(2)	(2)	.2	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.8	4.1	4.7	3.7	2.5	2.0	.8	.5	1.4	1.1	.1	.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	(1)	11.2	(1)	11.1	(1)	2.0	(1)	.4	(1)	8.4	(1)	.3
Railroad equipment	(1)	5.4	(1)	3.1	(1)	.8	(1)	.5	(1)	1.4	(1)	.4
Locomotives and parts	(1)	2.9	(1)	2.3	(1)	.5	(1)	.2	(1)	.2	(1)	1.4
Railroad and street cars	5.4	5.9	2.9	3.3	1.2	.8	.5	.6	.8	1.6	.3	.2
Other transportation equipment	6.7	7.6	5.3	1.9	2.3	1.1	.3	.3	2.6	.4	.2	.1
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.0	.3	.2	.8	.6	.1	.2
Photographic apparatus	(1)	1.3	(1)	1.3	(1)	.7	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.4
Watches and clocks	2.4	2.1	3.8	3.7	.9	.9	.2	.1	2.5	2.5	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	.6	.4	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.0	1.4	1.5	.3	.4	2.3	2.9	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	1.5	2.3	4.7	3.1	1.1	1.2	.3	.2	3.1	1.4	.2	.2
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.7	.3	.4	.7	.4	.3	.3
Iron mining	.6	.6	.6	1.3	.2	.2	.1	(3)	.1	.8	.3	.2
Copper mining	(1)	2.9	(1)	3.1	(1)	2.4	(1)	.3	(1)	.1	(1)	.3
Lead and zinc mining	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.1	.8	.2	.1	.8	.5	.3	.2
Anthracite mining	.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	.5	1.0	(3)	(3)	.9	.1	.2	.1
Bituminous-coal mining	.8	.7	1.8	1.0	.6	.4	(3)	(3)	1.2	.5	.2	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(1)	1.8	(1)	1.4	(1)	1.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Telegraph [4]	(1)	1.5	(1)	1.5	(1)	.9	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.2

[1] Not available.
[2] Less than 0.05.
[4] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B-1, p. 752. For industries included in the durable- and nondurable-goods categories, see footnotes 2 and 3, table A-2 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings
1955: Average	$92.42	42.2	$2.19	$92.46	40.2	$2.30	$95.70	44.1	$2.17	$83.82	41.7	$2.01	$84.50	33.4	$2.53	$96.26	37.6	$2.56
1956: Average	97.52	42.4	2.30	97.44	40.1	2.43	100.95	43.7	2.31	89.67	42.1	2.13	87.56	33.3	2.63	105.94	37.7	2.81
March	95.11	41.9	2.27	92.34	38.8	2.38	99.21	43.9	2.26	88.62	42.0	2.11	71.32	28.3	2.52	102.38	38.2	2.68
April	96.67	42.4	2.28	96.24	40.1	2.40	99.65	43.9	2.27	90.10	42.5	2.12	80.34	30.9	2.60	105.46	37.8	2.79
May	98.50	43.2	2.28	100.62	42.1	2.39	99.89	44.2	2.26	89.89	42.2	2.13	70.66	29.2	2.42	106.02	38.0	2.79
June	97.36	42.7	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39	100.32	44.0	2.28	88.17	41.2	2.14	88.63	33.7	2.63	107.82	38.1	2.83
July	96.02	42.3	2.27	89.05	36.2	2.46	100.39	42.9	2.34	90.30	42.0	2.15	92.20	35.6	2.59	102.16	36.1	2.83
August	92.63	40.1	2.31	82.38	33.9	2.43	100.62	43.0	2.34	91.37	42.3	2.16	87.25	33.3	2.62	102.49	37.0	2.77
September	100.54	42.6	2.36	103.41	41.2	2.51	103.84	44.0	2.36	89.40	41.2	2.17	87.88	33.8	2.60	106.12	37.9	2.80
October	97.39	41.8	2.33	97.71	39.4	2.48	101.32	43.3	2.34	89.25	41.9	2.13	94.87	35.4	2.68	110.38	37.8	2.92
November	96.23	41.3	2.33	98.21	39.6	2.48	96.93	41.6	2.33	88.37	41.1	2.15	91.19	33.9	2.69	106.79	36.2	2.95
December	99.92	42.7	2.34	103.09	41.4	2.49	100.66	43.2	2.33	91.14	42.0	2.17	107.45	36.3	2.96	115.33	38.7	2.98
1957: January	98.05	41.9	2.34	100.90	40.2	2.51	99.68	42.6	2.34	89.44	41.6	2.15	105.55	35.9	2.94	110.63	37.5	2.95
February	97.58	41.5	2.35	99.31	39.1	2.54	98.37	42.4	2.34	88.78	41.1	2.16	95.36	32.0	2.98	112.51	38.4	2.93
March	97.70	41.4	2.36	99.57	39.2	2.54	98.94	42.1	2.35	90.25	41.4	2.18	79.79	27.8	2.87	109.29	37.3	2.93

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
										Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$94.19	40.6	$2.32	$80.99	44.5	$1.82	$95.94	36.9	$2.60	$94.87	40.2	$2.36	$91.05	41.2	$2.21	$98.50	39.4	$2.50
1956: Average	101.68	41.0	2.48	85.63	44.6	1.92	101.65	37.1	2.74	101.59	40.8	2.49	97.39	41.8	2.33	104.94	39.9	2.63
March	99.38	40.4	2.46	81.27	43.0	1.89	94.50	35.0	2.70	91.88	37.5	2.45	84.90	37.4	2.27	96.38	37.5	2.57
April	103.25	41.3	2.50	83.92	44.4	1.89	98.19	36.5	2.69	94.86	39.2	2.42	88.65	39.4	2.25	100.10	39.1	2.56
May	99.94	40.3	2.48	85.60	45.1	1.90	100.44	37.2	2.70	99.31	40.7	2.44	94.16	41.3	2.28	103.86	40.1	2.59
June	99.60	40.0	2.49	88.59	45.9	1.93	103.25	38.1	2.71	104.90	42.3	2.48	102.49	43.8	2.34	106.75	40.9	2.61
July	106.01	41.9	2.53	88.01	45.6	1.93	103.09	37.9	2.72	105.15	42.4	2.48	102.70	43.7	2.35	107.68	41.1	2.62
August	100.28	40.6	2.47	87.69	45.2	1.94	104.78	38.1	2.75	106.42	42.4	2.51	105.16	44.0	2.39	107.83	41.0	2.63
September	107.70	42.4	2.54	89.77	45.8	1.96	106.37	38.4	2.77	108.28	42.8	2.53	106.12	44.4	2.39	110.27	41.3	2.67
October	101.09	40.6	2.49	89.83	45.6	1.97	106.86	38.3	2.79	108.12	42.4	2.55	106.52	44.2	2.41	109.75	40.8	2.69
November	101.50	40.6	2.50	87.22	44.5	1.96	102.28	36.4	2.81	100.84	39.7	2.54	95.41	40.6	2.35	105.30	39.0	2.70
December	104.58	41.5	2.52	85.46	43.6	1.96	103.86	36.7	2.83	99.96	39.2	2.55	90.94	39.2	2.32	106.23	39.2	2.71
1957: January	104.83	41.6	2.52	82.32	42.0	1.96	96.33	34.5	2.85	94.86	37.2	2.55	83.90	36.8	2.28	101.73	37.4	2.72
February	101.91	40.6	2.51	84.05	43.1	1.95	104.88	36.8	2.85	101.24	39.7	2.55	93.09	40.3	2.31	106.50	39.3	2.71
March	101.15	40.3	2.51	84.20	43.4	1.94	104.03	36.5	2.85	101.12	39.5	2.56	92.00	40.0	2.30	107.02	39.2	2.73

Year and month	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors											
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$96.03	36.1	$2.66	$90.22	35.8	$2.52	$100.83	36.4	$2.77	$106.68	38.1	$2.80	$94.38	34.7	$2.72	$116.82	39.2	$2.98
1956: Average	101.92	36.4	2.80	95.04	36.0	2.64	107.16	36.7	2.92	112.31	38.2	2.94	99.81	34.9	2.86	125.22	39.5	3.17
March	95.15	34.6	2.75	87.98	34.1	2.58	99.81	34.9	2.86	108.58	37.7	2.88	95.26	33.9	2.81	120.12	39.0	3.08
April	99.00	36.0	2.75	92.20	35.6	2.59	103.82	36.3	2.86	108.00	37.5	2.88	97.57	34.6	2.82	120.74	39.2	3.08
May	100.74	36.5	2.76	93.96	36.0	2.61	105.62	36.8	2.87	111.45	38.3	2.91	99.62	35.2	2.83	122.22	39.3	3.11
June	103.42	37.2	2.78	98.42	36.8	2.62	108.38	37.5	2.89	113.00	38.7	2.92	101.24	35.9	2.82	124.66	39.7	3.14
July	103.23	37.0	2.79	96.52	36.7	2.63	107.39	37.1	2.90	113.58	38.5	2.95	100.04	35.1	2.85	124.03	39.5	3.14
August	104.53	37.2	2.81	96.05	37.0	2.65	109.66	37.3	2.94	114.35	38.5	2.97	103.10	35.8	2.88	127.68	39.9	3.20
September	106.22	37.4	2.84	99.06	37.1	2.67	111.30	37.6	2.96	115.03	38.6	2.98	103.24	35.6	2.90	131.78	40.3	3.27
October	106.59	37.4	2.85	99.80	37.1	2.69	112.05	37.6	2.98	115.41	38.6	2.99	104.11	35.9	2.90	130.87	39.9	3.28
November	102.46	35.7	2.87	96.21	35.5	2.71	107.34	35.9	2.99	112.57	37.4	3.01	98.36	33.8	2.91	124.97	38.1	3.28
December	104.62	36.2	2.89	96.48	35.6	2.71	110.47	36.7	3.01	117.56	38.8	3.03	100.74	34.5	2.92	129.82	39.7	3.27
1957: January	98.94	34.0	2.91	89.76	33.6	2.72	105.49	34.7	3.04	115.67	37.8	3.06	97.28	33.2	2.93	127.65	38.8	3.29
February	105.70	36.2	2.92	98.55	36.1	2.73	110.35	36.3	3.04	117.27	38.2	3.07	99.57	34.1	2.92	130.75	39.5	3.31
March	105.12	36.0	2.92	96.29	35.4	2.72	111.02	36.4	3.05	116.89	38.2	3.06	102.31	34.8	2.94	133.45	39.6	3.37

Year and month	Special-trade contractors—Continued			Manufacturing														
	Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods[2]			Nondurable goods[2]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
																Total: Food and kindred products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$96.21	35.5	$2.71	$76.52	40.7	$1.88	$83.21	41.4	$2.01	$68.06	39.8	$1.71	$83.44	40.7	$2.05	$72.10	41.2	$1.75
1956: Average	102.03	35.8	2.85	80.19	40.5	1.98	86.31	41.1	2.10	71.68	39.6	1.81	91.54	41.8	2.19	76.04	41.1	1.85
March	93.01	33.1	2.81	78.78	40.4	1.95	84.25	40.9	2.06	70.49	39.6	1.78	88.80	41.3	2.15	75.11	40.6	1.85
April	100.04	35.6	2.81	78.99	40.3	1.96	85.49	41.1	2.08	70.17	39.2	1.79	90.29	41.8	2.16	74.37	40.2	1.85
May	101.44	36.1	2.81	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.86	40.8	2.08	70.38	39.1	1.80	90.71	41.8	2.17	75.11	40.6	1.85
June	104.80	36.9	2.84	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.27	40.8	2.09	70.95	39.2	1.81	91.52	41.6	2.20	76.22	41.2	1.85
July	103.94	36.6	2.84	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	40.7	2.07	71.71	39.4	1.82	91.74	41.7	2.20	76.22	41.2	1.85
August	105.33	36.7	2.87	79.79	40.3	1.98	85.68	40.8	2.10	71.68	39.6	1.81	90.64	41.2	2.20	75.35	41.4	1.82
September	107.22	37.1	2.89	81.40	40.7	2.00	88.60	41.4	2.14	72.44	39.8	1.82	93.88	42.1	2.23	76.80	42.2	1.82
October	107.67	37.0	2.91	82.21	40.7	2.02	89.01	41.4	2.15	72.83	39.8	1.83	95.18	42.3	2.25	76.41	41.3	1.85
November	103.08	35.3	2.92	82.22	40.5	2.03	88.99	41.2	2.16	73.26	39.6	1.85	94.50	42.0	2.25	78.88	41.3	1.91
December	104.73	35.5	2.95	84.05	41.0	2.05	91.34	41.9	2.18	74.03	39.8	1.86	96.70	42.6	2.27	78.72	41.0	1.92
1957: January	95.93	32.3	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	89.16	40.9	2.18	72.91	39.2	1.86	95.76	42.0	2.28	78.18	40.3	1.94
February	104.25	35.1	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	88.75	40.9	2.17	73.10	39.3	1.86	96.18	42.0	2.29	78.18	40.3	1.94
March	104.25	35.1	2.97	82.20	40.1	2.05	88.73	40.7	2.18	73.30	39.2	1.87	95.68	41.6	2.30	77.41	39.9	1.94

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products [4]			*Meatpacking, wholesale*			*Sausages and casings*			Dairy products [4]			*Condensed and evaporated milk*			*Ice cream and ices*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings
1955: Average	$83.16	42.0	$1.98	$86.92	42.4	$2.05	$80.90	41.7	$1.94	$72.65	43.5	$1.67	$74.46	45.4	$1.64	$74.90	42.8	$1.75
1956: Average	87.99	41.9	2.10	92.00	42.2	2.18	85.28	41.6	2.05	74.30	42.7	1.74	75.95	43.9	1.73	77.46	42.1	1.84
March	86.11	41.6	2.07	89.67	42.1	2.13	83.03	40.9	2.03	73.44	42.7	1.72	75.31	44.3	1.70	76.26	41.9	1.82
April	85.42	40.3	2.07	86.27	40.5	2.13	81.40	39.9	2.04	73.18	42.3	1.73	75.34	43.8	1.72	75.58	41.3	1.83
May	84.46	40.8	2.07	87.31	40.8	2.14	84.86	41.6	2.04	73.62	42.8	1.72	75.68	44.0	1.72	76.44	42.0	1.82
June	86.94	41.8	2.08	90.07	41.7	2.16	88.37	42.9	2.06	75.86	43.6	1.74	78.82	45.3	1.74	78.87	43.1	1.83
July	86.32	41.5	2.08	89.44	41.6	2.15	87.34	42.4	2.06	75.95	43.4	1.75	77.43	44.5	1.74	78.69	43.0	1.83
August	84.46	41.0	2.06	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.07	41.7	2.04	74.30	42.7	1.74	76.56	44.0	1.74	76.86	42.0	1.83
September	89.45	42.8	2.09	93.74	43.2	2.17	86.31	41.9	2.06	75.93	42.9	1.77	78.59	44.4	1.77	79.42	42.7	1.86
October	88.20	41.8	2.11	92.84	42.2	2.20	83.44	40.7	2.05	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.25	43.0	1.75	78.49	42.2	1.86
November	95.91	43.4	2.21	101.85	43.9	2.32	88.62	42.2	2.10	75.65	42.5	1.78	75.23	42.5	1.77	78.17	41.8	1.87
December	91.96	41.8	2.20	96.87	42.3	2.29	87.35	41.4	2.11	75.78	42.1	1.80	76.01	42.7	1.78	78.47	41.3	1.90
1957: January	91.69	41.3	2.22	97.25	42.1	2.31	85.01	40.1	2.12	75.48	41.7	1.81	78.12	43.4	1.80	77.33	40.7	1.90
February	90.09	40.4	2.23	94.71	41.0	2.31	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.30	41.6	1.81	76.68	42.6	1.80	78.66	41.4	1.90
March	87.96	39.8	2.21	92.29	40.3	2.29	83.74	39.5	2.12	75.89	41.7	1.82	78.51	42.9	1.83	78.88	41.3	1.91
	Canning and preserving [4]			*Seafood, canned and cured*			*Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups*			Grain-mill products [4]			*Flour and other grain-mill products*			*Prepared feeds*		
1955: Average	$56.65	38.8	$1.46	$50.55	32.2	$1.57	$58.65	39.9	$1.47	$77.18	44.1	$1.75	$82.70	44.7	$1.85	$74.25	45.0	$1.65
1956: Average	62.33	39.7	1.57	50.33	30.5	1.65	65.99	41.5	1.59	80.29	43.4	1.85	84.92	44.0	1.93	76.83	43.9	1.75
March	59.63	37.5	1.59	53.57	31.7	1.69	62.86	38.8	1.62	77.35	42.5	1.82	82.03	43.4	1.89	73.79	42.9	1.72
April	59.68	37.3	1.60	54.74	32.2	1.70	63.14	38.5	1.64	78.51	42.9	1.83	81.65	43.2	1.89	76.04	43.7	1.74
May	60.67	38.4	1.58	50.53	29.9	1.69	64.15	39.6	1.62	79.06	43.2	1.83	81.03	43.1	1.88	75.77	43.8	1.73
June	60.06	39.0	1.54	49.59	32.2	1.54	62.88	39.8	1.58	79.79	43.6	1.83	82.40	43.6	1.89	77.33	44.7	1.73
July	61.54	39.7	1.55	49.77	31.3	1.59	64.27	41.2	1.56	80.85	43.7	1.85	82.99	43.0	1.93	78.05	44.6	1.75
August	65.52	42.0	1.56	49.75	30.9	1.61	68.57	43.4	1.58	80.54	43.3	1.86	86.04	43.9	1.96	75.86	43.6	1.74
September	67.35	42.9	1.57	48.84	28.9	1.69	71.39	44.9	1.59	83.73	44.3	1.89	91.80	45.9	2.00	78.94	44.6	1.77
October	65.60	41.0	1.60	50.27	30.1	1.67	70.25	43.1	1.63	83.16	44.0	1.89	89.89	45.4	1.98	78.32	44.0	1.78
November	58.03	37.2	1.56	44.76	26.8	1.67	61.23	39.0	1.57	81.46	43.1	1.89	89.20	44.6	2.00	77.94	43.3	1.80
December	61.72	38.1	1.62	54.87	31.9	1.72	65.01	39.4	1.65	82.32	43.1	1.91	88.70	44.8	1.98	78.99	43.4	1.82
1957: January	62.16	37.9	1.64	50.49	29.7	1.70	65.18	38.8	1.68	81.94	42.9	1.91	91.00	45.5	2.00	79.17	43.5	1.82
February	62.65	38.2	1.64	46.31	27.4	1.69	65.63	39.3	1.67	81.98	42.7	1.92	87.32	44.1	1.98	77.47	42.8	1.81
March	61.92	37.3	1.66	51.17	30.1	1.70	65.84	38.5	1.71	80.79	42.3	1.91	84.87	43.3	1.96	77.11	42.6	1.81
	Bakery products [4]			*Bread and other bakery products*			*Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels*			Sugar [4]			*Cane-sugar refining*			*Beet sugar*		
1955: Average	$70.35	40.9	$1.72	$71.93	41.1	$1.75	$62.73	39.7	$1.58	$77.17	43.6	$1.77	$84.12	42.7	$1.97	$73.43	42.2	$1.74
1956: Average	73.49	40.6	1.81	74.89	40.7	1.84	66.00	40.0	1.65	81.35	43.5	1.87	87.36	42.0	2.08	78.94	44.1	1.79
March	71.33	40.3	1.77	72.72	40.4	1.80	65.11	39.7	1.64	76.61	39.9	1.92	82.21	40.3	2.04	72.19	37.6	1.92
April	71.73	40.3	1.78	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.51	39.7	1.65	79.39	40.3	1.97	84.05	41.2	2.04	76.44	38.8	1.97
May	73.26	40.7	1.80	75.03	41.0	1.83	65.18	39.5	1.65	76.83	39.4	1.95	81.80	40.1	2.04	73.73	38.4	1.92
June	74.03	40.9	1.81	76.04	41.1	1.85	65.84	39.9	1.65	81.14	41.4	1.96	87.35	42.2	2.07	76.33	40.6	1.88
July	74.21	41.0	1.81	75.85	41.0	1.85	67.08	40.9	1.64	84.60	42.3	2.00	93.01	44.5	2.09	75.66	38.6	1.96
August	73.71	40.5	1.82	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.57	40.1	1.66	80.36	41.0	1.96	87.76	42.6	2.06	72.57	37.6	1.93
September	74.85	40.9	1.83	76.30	40.8	1.87	68.72	41.4	1.66	84.00	42.0	2.00	92.22	43.5	2.12	77.60	40.0	1.94
October	74.30	40.6	1.83	76.11	40.7	1.87	66.40	40.0	1.66	78.69	43.0	1.83	93.95	43.9	2.14	71.88	43.3	1.66
November	74.93	40.5	1.85	77.30	40.9	1.89	65.13	39.0	1.67	86.06	48.9	1.76	89.66	41.7	2.15	85.31	49.6	1.72
December	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.81	39.3	1.70	83.95	46.9	1.79	86.71	40.9	2.12	85.80	48.2	1.78
1957: January	73.23	39.8	1.84	74.99	40.1	1.87	66.18	38.7	1.71	79.79	39.5	2.02	88.78	41.1	2.16	71.23	37.1	1.92
February	74.00	40.0	1.85	75.76	40.3	1.88	66.52	38.9	1.71	82.42	40.6	2.03	85.75	39.7	2.16	83.07	42.6	1.95
March	73.82	39.9	1.85	75.58	40.2	1.88	65.07	38.5	1.69	84.25	40.9	2.06	89.60	41.1	2.18	80.19	39.5	2.03
	Confectionery and related products [4]			*Confectionery*			Beverages [4]			*Bottled soft drinks*			*Malt liquors*			*Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors*		
1955: Average	$58.11	39.8	$1.46	$55.98	39.7	$1.41	$82.22	40.5	$2.03	$63.27	41.9	$1.51	$97.84	40.1	$2.44	$78.56	38.7	$2.03
1956: Average	61.45	39.9	1.54	59.55	39.7	1.50	85.41	40.1	2.13	64.68	41.2	1.57	103.08	39.8	2.59	82.50	39.1	2.11
March	59.74	39.3	1.52	58.02	39.2	1.48	84.59	39.9	2.12	63.40	40.9	1.55	100.73	39.5	2.55	80.11	38.7	2.07
April	60.83	39.5	1.54	59.10	39.4	1.50	84.40	40.0	2.11	63.65	40.8	1.56	101.35	39.9	2.54	79.87	38.4	2.08
May	60.92	39.3	1.55	59.19	39.2	1.51	84.82	40.2	2.11	64.33	41.5	1.55	102.14	39.9	2.56	79.31	38.5	2.06
June	61.86	39.4	1.57	60.13	39.3	1.53	87.72	40.8	2.15	66.14	41.6	1.59	106.34	40.9	2.60	79.66	38.3	2.08
July	62.17	39.6	1.57	58.98	38.8	1.52	89.62	41.3	2.17	66.36	42.0	1.58	110.24	41.6	2.65	81.48	38.8	2.10
August	61.54	39.7	1.55	59.65	39.5	1.51	88.13	40.8	2.16	66.83	42.3	1.58	107.33	40.5	2.65	79.46	38.2	2.08
September	64.12	41.1	1.56	62.73	41.0	1.53	85.39	39.9	2.14	65.35	41.1	1.59	102.31	39.5	2.59	80.05	38.3	2.09
October	63.34	40.6	1.56	61.41	40.4	1.52	84.96	39.7	2.14	63.34	40.6	1.56	100.49	38.5	2.61	86.62	40.1	2.16
November	62.31	40.2	1.55	60.95	40.1	1.52	86.37	39.8	2.17	63.83	40.4	1.58	102.57	39.0	2.63	88.94	40.8	2.18
December	62.87	40.3	1.56	61.26	40.3	1.52	86.80	40.0	2.17	66.98	41.6	1.61	104.28	39.5	2.64	82.35	38.3	2.15
1957: January	61.70	39.3	1.57	59.67	39.0	1.53	84.67	39.2	2.16	63.99	40.5	1.58	102.18	39.0	2.62	80.59	36.8	2.19
February	63.84	39.9	1.60	61.78	39.6	1.56	85.93	39.6	2.17	64.31	40.7	1.58	103.49	39.2	2.64	84.42	38.2	2.21
March	64.32	40.2	1.60	62.40	40.0	1.56	86.29	39.4	2.19	65.12	40.7	1.60	103.74	39.0	2.66	83.76	37.9	2.21

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products [4]			*Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch*			*Manufactured ice*			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings
1955: Average	$67.97	41.7	$1.63	$83.16	42.0	$1.98	$66.28	45.4	$1.46	$51.60	38.8	$1.33	$67.30	40.3	$1.67	$44.27	37.2	$1.19
1956: Average	72.51	41.2	1.76	86.32	41.3	2.09	69.39	44.2	1.57	56.26	38.8	1.45	71.05	40.6	1.75	48.13	37.6	1.28
March	71.45	41.3	1.73	83.01	41.3	2.01	68.98	44.5	1.55	55.57	37.8	1.47	67.03	39.2	1.71	46.61	36.7	1.27
April	70.18	40.8	1.72	83.22	41.2	2.02	67.89	43.8	1.55	56.47	37.9	1.49	68.34	39.5	1.73	47.10	36.8	1.28
May	71.10	41.1	1.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	67.55	43.3	1.56	58.20	38.8	1.50	72.16	41.0	1.76	47.24	37.2	1.27
June	72.21	41.5	1.74	85.49	41.7	2.05	71.84	44.9	1.60	59.19	39.2	1.51	73.81	41.7	1.77	47.74	37.3	1.28
July	72.22	40.8	1.77	80.70	38.8	2.08	71.71	45.1	1.59	58.59	38.8	1.51	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.74	37.3	1.28
August	73.57	41.1	1.79	90.09	41.9	2.15	69.64	43.8	1.59	55.13	39.1	1.41	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.87	37.4	1.28
September	74.75	41.3	1.81	89.62	41.3	2.17	69.76	43.6	1.60	56.03	40.9	1.37	71.98	40.9	1.76	48.77	38.1	1.28
October	74.75	41.3	1.81	92.42	42.2	2.19	69.28	43.3	1.60	54.25	39.6	1.37	70.35	40.2	1.75	49.41	38.3	1.29
November	75.71	41.6	1.82	90.50	41.9	2.16	71.07	43.6	1.63	55.87	38.8	1.44	72.85	40.7	1.79	50.57	38.6	1.31
December	75.17	41.3	1.82	90.03	41.3	2.18	72.61	45.1	1.61	58.51	39.8	1.47	76.08	41.8	1.82	49.92	38.4	1.30
1957: January	75.81	41.2	1.84	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.97	44.7	1.61	57.42	38.8	1.48	75.17	41.3	1.82	48.12	37.3	1.29
February	76.59	41.4	1.85	87.53	40.9	2.14	73.55	45.4	1.62	56.98	38.5	1.48	71.06	39.7	1.79	49.01	37.7	1.30
March	75.21	41.1	1.83	89.44	41.6	2.15	72.70	44.6	1.63	57.61	37.9	1.52	71.28	39.6	1.80	48.10	37.0	1.30

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products											
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills [4]			*Yarn mills*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$54.17	37.1	$1.46	$42.19	39.8	$1.06	$55.74	40.1	$1.39	$63.55	41.0	$1.55	$50.04	39.4	$1.27	$50.04	39.4	$1.27
1956: Average	57.13	37.1	1.54	46.56	38.8	1.20	57.42	39.6	1.45	65.92	41.2	1.60	52.39	39.1	1.34	52.53	39.2	1.34
March	56.42	36.4	1.55	50.27	37.8	1.33	57.06	39.9	1.43	64.58	41.4	1.56	52.01	39.4	1.32	52.67	39.6	1.33
April	55.96	36.1	1.55	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.20	39.3	1.43	63.11	40.2	1.57	51.47	38.7	1.33	51.74	38.9	1.33
May	57.04	36.8	1.55	52.25	38.7	1.35	56.02	38.9	1.44	65.60	41.0	1.60	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.67	38.1	1.33
June	56.52	36.7	1.54	53.18	39.1	1.36	55.73	38.7	1.44	66.17	41.1	1.61	50.54	38.0	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33
July	55.39	36.2	1.53	51.05	38.1	1.34	55.73	38.7	1.44	70.84	44.0	1.61	51.19	38.2	1.34	51.05	38.1	1.34
August	57.44	37.3	1.54	45.98	39.3	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	68.48	42.8	1.60	51.99	38.8	1.34	51.86	38.7	1.34
September	58.28	37.6	1.55	49.70	43.6	1.14	56.99	39.3	1.45	66.33	41.2	1.61	51.72	38.6	1.34	51.72	38.6	1.34
October	58.28	37.6	1.55	45.65	40.4	1.13	59.20	40.0	1.48	66.67	40.9	1.63	54.12	39.5	1.37	54.25	39.6	1.37
November	58.88	37.5	1.57	44.01	37.3	1.18	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.16	40.7	1.65	55.32	39.8	1.39	56.00	40.0	1.40
December	60.29	38.4	1.57	48.86	39.4	1.24	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.23	41.5	1.62	54.79	39.7	1.38	55.18	39.7	1.39
1957: January	58.30	36.9	1.58	47.63	38.1	1.25	58.65	39.1	1.50	65.19	41.0	1.59	54.10	39.2	1.38	54.49	39.2	1.39
February	57.56	36.2	1.59	49.15	38.7	1.27	58.65	39.1	1.50	65.83	41.4	1.59	53.82	39.0	1.38	54.21	39.0	1.39
March	57.92	36.2	1.60	49.45	36.9	1.34	58.20	38.8	1.50	62.65	39.4	1.59	52.99	38.4	1.38	52.99	38.4	1.38

Year and month	*Thread mills*			Broad-woven fabric mills [4]			*Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber*									*Woolen and worsted*		
							United States			North			South					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$51.74	39.8	$1.30	$54.27	40.5	$1.34	$52.79	40.3	$1.31	$57.63	40.3	$1.43	$51.99	40.3	$1.29	$63.38	41.7	$1.52
1956: Average	52.65	39.0	1.35	56.28	40.2	1.40	54.80	40.0	1.37	58.46	39.5	1.48	54.00	40.0	1.35	65.16	41.5	1.57
March	52.54	39.8	1.32	56.17	40.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36	57.46	39.9	1.44	54.27	40.5	1.34	65.18	42.6	1.53
April	52.40	39.7	1.32	55.07	40.2	1.37	53.87	39.9	1.35	56.74	39.4	1.44	53.20	40.0	1.33	64.83	42.1	1.54
May	51.22	38.8	1.32	55.18	39.7	1.39	53.06	39.3	1.35	57.66	38.7	1.49	52.40	39.4	1.33	66.83	42.3	1.58
June	52.13	38.9	1.34	53.96	39.1	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.35	56.92	38.2	1.49	51.08	38.7	1.32	66.36	42.0	1.58
July	53.45	39.3	1.36	53.68	38.9	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.35	58.80	39.2	1.50	50.82	38.5	1.32	64.53	41.1	1.57
August	54.25	39.6	1.37	54.23	39.3	1.38	52.65	39.0	1.35	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.61	39.1	1.32	64.37	41.0	1.57
September	53.70	39.2	1.37	54.51	39.5	1.38	53.45	39.3	1.36	57.75	38.5	1.50	52.40	39.4	1.33	64.84	41.3	1.57
October	53.76	38.4	1.40	58.46	40.6	1.44	57.51	40.5	1.42	60.10	39.8	1.51	56.84	40.6	1.40	65.76	41.1	1.60
November	54.24	38.2	1.42	59.02	40.7	1.45	58.34	40.8	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52	58.36	41.1	1.42	64.16	40.1	1.60
December	56.00	40.0	1.40	59.31	40.9	1.45	58.34	40.8	1.43	61.16	40.5	1.51	58.08	40.9	1.42	66.49	41.3	1.61
1957: January	56.26	39.9	1.41	57.42	39.6	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.12	39.8	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60
February	55.30	39.5	1.40	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.10	38.8	1.42	56.47	37.4	1.51	54.99	39.0	1.41	66.49	41.3	1.61
March	54.99	39.0	1.41	56.26	38.8	1.45	55.06	38.5	1.43	57.61	37.9	1.52	54.43	38.6	1.41	65.92	41.2	1.60

Year and month	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills [4]			*Full-fashioned hosiery*									*Seamless hosiery*		
							United States			North			South			United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$56.28	40.2	$1.40	$50.81	38.2	$1.33	$56.39	38.1	$1.48	$54.90	37.6	$1.46	$56.68	38.3	$1.48	$42.80	36.9	$1.16
1956: Average	58.36	39.7	1.47	53.30	37.8	1.41	59.14	38.4	1.54	59.13	38.9	1.52	59.21	38.2	1.55	46.08	36.0	1.28
March	57.89	40.2	1.44	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.76	39.2	1.55	58.29	38.6	1.51	61.62	39.5	1.56	44.93	35.1	1.28
April	58.29	40.2	1.45	52.11	36.7	1.42	58.13	37.5	1.55	57.22	37.4	1.53	58.50	37.5	1.56	43.55	33.5	1.30
May	57.28	39.5	1.45	52.82	37.2	1.42	57.97	37.4	1.55	58.14	38.0	1.53	58.03	37.2	1.56	44.51	34.5	1.29
June	58.25	39.9	1.46	52.88	37.5	1.41	57.13	37.1	1.54	57.91	38.1	1.52	56.89	36.7	1.55	45.57	35.6	1.28
July	57.77	39.3	1.47	52.73	37.4	1.41	56.76	37.1	1.53	56.77	38.1	1.49	56.52	36.7	1.54	45.31	35.4	1.28
August	58.31	39.4	1.48	53.58	38.0	1.41	57.38	37.5	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52	57.13	37.1	1.54	46.96	36.4	1.29
September	59.05	39.9	1.48	53.68	37.8	1.42	57.83	37.8	1.53	59.98	39.2	1.53	56.92	37.2	1.53	46.70	36.2	1.29
October	58.80	39.2	1.50	54.91	38.4	1.43	59.21	38.7	1.53	59.89	39.4	1.52	58.75	38.4	1.53	48.99	37.4	1.31
November	58.59	38.8	1.51	55.15	38.3	1.44	60.37	39.2	1.54	61.20	40.0	1.53	60.30	38.9	1.55	49.37	37.4	1.32
December	60.30	40.2	1.50	54.29	37.7	1.44	60.61	39.1	1.55	59.34	39.3	1.51	61.23	39.0	1.57	49.24	37.3	1.32
1957: January	60.80	40.0	1.52	52.99	36.8	1.44	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.75	37.9	1.55	59.75	38.3	1.56	47.75	35.9	1.33
February	60.40	40.0	1.51	53.94	37.2	1.45	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.60	38.3	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	48.15	36.2	1.33
March	60.79	40.2	1.51	53.80	37.1	1.45	59.44	38.1	1.56	58.75	38.4	1.53	59.66	38.0	1.57	47.70	35.6	1.34

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						*Knit outerwear*			*Knit underwear*			Dyeing and finishing textiles [4]			*Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)*		
	North			South														
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$46.34	38.3	$1.21	$42.57	36.7	$1.16	$53.76	38.4	$1.40	$48.46	39.4	$1.23	$65.14	42.3	$1.54	$64.87	42.4	$1.53
1956: Average	49.27	37.9	1.30	45.82	35.8	1.28	56.30	38.3	1.47	49.78	38.0	1.31	65.51	41.2	1.59	65.51	41.2	1.59
March	47.32	36.4	1.30	44.67	34.9	1.28	55.42	37.7	1.47	51.74	39.2	1.32	64.43	41.3	1.56	64.27	41.2	1.56
April	48.75	37.5	1.30	42.90	33.0	1.30	54.75	37.5	1.46	50.69	38.4	1.32	63.18	40.5	1.56	63.02	40.4	1.56
May	49.27	37.9	1.30	43.99	34.1	1.29	56.30	38.3	1.47	50.57	38.6	1.31	61.31	39.3	1.56	60.76	39.2	1.55
June	49.79	38.3	1.30	45.06	35.2	1.28	56.21	38.5	1.46	49.91	38.1	1.31	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.21	40.9	1.57
July	49.79	38.6	1.29	44.80	35.0	1.28	57.72	39.0	1.48	48.86	37.3	1.31	64.15	40.6	1.58	63.59	40.5	1.57
August	49.79	38.6	1.29	46.57	36.1	1.29	58.31	39.4	1.48	49.28	38.2	1.29	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.37	41.0	1.57
September	51.60	38.8	1.33	46.18	35.8	1.29	56.83	38.4	1.48	50.94	38.3	1.33	64.06	40.8	1.57	63.80	40.9	1.56
October	52.00	39.1	1.33	48.73	37.2	1.31	58.80	39.2	1.50	49.34	37.1	1.33	69.14	41.9	1.65	69.30	42.0	1.65
November	51.07	38.4	1.33	49.24	37.3	1.32	58.05	38.7	1.50	49.82	36.9	1.35	70.38	42.4	1.66	70.55	42.5	1.66
December	50.12	37.4	1.34	49.24	37.3	1.32	55.58	37.3	1.49	48.74	36.1	1.35	69.72	42.0	1.66	69.89	42.1	1.66
1957: January	50.18	36.9	1.36	47.61	35.8	1.33	53.87	36.4	1.48	48.55	35.7	1.36	65.27	39.8	1.64	65.44	39.9	1.64
February	51.51	37.6	1.37	48.01	36.1	1.33	55.43	37.2	1.49	49.87	36.4	1.37	68.15	41.3	1.65	68.15	41.3	1.65
March	50.92	36.9	1.38	47.22	35.5	1.33	56.10	37.4	1.50	50.14	36.6	1.37	67.98	41.2	1.65	67.98	41.2	1.65

Year and month	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [4]			*Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn*			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods [4]			*Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)*†			*Lace goods*		
1955: Average	$73.74	41.9	$1.76	$71.23	40.7	$1.75	$57.88	37.1	$1.56	$67.14	41.7	$1.61	$74.46	41.6	$1.79	$63.69	38.6	$1.65
1956: Average	74.34	41.3	1.80	73.62	40.9	1.80	57.70	35.4	1.63	67.47	40.4	1.67	71.15	40.2	1.77	66.26	38.3	1.73
March	75.00	41.9	1.79	73.16	41.1	1.78	55.17	34.7	1.59	65.69	40.3	1.63	66.02	39.3	1.68	65.84	38.5	1.71
April	73.98	41.1	1.80	71.91	40.4	1.78	51.95	33.3	1.56	65.20	40.0	1.63	65.46	39.2	1.67	64.33	37.4	1.72
May	71.60	40.0	1.79	71.20	40.0	1.78	57.32	35.6	1.61	65.11	39.7	1.64	68.78	39.3	1.75	65.77	37.8	1.74
June	67.06	38.1	1.76	67.97	38.4	1.77	60.09	36.2	1.66	65.51	39.7	1.65	68.08	38.9	1.75	66.05	38.4	1.72
July	71.56	40.2	1.78	71.68	39.6	1.81	58.03	35.6	1.63	65.18	39.5	1.65	67.20	38.4	1.75	66.64	38.3	1.74
August	74.64	41.7	1.79	73.44	40.8	1.80	60.09	36.2	1.66	67.37	40.1	1.68	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.23	38.2	1.76
September	75.89	41.7	1.82	76.18	41.4	1.84	56.91	34.7	1.64	69.12	40.9	1.69	75.66	41.8	1.81	67.86	39.0	1.74
October	76.66	41.9	1.83	75.81	41.2	1.84	53.79	32.8	1.64	70.62	41.3	1.71	79.18	42.8	1.85	68.11	38.7	1.76
November	76.49	41.8	1.83	74.85	40.9	1.83	55.61	33.5	1.66	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.09	42.6	1.88	66.02	37.3	1.77
December	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.54	41.6	1.84	58.13	34.6	1.68	72.66	42.0	1.73	81.65	43.2	1.89	67.97	38.4	1.77
1957: January	76.96	41.6	1.85	77.15	41.7	1.85	58.84	36.1	1.63	69.83	40.6	1.72	77.89	4 . 1	1.85	67.68	37.6	1.80
February	78.26	42.3	1.85	77.52	41.9	1.85	61.15	36.4	1.68	69.26	40.5	1.71	74.74	40.4	1.85	67.28	37.8	1.78
March	75.44	41.0	1.84	73.20	40.0	1.83	60.65	36.1	1.68	69.26	40.5	1.71	75.81	41.2	1.84	67.64	38.0	1.78

Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued												Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Peddings and upholstery filling			*Processed waste and recovered fibers*			*Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics*			*Cordage and twine*			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats		
1955: Average	$73.27	43.1	$1.70	$51.91	42.2	$1.23	$88.78	46.0	$1.93	$55.72	39.8	$1.40	$49.41	36.6	$1.35	$59.86	36.5	$1.64
1956: Average	68.17	40.1	1.70	54.37	41.5	1.31	88.00	44.0	2.00	56.99	39.3	1.45	52.27	36.3	1.44	63.30	36.8	1.72
March	66.36	39.5	1.68	53.54	41.5	1.29	83.61	43.1	1.94	57.86	39.9	1.45	52.48	36.7	1.43	62.29	37.3	1.67
April	66.63	39.9	1.67	53.41	41.4	1.29	80.54	41.3	1.95	58.00	40.0	1.45	51.77	36.2	1.43	61.62	36.9	1.67
May	65.35	38.9	1.68	53.02	41.1	1.29	81.12	41.6	1.95	57.13	39.4	1.45	50.69	35.7	1.42	61.42	37.0	1.66
June	66.53	39.6	1.68	54.12	40.7	1.33	82.26	42.4	1.94	56.26	38.8	1.45	51.12	35.5	1.44	63.18	36.1	1.75
July	67.89	39.7	1.71	52.52	40.1	1.31	85.41	43.8	1.95	55.58	38.6	1.44	51.91	35.8	1.45	62.11	35.9	1.73
August	68.57	40.1	1.71	52.93	40.1	1.32	87.96	44.2	1.99	55.83	38.5	1.45	53.29	36.5	1.46	65.33	36.7	1.78
September	72.56	41.7	1.74	53.33	40.4	1.32	89.89	44.5	2.02	57.82	39.6	1.46	52.92	36.0	1.47	64.97	36.5	1.78
October	73.27	42.6	1.72	54.95	40.7	1.35	94.60	45.7	2.07	57.09	39.1	1.46	53.87	36.4	1.48	65.16	36.4	1.79
November	72.07	41.9	1.72	55.71	41.7	1.36	93.11	45.2	2.06	57.87	39.1	1.48	53.07	36.1	1.47	64.25	36.3	1.77
December	75.50	42.9	1.76	59.60	43.5	1.37	98.70	47.0	2.10	59.60	40.0	1.49	54.09	36.3	1.49	64.78	36.6	1.77
1957: January	71.17	40.9	1.74	56.72	41.4	1.37	92.35	44.4	2.08	59.40	39.6	1.50	53.13	35.9	1.48	63.89	36.3	1.76
February	72.38	41.6	1.74	57.54	42.0	1.37	86.10	42.0	2.05	59.70	39.8	1.50	54.02	36.5	1.48	64.06	36.4	1.76
March	71.62	41.4	1.73	57.55	41.4	1.39	85.27	41.8	2.04	59.85	39.9	1.50	54.17	36.6	1.48	64.05	36.6	1.75

Year and month	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [4]			*Shirts, collars, and nightwear*			*Separate trousers*			*Work shirts*			Women's outerwear [4]			*Women's dresses*		
1955: Average	$41.92	37.1	$1.13	$42.29	37.1	$1.14	$43.52	37.2	$1.17	$36.29	37.8	$0.96	$52.90	35.5	$1.49	$53.40	35.6	$1.50
1956: Average	45.26	36.5	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24	46.49	36.9	1.26	39.96	36.0	1.11	55.42	35.3	1.57	55.82	35.2	1.58
March	45.76	36.9	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24	47.25	37.8	1.25	42.00	37.5	1.12	56.83	36.2	1.57	57.67	36.5	1.58
April	45.38	36.3	1.25	44.64	36.0	1.24	46.88	37.5	1.25	41.40	36.0	1.15	55.65	35.9	1.55	59.29	36.6	1.62
May	44.64	36.0	1.24	43.77	35.3	1.24	47.00	37.3	1.26	41.58	36.8	1.13	53.63	34.6	1.55	55.36	34.6	1.60
June	44.76	36.1	1.24	44.39	35.8	1.24	47.10	36.8	1.28	39.93	36.3	1.10	53.04	34.0	1.56	51.43	33.2	1.55
July	45.00	36.0	1.25	44.89	36.2	1.24	46.75	37.1	1.26	39.96	36.0	1.11	55.65	35.0	1.59	53.48	34.5	1.55
August	45.88	36.7	1.25	46.13	37.2	1.24	46.34	36.2	1.28	40.32	36.0	1.12	57.64	35.8	1.61	57.16	35.5	1.61
September	46.12	36.6	1.26	47.87	37.4	1.28	45.09	35.5	1.27	40.93	35.9	1.14	54.92	33.9	1.62	54.76	33.8	1.62
October	46.48	36.6	1.27	48.63	37.7	1.29	46.41	36.0	1.29	40.71	35.4	1.15	55.87	34.7	1.61	55.55	34.5	1.61
November	45.70	35.7	1.28	48.49	37.3	1.30	45.54	35.3	1.29	37.15	32.3	1.15	55.46	35.1	1.58	55.97	35.2	1.59
December	46.08	36.0	1.28	47.32	36.4	1.30	48.10	37.0	1.30	40.72	35.1	1.16	57.28	35.8	1.60	57.28	35.8	1.60
1957: January	45.44	35.5	1.28	46.44	36.0	1.29	47.84	36.8	1.30	36.80	32.0	1.15	56.67	35.2	1.61	55.49	34.9	1.59
February	46.48	36.6	1.27	46.21	36.1	1.28	48.36	37.2	1.30	45.40	38.8	1.17	57.64	35.8	1.61	55.62	35.2	1.58
March	46.98	36.7	1.28	46.31	35.9	1.29	48.99	37.4	1.31	47.88	39.9	1.20	58.12	36.1	1.61	57.96	36.0	1.61

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	*Household apparel*			*Women's suits, coats, and skirts*			Women's and children's undergarments [4]			*Underwear and nightwear, except corsets*			*Corsets and allied garments*			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$40.52	36.5	$1.11	$64.27	33.3	$1.93	$44.77	36.7	$1.22	$42.32	36.8	$1.15	$48.78	36.4	$1.34	$57.15	36.4	$1.57
1956: Average	44.76	36.1	1.24	67.94	33.8	2.01	47.92	36.3	1.32	45.38	36.3	1.25	51.77	36.2	1.43	62.39	36.7	1.70
March	45.88	36.7	1.25	65.14	32.9	1.98	48.18	36.5	1.32	45.75	36.6	1.25	51.55	36.3	1.42	64.21	36.9	1.74
April	46.75	37.1	1.26	59.17	30.5	1.94	47.35	35.6	1.33	44.48	35.3	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43	57.87	35.5	1.63
May	44.98	35.7	1.26	60.29	31.4	1.92	46.46	35.2	1.32	43.38	34.7	1.25	51.34	35.9	1.43	51.50	31.4	1.64
June	43.72	34.7	1.26	66.92	33.8	1.98	46.95	35.3	1.33	43.75	35.0	1.25	51.55	35.8	1.44	53.94	32.3	1.67
July	43.88	35.1	1.25	73.03	35.8	2.04	47.12	35.7	1.32	44.63	35.7	1.25	50.09	35.7	1.42	61.75	35.9	1.72
August	45.11	35.8	1.26	73.19	35.7	2.05	48.41	36.4	1.33	46.12	36.6	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43	63.13	37.8	1.67
September	43.56	34.3	1.27	68.13	32.6	2.09	49.31	36.8	1.34	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.13	36.2	1.44	66.61	38.5	1.73
October	44.58	35.1	1.27	69.63	33.8	2.06	50.73	37.3	1.36	49.14	37.8	1.30	53.07	36.6	1.45	67.20	39.3	1.71
November	45.97	36.2	1.27	65.27	32.8	1.99	50.09	37.1	1.35	48.00	37.5	1.28	52.93	36.5	1.45	66.95	33.9	1.68
December	47.74	37.3	1.28	68.74	34.2	2.01	49.18	36.7	1.34	46.74	36.8	1.27	52.93	36.5	1.45	61.03	35.9	1.70
1957: January	46.08	36.0	1.28	70.52	34.4	2.05	48.64	36.3	1.34	45.86	36.4	1.26	52.85	36.2	1.46	63.00	36.0	1.75
February	46.83	36.3	1.29	70.45	34.2	2.06	49.58	37.0	1.34	47.50	37.4	1.27	52.64	36.3	1.45	69.27	38.7	1.79
March	47.62	37.2	1.28	69.01	33.5	2.06	49.55	36.7	1.35	47.49	37.1	1.28	52.85	36.2	1.46	72.90	40.5	1.80

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products [4]			*Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings*			*Textile bags*			*Canvas products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$45.38	37.2	$1.22	$45.14	37.0	$1.22	$50.94	38.3	$1.33	$45.60	38.0	$1.20	$53.79	38.7	$1.39	$53.72	39.5	$1.36
1956: Average	48.44	36.7	1.32	49.71	37.1	1.34	53.02	37.6	1.41	47.10	36.8	1.28	57.13	39.4	1.45	55.81	39.3	1.42
March	47.21	36.6	1.29	49.37	37.4	1.32	52.50	37.5	1.40	47.60	36.9	1.29	56.77	39.7	1.43	54.74	39.1	1.40
April	46.93	36.1	1.30	49.04	36.6	1.34	51.94	37.1	1.40	45.80	35.5	1.29	56.34	39.4	1.43	54.99	39.0	1.41
May	47.16	36.0	1.31	48.64	36.3	1.34	51.38	36.7	1.40	44.80	35.0	1.28	55.54	38.3	1.45	55.81	39.3	1.42
June	48.71	36.9	1.32	48.68	36.6	1.33	52.03	36.9	1.41	45.44	35.5	1.28	56.60	38.5	1.47	57.20	40.0	1.43
July	49.18	36.7	1.34	49.08	36.9	1.33	52.68	37.1	1.42	45.67	35.4	1.29	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.63	40.3	1.43
August	49.45	36.9	1.34	50.86	37.4	1.36	52.78	37.7	1.40	48.38	37.5	1.29	58.90	39.8	1.48	56.34	39.4	1.43
September	48.33	35.8	1.35	51.34	37.4	1.37	54.10	38.1	1.42	48.64	38.0	1.28	59.05	39.9	1.48	54.81	38.6	1.42
October	49.58	37.0	1.34	52.30	37.9	1.38	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.31	39.0	1.29	58.95	40.1	1.47	56.11	38.9	1.45
November	48.94	36.8	1.33	50.37	36.5	1.38	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.62	37.4	1.30	57.09	39.1	1.46	54.53	38.4	1.42
December	49.14	36.4	1.35	51.15	36.8	1.39	57.07	38.3	1.49	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.64	40.3	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
1957: January	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.23	36.2	1.36	54.98	37.4	1.47	47.45	36.5	1.30	58.07	39.5	1.47	56.99	39.3	1.45
February	51.27	37.7	1.36	49.73	36.3	1.37	55.86	38.0	1.47	48.86	37.3	1.31	59.35	40.1	1.48	55.20	38.6	1.43
March	51.00	37.5	1.36	49.13	35.6	1.38	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.52	37.8	1.31	58.46	39.5	1.48	55.81	39.3	1.42

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Year and month	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors †			Sawmills and planing mills [4]			*Sawmills and planing mills, general*								
										United States			South			West		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$69.29	41.0	$1.69	$75.04	37.9	$1.98	$69.97	41.4	$1.69	$70.38	41.4	$1.70	$46.76	43.7	$1.07	$88.43	39.3	$2.25
1956: Average	70.93	40.3	1.76	78.89	39.4	2.00	71.91	40.4	1.78	72.32	40.4	1.79	49.09	41.6	1.18	90.64	38.9	2.33
March	67.72	39.6	1.71	64.83	34.3	1.89	69.25	39.8	1.74	69.65	39.8	1.75	48.08	40.4	1.19	87.32	38.3	2.28
April	70.22	39.9	1.76	77.17	37.1	2.08	70.80	40.0	1.77	71.20	40.0	1.78	48.79	41.0	1.19	90.64	38.9	2.33
May	71.38	40.1	1.78	76.91	36.8	2.09	73.26	40.7	1.80	73.67	40.7	1.81	49.86	41.9	1.19	92.20	39.6	2.34
June	73.71	40.8	1.82	80.39	38.1	2.11	75.62	41.1	1.84	76.04	41.1	1.85	49.68	41.4	1.20	95.99	40.6	2.37
July	72.54	40.3	1.80	79.00	39.5	2.00	73.75	40.3	1.83	74.15	40.3	1.84	49.68	41.4	1.20	92.51	39.2	2.36
August	74.93	41.4	1.81	87.87	43.5	2.02	75.81	41.2	1.84	76.22	41.2	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	95.51	40.3	2.37
September	74.44	40.9	1.82	86.50	42.4	2.04	74.52	40.5	1.84	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	92.90	39.2	2.37
October	72.63	40.8	1.79	84.62	42.1	2.01	73.71	40.5	1.82	74.12	40.5	1.83	50.16	41.8	1.20	91.77	39.2	2.34
November	71.20	40.0	1.78	79.20	39.6	2.00	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.22	39.9	1.81	49.80	41.5	1.20	90.64	38.9	2.33
December	69.65	39.8	1.75	74.69	38.5	1.94	69.74	39.4	1.77	69.95	39.3	1.78	49.56	41.3	1.20	86.16	37.3	2.31
1957: January	67.25	39.1	1.72	.....	.....	.....	67.73	38.7	1.75	67.94	38.6	1.76	48.00	40.0	1.20	84.04	36.7	2.29
February	68.73	39.5	1.74	.....	.....	.....	68.82	39.1	1.76	69.21	39.1	1.77	48.12	40.1	1.20	86.18	37.8	2.28
March	69.17	39.3	1.76	.....	.....	.....	68.99	39.2	1.76	69.38	39.2	1.77	48.52	40.1	1.21	87.32	38.3	2.28

Year and month	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products [4]			*Millwork*			*Plywood*			Wooden containers [4]			*Wooden boxes, other than cigar*			Miscellaneous wood products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$73.81	41.7	$1.77	$72.56	41.7	$1.74	$78.19	43.2	$1.81	$52.48	41.0	$1.28	$53.12	41.5	$1.28	$57.82	41.6	$1.39
1956: Average	73.93	40.4	1.83	73.31	40.5	1.81	75.81	41.2	1.84	56.71	40.8	1.39	56.58	41.0	1.38	60.01	41.1	1.46
March	74.30	40.6	1.83	71.78	40.1	1.79	79.90	42.5	1.88	56.71	40.8	1.39	56.44	41.2	1.37	58.49	40.9	1.43
April	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.14	40.3	1.79	79.38	42.0	1.89	57.26	40.9	1.40	57.13	41.4	1.38	59.04	41.0	1.44
May	74.34	40.4	1.84	73.44	40.8	1.80	75.36	40.3	1.87	57.67	40.9	1.41	56.71	40.8	1.39	59.45	41.0	1.45
June	75.07	40.8	1.84	74.75	41.3	1.81	75.52	40.6	1.86	57.53	40.8	1.41	57.26	40.9	1.40	60.30	41.3	1.46
July	74.74	40.4	1.85	73.53	40.4	1.82	74.52	40.5	1.84	57.94	40.8	1.42	57.40	41.0	1.40	60.53	40.9	1.48
August	75.48	40.8	1.85	74.44	40.9	1.82	75.99	41.3	1.84	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.11	40.5	1.41	60.27	41.0	1.47
September	74.74	40.4	1.85	74.70	40.6	1.84	74.85	40.9	1.83	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.94	40.8	1.42	61.57	41.6	1.48
October	73.38	40.1	1.83	73.35	40.3	1.82	73.71	40.5	1.82	58.50	41.2	1.42	57.95	41.1	1.41	61.80	41.2	1.50
November	73.23	39.8	1.84	72.98	40.1	1.82	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.54	40.1	1.41	56.03	40.6	1.38	61.39	41.2	1.49
December	75.11	40.6	1.85	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	57.53	40.8	1.41	56.30	40.5	1.39	61.39	41.2	1.49
1957: January	73.26	39.6	1.85	72.65	39.7	1.83	74.37	40.2	1.85	55.72	39.8	1.40	55.18	39.7	1.39	60.05	40.3	1.49
February	74.21	39.9	1.86	72.86	39.6	1.84	76.07	40.9	1.86	55.55	39.4	1.41	55.04	39.6	1.39	60.94	40.9	1.49
March	72.35	38.9	1.86	72.68	39.5	1.84	71.39	38.8	1.84	56.26	39.9	1.41	56.00	40.0	1.40	61.50	41.0	1.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Furniture and fixtures

Year and month	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture [4]			*Wood household furniture (except upholstered)*			*Wood household furniture, upholstered*			*Mattresses and bedsprings*			Office, public-building, and professional furniture [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$67.23	41.5	$1.62	$63.76	41.4	$1.54	$58.10	42.1	$1.38	$69.36	40.8	$1.70	$70.99	40.8	$1.74	$75.96	42.2	$1.80
1956: Average	68.95	40.8	1.69	64.96	40.6	1.60	59.35	41.5	1.43	71.64	39.8	1.80	71.71	39.4	1.82	79.42	41.8	1.90
March	68.47	41.0	1.67	65.44	40.9	1.60	59.63	41.7	1.43	72.32	40.4	1.79	70.02	38.9	1.80	80.09	42.6	1.88
April	67.13	40.2	1.67	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.63	41.0	1.43	70.35	39.3	1.79	65.86	37.0	1.78	78.73	42.1	1.87
May	66.63	39.9	1.67	62.81	39.5	1.59	58.34	40.8	1.43	67.82	38.1	1.78	66.04	37.1	1.78	77.83	41.4	1.88
June	67.70	40.3	1.68	63.68	39.8	1.60	57.63	40.3	1.43	68.74	38.4	1.79	72.62	39.9	1.82	78.96	42.0	1.88
July	67.13	40.2	1.67	63.28	39.8	1.59	57.79	40.7	1.42	66.55	37.6	1.77	72.36	40.2	1.80	78.25	41.4	1.89
August	69.87	41.1	1.70	65.69	40.8	1.61	59.06	41.3	1.43	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.73	41.6	1.83	79.99	42.1	1.90
September	70.62	41.3	1.71	67.48	41.4	1.63	60.61	41.8	1.45	74.80	41.1	1.82	77.19	41.5	1.86	77.30	40.9	1.89
October	71.55	41.6	1.72	68.39	41.7	1.64	61.76	42.3	1.46	75.95	41.5	1.83	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.83	42.1	1.92
November	69.43	40.6	1.71	66.18	40.6	1.63	60.15	41.2	1.46	74.62	41.0	1.82	71.81	38.4	1.87	79.52	41.2	1.93
December	71.62	41.4	1.73	68.15	41.3	1.65	61.45	41.8	1.47	77.93	41.9	1.86	73.68	39.4	1.87	82.49	42.3	1.95
1957: January	68.06	39.8	1.71	64.39	39.5	1.63	58.84	40.3	1.46	68.58	38.1	1.80	72.94	38.8	1.88	78.55	40.7	1.93
February	69.14	40.2	1.72	65.60	40.0	1.64	58.98	40.4	1.46	72.86	39.6	1.84	73.32	39.0	1.88	79.13	41.0	1.93
March	69.72	40.3	1.73	65.76	40.1	1.64	59.39	40.4	1.47	73.57	40.2	1.83	71.98	38.7	1.86	79.73	41.1	1.94

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Paper and allied products

Year and month	*Wood office furniture*			*Metal office furniture*			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mill		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$55.68	42.1	$1.56	$84.18	42.3	$1.99	$80.78	40.8	$1.98	$65.83	41.4	$1.59	$78.87	43.1	$1.83	$85.94	44.3	$1.94
1956: Average	71.05	42.8	1.66	86.74	41.5	2.09	83.85	40.9	2.05	66.09	40.3	1.64	83.03	42.8	1.94	91.05	44.2	2.06
March	74.59	44.4	1.68	86.92	42.4	2.05	79.20	39.6	2.00	67.16	41.2	1.63	81.27	43.0	1.89	88.80	44.4	2.00
April	73.75	43.9	1.68	84.86	41.6	2.04	81.81	40.5	2.02	64.80	40.0	1.62	81.32	42.8	1.90	88.40	44.2	2.00
May	71.45	43.3	1.65	85.90	41.7	2.06	83.03	40.7	2.04	65.36	40.1	1.63	80.98	42.4	1.91	88.68	43.9	2.02
June	71.28	43.2	1.65	86.32	41.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	66.02	40.5	1.63	82.41	42.7	1.93	90.61	44.2	2.05
July	67.39	41.6	1.62	85.69	41.0	2.09	84.05	41.0	2.05	66.26	40.9	1.62	84.28	43.0	1.96	93.21	44.6	2.09
August	70.79	42.9	1.65	85.28	41.0	2.08	88.62	42.2	2.10	66.18	40.6	1.63	83.92	42.6	1.97	92.19	43.9	2.10
September	71.31	42.7	1.67	80.94	39.1	2.07	87.15	41.5	2.10	66.90	40.3	1.66	84.71	43.0	1.97	93.05	44.1	2.11
October	69.76	42.8	1.63	89.88	42.0	2.14	87.78	41.8	2.10	66.40	40.0	1.66	84.94	42.9	1.98	93.28	44.0	2.12
November	66.83	41.0	1.63	88.81	41.5	2.14	84.45	40.6	2.08	64.91	39.1	1.66	84.74	42.8	1.98	92.86	43.8	2.12
December	70.46	42.7	1.65	92.43	42.4	2.18	85.70	41.2	2.08	68.11	40.3	1.69	85.57	43.0	1.99	94.15	44.2	2.13
1957: January	67.20	42.0	1.60	87.72	40.8	2.15	86.32	41.3	2.09	65.40	39.4	1.66	84.38	42.4	1.99	93.07	43.9	2.12
February	67.62	42.0	1.61	86.86	40.4	2.15	84.66	40.9	2.07	66.53	39.6	1.68	84.80	42.4	2.00	93.08	43.7	2.13
March	66.40	41.5	1.60	86.65	40.3	2.15	85.49	41.1	2.08	67.60	40.0	1.69	84.60	42.3	2.00	92.66	43.5	2.13

Paper and allied products—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries

Year and month	Paperboard containers and boxes [4]			*Paperboard boxes*			*Fiber cans, tubes, and drums*			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$73.85	42.2	$1.75	$73.60	42.3	$1.74	$77.68	41.1	$1.89	$69.80	41.3	$1.69	$91.42	38.9	$2.35	$96.65	36.2	$2.67
1956: Average	76.13	41.6	1.83	75.71	41.6	1.82	79.54	41.0	1.94	72.92	41.2	1.77	93.90	38.8	2.42	99.64	36.1	2.76
March	74.70	41.5	1.80	74.46	41.6	1.79	78.74	40.8	1.93	72.56	41.7	1.74	93.60	39.0	2.40	98.74	36.3	2.72
April	75.35	41.4	1.82	74.93	41.4	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	71.69	41.2	1.74	93.51	38.8	2.41	99.46	36.3	2.74
May	74.03	40.9	1.81	73.62	40.9	1.80	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.23	40.7	1.75	93.65	38.7	2.42	100.55	36.3	2.77
June	74.98	41.2	1.82	74.75	41.3	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	72.57	41.0	1.77	93.80	38.6	2.43	101.00	36.2	2.79
July	75.81	41.2	1.84	75.76	41.4	1.83	75.66	39.2	1.93	73.87	41.5	1.78	93.80	38.6	2.43	98.73	35.9	2.75
August	76.78	41.5	1.85	76.54	41.6	1.84	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.16	41.1	1.78	94.28	38.8	2.43	99.08	35.9	2.76
September	78.86	42.4	1.86	78.63	42.5	1.85	79.38	40.5	1.96	73.93	41.3	1.79	95.94	39.0	2.46	100.24	35.8	2.80
October	78.86	42.4	1.86	78.63	42.5	1.85	81.36	41.3	1.97	74.21	41.0	1.81	95.80	39.1	2.45	101.36	36.2	2.80
November	77.89	42.1	1.85	77.65	42.2	1.84	83.42	41.5	2.01	74.57	41.2	1.81	94.57	38.6	2.45	102.28	36.4	2.81
December	78.12	42.0	1.86	77.89	42.1	1.85	82.61	41.1	2.01	75.35	41.4	1.82	96.19	39.1	2.46	103.21	46.6	2.82
1957: January	76.67	41.0	1.87	76.45	41.1	1.86	78.21	39.3	1.99	74.48	40.7	1.83	93.84	38.3	2.45	97.86	35.2	2.78
February	77.08	41.0	1.88	76.86	41.1	1.87	81.20	40.2	2.02	75.03	41.0	1.83	95.23	38.4	2.48	98.84	35.3	2.80
March	77.87	41.2	1.89	77.64	41.3	1.88	80.19	39.7	2.02	74.85	40.9	1.83	96.36	38.7	2.49	99.76	35.5	2.81

Year and month	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$92.97	39.9	$2.33	$80.40	40.0	$2.01	$90.23	40.1	$2.25	$91.66	40.2	$2.28	$56.68	38.3	$1.48	$70.09	39.6	$1.77
1956: Average	96.40	40.0	2.41	83.84	40.5	2.07	93.03	40.1	2.32	94.16	39.9	2.36	61.60	38.5	1.60	72.29	39.5	1.83
March	95.20	40.0	2.38	82.62	40.3	2.05	92.69	40.3	2.30	93.83	40.1	2.34	61.37	38.6	1.59	70.98	39.0	1.82
April	92.82	39.0	2.38	83.02	40.3	2.06	92.00	40.0	2.30	92.90	39.7	2.34	63.24	38.8	1.63	71.86	39.7	1.81
May	94.17	39.4	2.39	83.63	40.4	2.07	92.17	39.9	2.31	93.13	39.8	2.34	62.15	38.6	1.61	71.71	39.4	1.82
June	96.80	40.0	2.42	84.45	40.6	2.08	91.25	39.5	2.31	94.80	40.0	2.37	60.48	37.8	1.60	71.16	39.1	1.82
July	95.60	40.0	2.39	83.81	40.1	2.09	92.73	39.8	2.33	96.56	40.4	2.39	62.69	38.7	1.62	71.71	39.4	1.82
August	100.77	41.3	2.44	85.48	40.9	2.09	92.57	39.9	2.32	96.56	40.4	2.39	60.36	38.2	1.58	73.60	40.0	1.84
September	102.41	40.8	2.51	85.06	40.7	2.09	95.82	40.6	2.36	98.49	40.7	2.42	60.10	37.8	1.59	72.71	39.3	1.85
October	102.56	40.7	2.52	85.69	41.0	2.09	95.41	40.6	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	62.63	38.9	1.61	73.84	39.7	1.86
November	96.92	39.4	2.46	84.44	40.4	2.09	92.90	39.7	2.34	92.75	39.3	2.36	63.76	39.6	1.61	72.54	39.0	1.86
December	93.30	39.7	2.35	84.66	40.7	2.08	95.41	40.6	2.35	94.41	39.5	2.39	62.32	38.0	1.64	74.61	39.9	1.87
1957: January	95.68	39.7	2.41	82.74	39.4	2.10	94.24	40.1	2.35	93.51	38.8	2.41	64.56	38.2	1.69	73.12	39.1	1.87
February	99.60	40.0	2.49	84.80	40.0	2.12	94.80	40.0	2.37	95.35	39.4	2.42	65.15	38.1	1.71	73.66	39.6	1.86
March	100.00	40.0	2.50	85.01	40.1	2.12	96.39	40.5	2.38	96.62	39.6	2.44	64.77	38.1	1.70	74.05	39.6	1.87

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products														
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals [4]			*Alkalies and chlorine*			Industrial organic chemicals [4]			*Plastics, except synthetic rubber*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$108.78	39.7	$2.74	$82.39	41.4	$1.99	$89.98	40.9	$2.20	$87.67	40.4	$2.17	$87.33	41.0	$2.13	$88.41	42.3	$2.09
1956: Average	109.37	39.2	2.79	86.73	41.3	2.10	95.35	41.1	2.32	93.02	40.8	2.28	92.25	41.0	2.25	93.88	42.1	2.23
March	111.44	39.8	2.80	84.46	41.2	2.05	93.48	41.0	2.28	90.76	40.7	2.23	89.54	40.7	2.20	90.50	41.9	2.16
April	108.74	39.4	2.76	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.25	40.9	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.98	40.8	2.23	91.56	42.0	2.18
May	107.59	38.7	2.78	86.32	41.3	2.09	94.30	41.0	2.30	92.43	40.9	2.26	91.62	40.9	2.24	92.64	42.3	2.19
June	108.03	39.0	2.77	87.14	41.3	2.11	94.71	41.0	2.31	92.84	40.9	2.27	93.34	41.3	2.26	95.02	42.8	2.22
July	109.20	39.0	2.86	87.54	41.1	2.13	94.42	40.7	2.32	92.92	40.4	2.30	93.07	41.0	2.27	93.68	42.2	2.22
August	110.94	39.2	2.83	87.12	40.9	2.13	93.94	41.0	2.34	95.30	40.9	2.33	92.39	40.7	2.27	95.60	42.3	2.26
September	110.94	39.2	2.83	88.18	41.4	2.13	97.88	41.3	2.37	95.94	41.0	2.34	94.12	41.1	2.29	95.91	41.7	2.30
October	107.59	38.7	2.78	87.97	41.3	2.13	96.76	41.0	2.36	95.06	40.8	2.33	93.48	41.0	2.28	95.57	42.1	2.27
November	108.64	38.8	2.80	88.18	41.4	2.13	97.00	41.1	2.36	93.96	40.5	2.32	94.12	41.1	2.29	97.44	42.0	2.32
December	110.26	39.1	2.82	89.44	41.6	2.15	98.12	41.4	2.37	95.94	41.0	2.34	94.99	41.3	2.30	98.09	42.1	2.33
1957: January	109.06	38.4	2.84	88.58	41.2	2.15	96.93	40.9	2.37	94.37	40.5	2.33	94.30	41.0	2.30	96.56	41.8	2.31
February	112.22	39.1	2.87	88.78	41.1	2.16	96.93	40.9	2.37	95.71	40.9	2.34	94.25	40.8	2.31	97.21	41.9	2.32
March	112.79	39.3	2.87	88.78	41.1	2.16	97.75	40.9	2.39	95.47	40.8	2.34	94.19	40.6	2.32	98.51	42.1	2.34
	Synthetic rubber			*Synthetic fibers*			*Explosives*			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations [4]			*Soap and glycerin*		
1955: Average	$97.81	41.8	$2.34	$75.36	40.3	$1.87	$81.40	40.1	$2.03	$75.07	40.8	$1.84	$85.07	40.9	$2.08	$91.88	40.3	$2.28
1956: Average	104.50	41.8	2.50	78.00	40.0	1.95	87.29	40.6	2.15	78.74	40.8	1.93	89.82	41.2	2.18	98.16	40.9	2.40
March	102.81	41.5	2.47	76.03	39.6	1.92	84.00	40.0	2.10	77.71	40.9	1.90	89.64	41.5	2.16	97.17	41.0	2.37
April	102.75	41.6	2.47	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.63	40.2	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91	89.79	41.0	2.19	97.85	40.6	2.41
May	103.00	41.2	2.50	77.42	39.7	1.95	86.27	40.5	2.13	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.94	40.8	2.18	97.85	40.6	2.41
June	103.41	41.2	2.51	80.40	40.4	1.99	87.74	41.0	2.14	78.34	40.8	1.92	91.52	41.6	2.20	100.43	41.5	2.42
July	103.75	41.5	2.50	79.20	39.8	1.99	86.18	39.9	2.16	78.57	40.5	1.94	90.86	41.3	2.20	100.19	41.4	2.42
August	108.03	42.2	2.56	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.62	40.1	2.16	78.20	40.1	1.95	90.47	41.5	2.18	98.88	41.2	2.40
September	104.90	41.3	2.54	79.19	40.2	1.97	89.57	40.9	2.19	79.17	40.6	1.95	91.10	41.6	2.19	99.12	41.3	2.40
October	107.52	42.0	2.56	78.20	39.9	1.96	89.38	41.0	2.18	79.98	40.6	1.97	90.42	41.1	2.20	98.33	40.8	2.41
November	103.57	41.1	2.52	78.99	40.3	1.96	91.30	41.5	2.20	80.78	40.8	1.98	91.24	41.1	2.22	99.39	40.9	2.43
December	107.33	41.6	2.58	79.38	40.5	1.96	91.98	41.8	2.20	81.19	40.8	1.99	92.10	41.3	2.23	100.28	41.1	2.44
1957: January	106.30	41.2	2.58	79.79	40.5	1.97	91.05	41.2	2.21	81.60	40.8	2.00	93.34	41.3	2.26	102.92	41.5	2.48
February	104.19	40.7	2.56	80.00	40.2	1.99	91.24	41.1	2.22	82.00	41.0	2.00	93.11	41.2	2.26	101.93	41.1	2.48
March	104.86	40.8	2.57	79.40	39.9	1.99	91.21	40.9	2.23	81.60	40.8	2.00	93.79	41.5	2.26	101.76	41.2	2.47
	Paints, pigments, and fillers [4]			*Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels*			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats [4]			*Vegetable oils*		
1955: Average	$84.18	42.3	$1.99	$82.29	42.2	$1.95	$71.98	43.1	$1.67	$63.75	42.5	$1.50	$71.14	45.6	$1.56	$65.07	45.5	$1.43
1956: Average	86.74	41.7	2.08	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.86	43.1	1.76	67.94	42.2	1.61	74.70	45.0	1.66	67.80	44.9	1.51
March	85.07	41.7	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	72.93	42.9	1.70	64.45	42.4	1.52	73.37	44.2	1.66	66.58	43.8	1.52
April	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.02	43.6	1.56	73.35	43.4	1.69	66.19	42.7	1.55
May	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.81	41.2	2.01	75.95	43.4	1.75	70.36	43.7	1.61	75.34	43.8	1.72	67.62	42.8	1.58
June	86.53	41.6	2.08	83.21	41.4	2.01	77.51	43.3	1.79	70.13	42.5	1.65	76.65	43.8	1.75	69.37	42.3	1.64
July	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.63	41.4	2.02	77.70	43.9	1.77	69.30	42.0	1.65	78.14	44.4	1.76	70.36	42.9	1.64
August	88.41	41.9	2.11	84.66	41.5	2.04	76.68	42.6	1.80	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.10	42.3	1.61
September	87.78	41.6	2.11	85.49	41.5	2.06	77.15	43.1	1.79	67.82	41.1	1.65	75.14	46.1	1.63	67.89	46.5	1.46
October	88.62	41.8	2.12	86.32	41.7	2.07	77.15	43.1	1.79	68.39	41.7	1.64	75.96	46.6	1.63	70.74	47.8	1.48
November	87.77	41.4	2.12	85.70	41.4	2.07	76.01	42.7	1.78	68.81	41.7	1.65	76.28	46.8	1.63	69.97	47.6	1.47
December	88.81	41.5	2.14	86.11	41.4	2.08	76.08	42.5	1.79	70.72	42.6	1.66	75.33	46.5	1.62	69.24	47.1	1.47
1957: January	88.17	41.2	2.14	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.25	43.4	1.78	70.22	42.3	1.66	75.24	45.6	1.65	69.60	46.4	1.50
February	87.94	40.9	2.15	85.69	41.0	2.09	76.32	42.4	1.80	69.63	42.2	1.65	75.37	44.6	1.69	68.40	45.3	1.51
March	87.72	40.8	2.15	85.27	40.8	2.09	75.60	42.0	1.80	70.91	43.5	1.63	77.08	44.3	1.74	70.15	44.4	1.58
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued												Products of petroleum and coal					
	Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals [4]			*Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics*			*Compressed and liquefied gases*			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
1955: Average	$81.17	45.6	$1.78	$75.07	40.8	$1.84	$63.18	39.0	$1.62	$87.52	42.9	$2.04	$96.76	41.0	$2.36	$100.37	40.8	$2.46
1956: Average	84.79	45.1	1.88	78.36	40.6	1.93	66.30	39.0	1.70	90.74	42.4	2.14	104.39	41.1	2.54	108.39	40.9	2.65
March	84.41	44.9	1.88	77.14	40.6	1.90	65.57	38.8	1.69	88.83	42.5	2.09	103.82	41.2	2.52	107.18	40.6	2.64
April	84.55	44.5	1.90	77.95	40.6	1.92	65.96	38.8	1.70	89.46	42.2	2.12	104.65	41.2	2.54	110.27	41.3	2.67
May	84.79	45.1	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	66.13	38.9	1.70	89.68	42.3	2.12	102.97	40.7	2.53	107.73	40.8	2.65
June	85.27	45.6	1.87	77.38	40.3	1.92	64.39	38.1	1.69	90.95	42.5	2.14	104.81	41.1	2.55	108.67	40.7	2.67
July	86.67	46.1	1.88	77.99	40.2	1.94	65.11	38.3	1.70	89.88	42.0	2.14	107.01	41.8	2.56	111.22	41.5	2.68
August	85.05	45.0	1.89	77.57	40.4	1.92	65.86	39.2	1.68	89.45	41.8	2.14	103.89	40.9	2.54	107.73	40.5	2.66
September	85.81	45.4	1.89	79.58	40.6	1.96	66.13	38.9	1.70	92.23	42.5	2.17	108.00	41.7	2.59	111.78	41.4	2.70
October	85.25	44.4	1.92	79.18	40.4	1.96	67.09	39.7	1.69	91.54	41.8	2.19	104.45	40.8	2.56	108.14	40.5	2.67
November	87.17	45.4	1.92	80.77	41.0	1.97	68.97	40.1	1.72	94.35	42.5	2.22	105.11	40.9	2.57	109.20	40.9	2.67
December	85.54	45.5	1.88	81.79	41.1	1.99	70.93	40.3	1.76	94.13	42.4	2.22	105.37	41.0	2.57	109.74	41.1	2.67
1957: January	84.86	44.2	1.92	80.20	40.1	2.00	66.99	38.5	1.74	94.08	42.0	2.24	106.45	41.1	2.59	110.68	41.3	2.68
February	85.89	43.6	1.97	80.79	40.6	1.99	67.25	39.1	1.72	95.18	42.3	2.25	104.45	40.8	2.56	107.86	40.7	2.65
March	87.32	44.1	1.98	81.40	40.7	2.00	68.03	39.1	1.74	94.50	42.0	2.25	104.75	40.6	2.58	108.40	40.6	2.67

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Continued			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Coke, other petroleum, and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$86.31	41.9	$2.06	$87.57	41.7	$2.10	$101.09	41.6	$2.43	$70.70	40.4	$1.75	$78.35	41.9	$1.87	$53.44	37.9	$1.41
1956: Average	90.91	41.7	2.18	87.23	40.2	2.17	100.30	39.8	2.52	71.71	39.4	1.82	78.96	40.7	1.94	56.40	37.6	1.50
March	92.66	42.9	2.16	84.93	39.5	2.15	97.25	38.9	2.50	71.34	39.2	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	56.92	38.2	1.49
April	86.90	40.8	2.13	85.79	39.9	2.15	98.00	39.2	2.50	72.23	39.7	1.82	77.95	40.6	1.92	54.90	36.6	1.50
May	88.17	41.2	2.14	86.18	39.9	2.16	99.65	39.7	2.51	72.23	39.7	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	54.75	36.5	1.50
June	92.00	42.2	2.18	84.93	39.5	2.15	98.25	39.3	2.50	70.53	39.4	1.79	76.02	39.8	1.91	55.95	37.3	1.50
July	92.67	43.1	2.15	86.15	39.7	2.17	98.14	39.1	2.51	71.28	39.6	1.80	77.78	40.3	1.93	57.00	38.0	1.50
August	92.42	42.2	2.19	87.64	40.2	2.18	101.20	40.0	2.53	70.33	39.3	1.79	78.76	40.6	1.94	56.40	37.6	1.50
September	96.48	42.5	2.27	89.51	40.5	2.21	102.51	40.2	2.55	71.71	39.4	1.82	81.18	41.0	1.98	55.72	36.9	1.51
October	93.83	41.7	2.25	90.17	40.8	2.21	102.66	40.1	2.56	71.71	39.4	1.82	82.58	41.7	1.98	56.09	36.9	1.52
November	91.98	40.7	2.26	88.29	40.5	2.18	103.53	40.6	2.55	71.55	39.1	1.83	79.98	40.6	1.97	56.09	36.9	1.52
December	91.53	40.5	2.26	93.15	41.4	2.25	109.25	41.7	2.62	73.26	39.6	1.85	82.59	41.5	1.99	57.30	37.7	1.52
1957: January	93.38	40.6	2.30	91.84	41.0	2.24	107.64	41.4	2.60	71.76	39.0	1.84	81.39	40.9	1.99	58.14	38.0	1.53
February	93.52	41.2	2.27	91.21	40.9	2.23	106.19	41.0	2.59	72.10	39.4	1.83	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.60	38.3	1.53
March	93.02	40.8	2.28	90.13	40.6	2.22	103.42	40.4	2.56	72.86	39.6	1.84	81.39	40.9	1.99	58.52	38.0	1.54
	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
1955: Average	$72.40	40.0	$1.81	$72.45	41.4	$1.75	$51.82	38.1	$1.36	$49.98	37.3	$1.34	$60.28	39.4	$1.53	$48.39	38.1	$1.27
1956: Average	74.64	39.7	1.88	72.25	39.7	1.82	53.63	37.5	1.43	53.57	37.2	1.44	62.56	39.1	1.60	51.00	37.5	1.36
March	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.60	39.1	1.78	52.40	36.9	1.42	55.39	38.2	1.45	60.20	38.1	1.58	50.63	37.5	1.35
April	73.08	39.5	1.85	68.53	38.5	1.78	50.62	35.4	1.43	52.20	36.0	1.45	61.94	39.2	1.58	49.23	36.2	1.36
May	73.84	39.7	1.86	69.30	39.6	1.75	53.28	37.0	1.44	51.91	35.8	1.45	62.09	39.3	1.58	48.36	35.3	1.37
June	73.87	39.5	1.87	70.71	39.5	1.79	54.58	37.9	1.44	53.22	36.7	1.45	62.17	39.6	1.57	50.73	37.3	1.36
July	73.49	39.3	1.87	71.20	40.0	1.78	54.05	37.8	1.43	54.96	37.9	1.45	61.69	38.8	1.59	50.09	37.1	1.35
August	74.26	39.5	1.88	71.64	39.8	1.80	53.77	37.6	1.43	54.17	37.1	1.46	62.64	39.9	1.57	51.68	38.0	1.36
September	75.03	39.7	1.89	73.31	40.5	1.81	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.56	36.0	1.46	64.32	40.2	1.60	51.61	37.4	1.38
October	74.86	39.4	1.90	75.07	40.8	1.84	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.41	35.9	1.46	63.99	39.5	1.62	53.76	38.4	1.40
November	75.64	39.6	1.91	79.38	42.0	1.89	53.14	36.4	1.46	52.71	36.1	1.46	67.03	39.9	1.68	53.30	37.8	1.41
December	76.42	39.8	1.92	75.70	40.7	1.86	55.30	38.4	1.44	54.31	37.2	1.46	64.13	38.4	1.67	53.02	37.6	1.41
1957: January	75.65	39.4	1.92	78.63	42.5	1.85	55.77	38.2	1.46	55.71	37.9	1.47	61.88	37.5	1.65	52.50	37.5	1.40
February	75.65	39.4	1.92	75.70	40.7	1.86	56.50	38.7	1.46	56.39	38.1	1.48	62.59	38.4	1.63	53.82	37.9	1.42
March	75.07	39.1	1.92	75.55	40.4	1.87	55.71	37.9	1.47	56.47	37.9	1.49	62.92	38.6	1.63	54.10	38.1	1.42
	Leather and leather products—Continued			Stone, clay, and glass products														
	Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown [4]			*Glass containers*			*Pressed and blown glass*		
1955: Average	$46.38	37.1	$1.25	$76.78	41.5	$1.85	$114.38	43.0	$2.66	$74.82	39.8	$1.88	$76.00	40.0	$1.90	$73.08	39.5	$1.85
1956: Average	48.34	36.9	1.31	80.15	41.1	1.95	113.03	41.1	2.75	79.20	39.6	2.00	80.39	39.6	2.03	77.62	39.6	1.96
March	48.47	37.0	1.31	78.31	41.0	1.91	110.02	40.3	2.73	78.99	40.3	1.96	80.39	40.6	1.98	77.41	39.9	1.94
April	47.84	36.8	1.30	79.32	41.1	1.93	109.76	40.5	2.71	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.99	39.7	2.04	75.65	39.4	1.92
May	48.34	36.9	1.31	80.51	41.5	1.94	112.19	41.4	2.71	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.44	40.7	2.05	75.66	39.2	1.93
June	48.10	37.0	1.30	80.73	41.4	1.95	110.16	40.8	2.70	80.40	40.0	2.01	82.82	40.4	2.05	76.44	39.4	1.94
July	47.82	36.8	1.31	80.36	41.0	1.96	112.06	41.2	2.72	80.79	39.8	2.03	83.63	40.4	2.07	75.66	38.8	1.95
August	49.74	37.4	1.33	80.95	41.3	1.96	110.02	40.9	2.69	78.79	39.2	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.07	76.04	39.4	1.93
September	49.58	37.0	1.34	80.97	41.1	1.97	111.38	40.8	2.73	75.72	37.3	2.03	73.34	35.6	2.06	79.00	39.9	1.98
October	50.63	37.5	1.35	81.77	41.3	1.98	112.34	41.3	2.72	82.01	40.4	2.03	82.62	40.3	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01
November	48.37	36.1	1.34	81.79	41.1	1.99	119.23	41.4	2.88	81.69	40.0	2.04	83.21	40.2	2.07	79.80	39.7	2.01
December	49.71	37.1	1.34	82.40	41.2	2.00	117.99	41.4	2.85	82.21	40.1	2.05	82.81	40.2	2.06	81.40	39.9	2.04
1957: January	49.28	36.5	1.35	81.00	40.3	2.01	117.29	41.3	2.84	82.59	39.9	2.07	84.44	40.4	2.09	79.76	39.1	2.04
February	49.82	36.9	1.35	81.20	40.6	2.00	114.49	40.6	2.82	81.78	39.7	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.39	39.6	2.03
March	49.73	36.3	1.37	81.81	40.7	2.01	112.59	40.5	2.78	81.99	39.8	2.06	83.20	40.0	2.08	80.39	39.6	2.03
	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products [4]			*Brick and hollow tile*			*Floor and wall tile*			*Sewer pipe*		
1955: Average	$65.35	41.1	$1.59	$78.85	41.5	$1.90	$69.80	41.3	$1.69	$67.94	43.0	$1.58	$69.43	39.9	$1.74	$70.00	40.7	$1.72
1956: Average	68.71	40.9	1.68	84.04	41.4	2.03	73.21	40.9	1.79	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.15	40.3	1.84	73.26	40.7	1.80
March	67.32	41.3	1.63	78.69	41.2	1.91	72.57	41.0	1.77	68.81	41.7	1.65	73.85	40.8	1.81	71.69	40.5	1.77
April	66.83	40.5	1.65	78.34	40.8	1.92	73.10	41.3	1.77	71.14	42.6	1.67	74.80	41.1	1.82	67.69	38.9	1.74
May	66.58	40.6	1.64	82.20	41.1	2.00	74.29	41.5	1.79	71.83	42.5	1.69	73.38	40.1	1.83	73.85	42.2	1.75
June	67.80	40.6	1.67	85.49	41.1	2.08	73.93	41.3	1.79	71.40	42.5	1.68	72.80	40.0	1.82	73.48	40.8	1.85
July	67.20	40.0	1.68	87.78	41.8	2.10	73.57	41.1	1.79	71.99	42.6	1.69	74.52	40.5	1.84	73.59	41.4	1.85
August	68.51	40.3	1.70	86.74	41.5	2.09	74.16	41.2	1.80	71.40	42.5	1.68	75.36	40.3	1.87	73.30	40.7	1.85
September	69.02	40.6	1.70	90.53	42.5	2.13	74.62	41.0	1.82	71.40	42.0	1.70	74.74	40.4	1.85	76.41	41.3	1.85
October	70.58	40.8	1.73	86.74	41.5	2.09	74.21	41.0	1.81	70.98	42.0	1.69	73.69	40.0	1.84	76.22	41.2	1.85
November	73.10	41.3	1.77	86.11	41.2	2.09	72.98	40.1	1.82	68.78	40.7	1.69	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.56	40.3	1.85
December	72.39	40.9	1.77	85.49	41.1	2.08	73.75	40.3	1.83	68.71	40.9	1.68	74.43	39.8	1.87	72.29	39.5	1.83
1957: January	70.22	39.9	1.76	86.73	41.3	2.10	72.47	39.6	1.83	65.24	39.3	1.66	75.03	39.7	1.89	73.16	40.2	1.82
February	69.30	39.6	1.75	84.46	40.8	2.07	72.83	39.8	1.83	66.07	39.8	1.66	74.80	40.0	1.87	73.16	40.2	1.82
March	70.80	40.0	1.77	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.47	40.4	1.67	75.58	40.2	1.88	73.57	40.2	1.83

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products [4]			*Concrete products*			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$75.08	38.7	$1.94	$66.00	37.5	$1.76	$78.40	44.8	$1.75	$75.15	45.0	$1.67	$67.94	42.2	$1.61	$81.12	41.6	$1.95
1956: Average	80.16	39.1	2.05	70.50	37.5	1.88	80.99	44.5	1.82	78.58	44.9	1.75	69.70	41.0	1.70	82.82	40.8	2.03
March	80.40	39.8	2.02	70.49	37.9	1.86	78.84	43.8	1.80	76.12	44.0	1.73	67.54	40.2	1.68	80.59	40.7	1.98
April	81.00	39.9	2.03	71.62	38.3	1.87	80.55	44.5	1.81	77.60	44.5	1.74	69.46	41.1	1.69	82.21	40.9	2.01
May	80.60	39.9	2.02	70.50	37.7	1.87	82.03	45.4	1.82	80.15	45.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	82.21	40.9	2.01
June	80.19	39.8	2.03	69.75	37.1	1.88	83.90	45.6	1.84	81.42	46.0	1.77	70.21	41.3	1.70	82.01	40.6	2.02
July	74.77	37.2	2.01	67.07	35.3	1.90	82.35	45.0	1.83	81.07	45.8	1.77	69.63	41.2	1.69	79.99	39.6	2.02
August	78.56	38.7	2.03	71.25	37.9	1.88	83.72	45.5	1.84	81.70	45.9	1.78	70.35	40.9	1.72	82.01	40.4	2.03
September	79.31	38.5	2.06	72.00	38.3	1.88	82.98	45.1	1.84	81.07	45.8	1.77	70.28	41.1	1.71	83.85	40.9	2.05
October	80.73	39.0	2.07	71.63	37.5	1.91	82.25	44.7	1.84	80.36	45.4	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	84.46	40.8	2.07
November	81.48	38.8	2.10	73.34	38.4	1.91	80.34	43.9	1.83	77.70	44.4	1.75	70.93	41.0	1.73	86.11	41.2	2.09
December	83.95	39.6	2.12	73.34	38.4	1.91	80.34	43.9	1.83	77.79	44.2	1.76	71.40	40.8	1.75	87.57	41.7	2.10
1957: January	84.38	39.8	2.12	70.10	36.7	1.91	76.91	41.8	1.84	74.16	41.9	1.77	68.16	39.4	1.73	86.31	41.1	2.10
February	84.14	39.5	2.13	72.77	37.9	1.92	79.74	43.1	1.85	77.25	43.4	1.78	69.65	39.8	1.75	87.35	41.4	2.11
March	84.56	39.7	2.13	73.34	38.2	1.92	80.22	42.9	1.87	77.83	43.0	1.81	69.83	39.9	1.75	86.72	41.1	2.11

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Abrasive products			*Asbestos products*			*Nonclay refractories*			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills [4]			*Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$87.15	41.5	$2.10	$84.67	43.2	$1.96	$82.35	38.3	$2.15	$92.29	41.2	$2.24	$95.99	40.5	$2.37	$96.39	40.5	$2.38
1956: Average	88.00	40.0	2.20	84.65	41.7	2.03	89.38	39.2	2.28	96.76	41.0	2.36	102.47	40.5	2.53	102.47	40.5	2.53
March	85.79	39.9	2.15	82.15	41.7	1.97	90.40	40.0	2.26	95.12	41.0	2.32	99.14	40.3	2.46	99.54	40.3	2.47
April	87.02	40.1	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	91.98	40.7	2.26	96.00	41.2	2.33	99.79	40.4	2.47	100.19	40.4	2.48
May	86.40	40.0	2.16	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.21	40.8	2.26	95.53	41.0	2.33	100.69	40.6	2.48	101.09	40.6	2.49
June	86.63	39.2	2.21	83.63	41.4	2.02	89.55	39.8	2.25	95.71	40.9	2.34	100.94	40.7	2.48	101.34	40.7	2.49
July	87.52	39.6	2.21	82.21	40.7	2.02	73.59	33.0	2.23	91.48	40.3	2.27	96.47	38.9	2.48	97.25	38.9	2.50
August	85.75	38.8	2.21	87.78	42.2	2.08	83.98	38.0	2.21	93.69	39.7	2.36	97.14	38.7	2.51	97.52	38.7	2.52
September	85.57	38.2	2.24	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.02	38.0	2.29	100.12	41.2	2.43	107.53	41.2	2.61	107.94	41.2	2.62
October	91.53	40.1	2.29	87.98	42.3	2.08	84.73	37.0	2.29	98.74	40.8	2.42	104.90	40.5	2.59	105.30	40.5	2.60
November	93.89	41.0	2.29	87.14	42.3	2.06	96.52	40.9	2.36	99.06	40.6	2.44	105.18	40.3	2.61	105.59	40.5	2.62
December	99.72	42.8	2.33	88.19	42.4	2.08	91.41	39.4	2.32	100.94	41.2	2.45	107.16	40.9	2.62	107.57	40.9	2.63
1957: January	91.76	40.6	2.26	85.49	41.5	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39	101.27	41.0	2.47	108.79	40.9	2.66	109.20	40.9	2.67
February	91.13	40.5	2.25	88.41	42.1	2.10	100.45	41.0	2.45	99.14	40.3	2.46	105.06	40.1	2.62	105.46	40.1	2.63
March	92.21	40.8	2.26	89.25	42.1	2.12	93.85	39.6	2.37	98.65	40.1	2.46	104.54	39.9	2.62	104.94	39.9	2.63

Year and month	*Electrometallurgical products*			Iron and steel foundries [4]			*Gray-iron foundries*			*Malleable-iron foundries*			*Steel foundries*			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$87.14	41.3	$2.11	$84.64	41.9	$2.02	$84.00	42.0	$2.00	$84.02	41.8	$2.01	$87.99	41.7	$2.11	$84.45	40.6	$2.08
1956: Average	88.66	40.3	2.20	86.72	41.1	2.11	84.46	40.8	2.07	83.63	40.4	2.07	95.63	42.5	2.25	91.46	41.2	2.22
March	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.53	41.4	2.09	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.85	40.9	2.05	95.24	42.9	2.22	88.99	41.2	2.16
April	86.65	40.3	2.15	87.36	41.8	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04	83.23	40.8	2.04	95.22	42.7	2.23	89.86	41.6	2.16
May	88.73	40.7	2.18	88.70	41.2	2.08	82.62	40.7	2.03	81.00	39.9	2.03	96.10	42.9	2.24	89.62	41.3	2.17
June	88.91	40.6	2.19	85.27	40.8	2.09	82.42	40.4	2.04	78.38	38.8	2.02	95.87	42.8	2.24	90.45	41.3	2.19
July	85.53	38.7	2.21	85.26	40.6	2.10	82.41	40.2	2.05	81.19	39.8	2.04	93.66	42.0	2.23	93.41	41.7	2.24
August	88.80	40.0	2.22	86.30	40.9	2.11	83.84	40.7	2.06	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.99	41.7	2.23	91.39	40.8	2.24
September	89.15	39.8	2.24	87.54	41.1	2.13	84.25	40.7	2.07	86.50	40.8	2.12	95.99	42.1	2.28	94.85	41.6	2.28
October	91.08	40.3	2.26	87.94	40.9	2.15	84.84	40.4	2.10	85.67	40.6	2.11	96.87	42.3	2.29	93.75	41.3	2.27
November	90.27	40.3	2.24	87.26	40.4	2.16	84.59	39.9	2.12	85.44	40.3	2.12	95.30	41.8	2.28	93.30	41.1	2.27
December	91.13	40.5	2.25	91.10	41.6	2.19	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.07	40.6	2.12	99.10	42.9	2.31	93.25	40.9	2.28
1957: January	92.21	40.8	2.26	88.51	40.6	2.18	84.99	39.9	2.13	86.24	40.3	2.14	98.18	42.5	2.31	94.35	41.2	2.29
February	90.85	40.2	2.26	87.16	39.8	2.19	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.39	39.9	2.14	96.28	41.5	2.32	93.02	40.8	2.28
March	90.80	40.0	2.27	86.51	39.5	2.19	82.99	38.6	2.15	83.50	39.2	2.13	97.02	42.0	2.31	93.15	40.5	2.30

Year and month	*Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc*			*Primary refining of aluminum*			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals [4]			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper*			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$81.01	40.6	$2.01	$88.88	40.4	$2.20	$82.03	42.5	$1.93	$89.89	42.2	$2.13	$93.31	43.4	$2.15	$86.09	40.8	$2.11
1956: Average	89.44	41.6	2.15	95.34	40.4	2.36	86.29	42.3	2.04	93.60	41.6	2.25	95.40	42.4	2.25	90.90	40.4	2.25
March	86.32	41.3	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	84.18	42.3	1.99	95.22	42.7	2.23	98.78	43.9	2.25	90.64	41.2	2.20
April	87.78	42.0	2.09	93.15	40.5	2.30	85.80	42.9	2.00	95.20	42.5	2.24	99.21	43.9	2.26	90.17	40.8	2.21
May	87.57	41.7	2.10	93.79	40.6	2.31	82.57	41.7	1.98	92.13	41.5	2.22	93.91	42.3	2.22	89.28	40.4	2.21
June	87.14	41.3	2.11	94.83	40.7	2.33	82.78	41.6	1.99	91.21	40.9	2.23	91.02	41.0	2.22	89.65	40.2	2.23
July	92.42	42.2	2.19	94.54	40.4	2.34	83.21	41.4	2.01	89.91	40.5	2.22	90.32	40.8	2.23	89.24	40.2	2.22
August	90.47	41.5	2.18	93.17	38.5	2.42	86.52	42.0	2.06	89.78	39.9	2.25	90.58	40.8	2.22	87.86	38.2	2.32
September	93.26	42.2	2.21	99.06	40.6	2.44	86.74	41.7	2.08	94.58	41.3	2.29	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.83	40.7	2.30
October	90.69	41.6	2.18	99.38	40.4	2.46	86.52	42.0	2.06	93.02	40.8	2.28	91.58	40.7	2.25	93.56	40.5	2.31
November	90.03	41.3	2.18	99.06	40.6	2.44	84.86	41.6	2.04	92.97	40.6	2.29	91.94	40.5	2.27	93.09	40.3	2.31
December	89.38	41.0	2.18	100.86	41.0	2.46	87.78	41.6	2.11	95.82	41.3	2.32	96.28	41.5	2.32	94.42	40.7	2.32
1957: January	90.64	41.2	2.20	100.21	40.9	2.45	87.35	41.4	2.11	94.71	41.0	2.31	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.60	40.6	2.33
February	88.94	40.8	2.18	100.94	40.7	2.48	86.51	41.0	2.11	92.86	40.2	2.31	91.77	39.9	2.30	95.34	40.4	2.36
March	89.13	40.7	2.19	100.35	40.3	2.49	87.57	41.7	2.10	93.32	40.4	2.31	92.23	40.1	2.30	95.18	40.5	2.35

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued															Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries [4]			*Iron and steel forgings*			*Wire drawing*			*Welded and heavy-riveted pipe*			Total: Fabricated metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$85.89	40.9	$2.10	$97.33	42.5	$2.29	$101.28	42.2	$2.40	$96.32	43.0	$2.24	$91.46	41.2	$2.22	$82.37	41.6	$1.98
1956: Average	89.57	40.9	2.19	99.96	42.0	2.38	105.67	42.1	2.51	97.06	42.2	2.30	94.25	40.8	2.31	85.28	41.2	2.07
March	87.10	40.7	2.14	99.64	42.4	2.35	105.65	42.6	2.48	96.25	42.4	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	83.23	41.0	2.03
April	87.51	40.7	2.15	99.17	42.2	2.35	103.91	41.9	2.48	96.48	42.5	2.27	94.85	41.6	2.28	83.84	41.1	2.04
May	87.29	40.6	2.15	98.70	42.0	2.35	103.49	41.9	2.47	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.94	41.2	2.28	83.23	40.8	2.04
June	87.05	40.3	2.16	98.47	41.9	2.35	101.68	41.5	2.45	95.78	42.0	2.28	97.63	41.9	2.33	84.46	41.0	2.06
July	89.13	40.7	2.19	96.64	41.3	2.34	101.93	41.1	2.48	93.60	41.6	2.25	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.64	40.8	2.05
August	89.57	40.9	2.19	96.12	40.9	2.35	101.02	40.9	2.47	94.39	41.4	2.28	93.32	40.4	2.31	84.25	40.7	2.07
September	91.91	41.4	2.22	98.71	41.3	2.39	104.08	41.3	2.52	96.56	41.8	2.31	95.00	40.6	2.34	87.99	41.7	2.11
October	91.69	41.3	2.22	100.19	41.4	2.42	109.65	42.5	2.58	97.39	41.8	2.33	91.10	39.1	2.33	89.25	41.9	2.13
November	90.76	40.7	2.23	101.09	41.6	2.43	108.71	42.3	2.57	98.28	42.0	2.34	94.64	40.1	2.36	88.18	41.4	2.13
December	94.02	41.6	2.26	102.66	41.9	2.45	108.88	42.2	2.58	99.59	42.2	2.36	96.32	40.3	2.39	90.52	42.1	2.15
1957: January	91.13	40.5	2.25	103.07	41.9	2.46	112.66	43.0	2.62	97.53	41.5	2.35	97.20	40.5	2.40	86.90	40.8	2.13
February	91.35	40.6	2.25	102.09	41.5	2.46	109.62	42.0	2.61	97.70	41.4	2.36	98.25	40.6	2.42	87.74	41.0	2.14
March	91.35	40.6	2.25	101.11	41.1	2.46	109.36	41.9	2.61	96.76	41.0	2.36	96.56	39.9	2.42	87.53	40.9	2.14
	Tin can and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware [4]			*Cutlery and edge tools*			*Handtools*			*Hardware*			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies [4]		
1955: Average	$85.69	41.8	$2.05	$79.30	41.3	$1.92	$69.87	41.1	$1.70	$77.95	40.6	$1.92	$82.78	41.6	$1.99	$78.18	40.3	$1.94
1956: Average	91.56	42.0	2.18	81.40	40.7	2.00	72.62	40.8	1.78	82.62	40.9	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	80.19	39.7	2.02
March	90.09	41.9	2.15	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.88	40.5	1.75	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.40	39.5	2.01
April	93.31	43.2	2.16	78.59	40.3	1.95	72.57	41.0	1.77	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.59	39.4	2.02
May	90.07	41.7	2.16	78.39	40.2	1.95	71.98	40.9	1.76	80.79	40.6	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.00	39.5	2.00
June	92.01	42.4	2.17	79.00	40.1	1.97	70.58	40.1	1.76	81.00	40.5	2.00	80.60	39.9	2.02	78.80	39.4	2.00
July	93.52	42.9	2.18	78.80	40.0	1.97	71.33	40.3	1.77	79.80	40.1	1.99	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.39	39.0	2.01
August	94.17	43.0	2.19	80.40	40.4	1.99	70.80	40.0	1.77	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.21	40.3	2.04	80.60	39.9	2.02
September	94.81	42.9	2.21	85.08	41.5	2.05	73.26	40.7	1.80	84.26	41.1	2.05	88.83	41.9	2.12	82.42	40.4	2.04
October	94.73	42.1	2.25	86.53	41.8	2.07	74.44	40.9	1.82	85.08	41.1	2.07	91.16	42.4	2.15	83.22	40.4	2.06
November	90.80	40.9	2.22	85.28	41.4	2.06	75.53	41.5	1.82	84.05	40.8	2.06	88.61	41.6	2.13	80.36	39.2	2.05
December	95.15	42.1	2.26	88.20	42.0	2.10	75.58	41.3	1.83	85.90	41.3	2.08	92.87	42.6	2.18	81.99	39.8	2.06
1957: January	90.17	39.9	2.26	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.30	40.6	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.03	40.2	2.14	81.95	39.4	2.08
February	91.98	40.7	2.26	83.63	40.4	2.07	74.12	40.5	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.67	40.5	2.14	83.39	39.9	2.09
March	91.76	40.6	2.26	83.82	40.3	2.08	75.07	40.8	1.84	82.78	39.8	2.08	87.26	40.4	2.16	82.35	39.4	2.09
	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			*Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified*			Fabricated structural metal products [4]			*Structural steel and ornamental metal work*			*Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim*			*Boiler-shop products*		
1955: Average	$82.21	40.3	$2.04	$76.17	40.3	$1.89	$83.01	41.3	$2.01	$83.00	41.5	$2.00	$82.82	41.0	$2.02	$81.40	40.7	$2.00
1956: Average	83.07	39.0	2.13	79.20	40.0	1.98	88.19	41.6	2.12	87.57	41.5	2.11	85.27	40.8	2.09	87.98	41.5	2.12
March	83.10	39.2	2.12	77.62	39.6	1.96	85.49	41.3	2.07	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	40.6	2.05	85.90	41.3	2.08
April	84.32	39.4	2.14	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.94	41.8	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	84.46	41.0	2.06	86.94	41.8	2.08
May	82.71	39.2	2.11	77.22	39.6	1.95	87.15	41.7	2.09	86.74	41.7	2.08	79.78	39.3	2.03	87.15	41.7	2.09
June	80.01	38.1	2.10	78.40	40.0	1.96	87.99	41.9	2.10	87.57	41.9	2.09	88.20	41.8	2.11	87.35	41.4	2.11
July	80.89	37.8	2.14	77.03	39.5	1.95	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.49	41.3	2.07	82.21	40.3	2.04	85.05	40.5	2.10
August	82.32	39.2	2.10	79.60	40.2	1.98	86.67	40.5	2.14	84.35	39.6	2.13	82.58	39.7	2.08	87.53	40.9	2.14
September	84.14	39.5	2.13	82.01	40.8	2.01	90.07	41.7	2.16	89.21	41.3	2.16	87.54	41.1	2.13	90.07	41.7	2.16
October	84.07	39.1	2.15	82.62	40.9	2.02	91.14	42.0	2.17	90.72	42.0	2.16	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.34	41.9	2.18
November	81.70	38.0	2.15	79.80	39.7	2.01	90.27	41.6	2.17	90.69	41.6	2.18	81.93	39.2	2.09	91.14	42.0	2.17
December	83.21	38.7	2.15	81.81	40.3	2.03	92.21	42.3	2.18	92.21	42.3	2.18	90.09	41.9	2.15	92.00	42.2	2.18
1957: January	83.76	38.6	2.17	80.99	39.7	2.04	90.69	41.6	2.18	90.89	41.5	2.19	86.07	40.6	2.12	91.56	42.0	2.18
February	84.63	39.0	2.17	83.02	40.3	2.06	91.54	41.8	2.19	91.98	42.0	2.19	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.98	42.0	2.19
March	83.55	38.5	2.17	81.99	39.8	2.06	92.18	41.9	2.20	93.06	42.3	2.20	87.31	40.8	2.14	92.18	41.9	2.20
	Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [4]			*Vitreous enameled products*			*Stamped and pressed metal products*			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products		
1955: Average	$84.85	41.8	$2.03	$86.10	42.0	$2.05	$65.27	39.8	$1.64	$89.25	42.3	$2.11	$78.53	40.9	$1.92	$77.87	41.2	$1.89
1956: Average	89.89	42.2	2.13	87.76	41.2	2.13	66.64	39.2	1.70	91.30	41.5	2.20	76.59	40.1	1.91	80.56	41.1	1.96
March	86.53	41.6	2.08	86.10	41.0	2.10	65.57	38.8	1.69	89.21	41.3	2.16	71.76	39.0	1.84	78.74	40.8	1.93
April	88.62	42.2	2.10	85.48	40.9	2.09	66.80	40.0	1.67	88.37	41.1	2.15	73.49	39.3	1.87	79.73	41.1	1.94
May	90.31	42.8	2.11	84.00	40.0	2.10	63.71	37.7	1.69	86.83	40.2	2.16	74.26	39.5	1.88	78.76	40.6	1.94
June	90.31	42.6	2.12	87.12	40.9	2.13	65.62	38.6	1.70	90.86	41.3	2.20	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.93	41.2	1.94
July	89.46	42.0	2.13	86.71	40.9	2.12	67.13	40.2	1.67	91.05	41.2	2.21	75.60	40.0	1.89	77.16	40.4	1.91
August	91.15	42.2	2.16	86.28	40.7	2.12	66.92	39.6	1.69	89.79	41.0	2.19	75.79	40.1	1.89	79.37	40.7	1.95
September	93.29	42.6	2.19	91.98	42.0	2.19	71.81	40.8	1.76	96.25	42.4	2.27	78.34	40.8	1.92	82.59	41.5	1.99
October	93.30	42.8	2.18	93.50	42.5	2.20	71.23	40.7	1.75	97.81	42.9	2.28	80.36	41.0	1.96	84.62	42.1	2.01
November	91.56	42.0	2.18	92.20	42.1	2.19	70.24	40.6	1.73	96.25	42.4	2.27	80.57	40.9	1.97	82.81	41.2	2.01
December	93.94	42.7	2.20	94.79	42.7	2.22	67.83	39.9	1.70	99.13	43.1	2.30	82.60	41.3	2.00	84.65	41.7	2.03
1957: January	91.12	41.8	2.18	88.32	40.7	2.17	70.07	40.5	1.73	91.62	40.9	2.24	78.80	39.8	1.98	82.22	40.5	2.03
February	91.96	41.8	2.20	87.91	40.7	2.16	69.25	39.8	1.74	90.98	40.8	2.23	78.41	39.8	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02
March	91.94	41.6	2.21	87.64	40.2	2.18	71.23	40.7	1.75	91.58	40.7	2.25	77.81	39.7	1.96	82.42	40.6	2.03

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [4]			*Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails*			*Steel springs*			*Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets*			*Screw-machine products*			Machinery (except electrical) — Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$84.28	43.0	$1.96	$90.74	42.4	$2.14	$89.25	41.9	$2.13	$88.48	43.8	$2.02	$82.51	43.2	$1.91	$87.36	41.8	$2.09
1956: Average	86.51	42.2	2.05	97.36	42.7	2.28	90.61	41.0	2.21	88.41	42.3	2.09	85.43	42.5	2.01	93.26	42.2	2.21
March	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.44	43.5	2.24	87.72	40.8	2.15	87.98	42.5	2.07	84.51	42.9	1.97	92.01	42.4	2.17
April	85.45	42.3	2.02	99.90	44.4	2.25	89.38	41.0	2.18	86.93	42.2	2.06	84.74	42.8	1.98	92.65	42.5	2.18
May	84.64	41.9	2.02	100.35	44.8	2.24	88.32	40.7	2.17	86.11	41.6	2.07	84.15	42.5	1.98	92.00	42.2	2.18
June	84.45	41.6	2.03	105.34	45.8	2.30	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.37	41.6	1.98	91.98	42.0	2.19
July	84.04	41.4	2.03	107.87	46.1	2.34	88.07	40.4	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.74	41.7	2.20
August	84.67	41.3	2.05	95.57	42.1	2.27	86.40	40.0	2.16	85.28	41.0	2.08	83.40	41.7	2.00	92.16	41.7	2.21
September	87.36	42.0	2.08	94.25	40.8	2.31	88.44	40.2	2.20	90.31	42.6	2.12	85.26	42.0	2.03	94.95	42.2	2.25
October	88.62	42.2	2.10	92.40	40.0	2.31	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.38	42.7	2.14	87.13	42.5	2.05	94.73	42.1	2.25
November	88.62	42.0	2.11	95.30	40.9	2.33	92.11	40.4	2.28	89.88	42.0	2.14	86.94	42.0	2.07	94.05	41.8	2.25
December	91.16	42.8	2.13	97.58	41.7	2.34	98.94	42.1	2.35	92.66	42.9	2.16	89.65	43.1	2.08	96.70	42.6	2.27
1957: January	89.67	42.1	2.13	97.06	41.3	2.35	95.94	41.0	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	89.66	42.9	2.09	94.47	41.8	2.26
February	90.10	42.3	2.13	96.05	40.7	2.36	93.50	40.3	2.32	91.58	42.4	2.16	90.08	43.1	2.09	95.11	41.9	2.27
March	90.52	42.3	2.14	99.96	42.0	2.38	96.17	41.1	2.34	91.36	42.1	2.17	90.30	43.0	2.10	95.30	41.8	2.28

Year and month	Engines and turbines [4]			*Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels*			*Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified*			Agricultural machinery and tractors [4]			*Tractors*			*Agricultural machinery (except tractors)*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$91.08	41.4	$2.20	$92.20	39.4	$2.34	$90.72	42.0	$2.16	$83.84	40.5	$2.07	$87.53	40.9	$2.14	$79.80	40.1	$1.99
1956: Average	95.45	41.5	2.30	102.41	41.8	2.45	93.98	41.4	2.27	86.80	40.0	2.17	90.27	40.3	2.24	82.58	39.7	2.08
March	95.60	42.3	2.26	99.96	42.0	2.38	94.98	42.4	2.24	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.35	40.7	2.22	82.81	40.2	2.06
April	95.57	42.1	2.27	98.83	41.7	2.37	94.95	42.2	2.25	85.60	40.0	2.14	88.84	40.2	2.21	81.78	39.7	2.06
May	93.56	41.4	2.26	96.64	41.3	2.34	92.74	41.4	2.24	84.99	39.9	2.13	88.44	40.2	2.20	80.98	39.5	2.05
June	94.62	41.5	2.28	96.88	41.4	2.34	94.21	41.5	2.27	85.60	40.0	2.14	88.62	40.1	2.21	82.40	40.0	2.06
July	94.16	41.3	2.28	97.11	41.5	2.34	93.52	41.2	2.27	85.14	39.6	2.15	88.44	40.2	2.20	81.30	38.9	2.09
August	92.29	40.3	2.29	93.88	40.2	2.41	91.08	40.3	2.26	85.17	39.8	2.14	86.90	39.5	2.20	83.62	40.2	2.08
September	96.00	41.2	2.33	101.57	41.8	2.43	94.30	41.0	2.30	87.47	39.4	2.22	91.83	40.1	2.29	82.43	38.7	2.13
October	97.00	41.1	2.36	106.26	42.0	2.53	93.84	40.8	2.30	86.68	39.4	2.20	92.06	40.2	2.29	80.47	38.5	2.09
November	97.00	41.1	2.36	105.50	41.7	2.53	94.07	40.9	2.30	87.07	39.4	2.21	91.37	39.9	2.29	82.04	38.7	2.12
December	100.32	41.8	2.40	113.27	43.4	2.61	95.82	41.3	2.32	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.93	39.5	2.15
1957: January	98.47	41.2	2.39	108.88	42.2	2.58	94.89	40.9	2.32	89.33	39.7	2.25	93.67	40.2	2.33	84.67	39.2	2.16
February	98.71	41.3	2.39	110.85	42.8	2.59	94.66	40.8	2.32	89.50	39.6	2.26	92.73	39.8	2.33	86.07	39.3	2.19
March	98.71	41.3	2.39	113.71	43.4	2.62	93.38	40.6	2.30	91.43	40.1	2.28	93.20	40.0	2.33	89.47	40.3	2.22

Year and month	Construction and mining machinery [4]			*Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields*			*Oilfield machinery and tools*			Metalworking machinery [4]			*Machine tools*			*Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$86.92	42.4	$2.05	$87.14	42.3	$2.06	$86.90	42.6	$2.04	$98.10	43.6	$2.25	$95.27	43.7	$2.18	$92.02	42.6	$2.16
1956: Average	92.23	42.5	2.17	92.01	42.4	2.17	92.45	42.8	2.16	108.45	45.0	2.41	106.26	45.8	2.32	97.41	43.1	2.26
March	92.88	43.2	2.15	93.96	43.5	2.16	89.46	42.4	2.11	108.07	45.6	2.37	104.19	45.9	2.27	98.56	44.0	2.24
April	93.10	43.1	2.16	93.74	43.2	2.17	91.16	43.0	2.12	108.77	45.7	2.38	105.80	46.2	2.29	97.67	43.8	2.23
May	93.10	43.1	2.16	93.31	43.0	2.17	92.44	43.4	2.13	108.96	45.4	2.40	105.80	46.0	2.30	97.88	43.5	2.25
June	92.66	42.7	2.17	92.43	42.4	2.18	92.23	43.3	2.13	107.76	44.9	2.40	104.42	45.4	2.30	96.32	43.0	2.24
July	89.24	41.7	2.14	88.15	41.0	2.15	92.87	43.6	2.13	106.80	44.5	2.40	103.28	45.1	2.29	96.73	42.8	2.26
August	90.07	41.7	2.16	88.58	41.2	2.15	93.95	42.9	2.19	107.89	44.4	2.43	103.70	44.7	2.32	94.05	41.8	2.25
September	92.62	42.1	2.20	91.98	42.0	2.19	93.93	42.5	2.21	110.95	45.1	2.46	109.02	46.0	2.37	96.02	42.3	2.27
October	92.84	42.2	2.20	92.40	42.0	2.20	94.37	42.7	2.21	109.27	44.6	2.45	108.32	45.9	2.36	98.21	42.7	2.30
November	91.94	41.6	2.21	91.08	41.4	2.20	93.46	42.1	2.22	106.87	43.8	2.44	107.81	45.3	2.38	97.25	42.1	2.31
December	94.78	42.5	2.23	94.55	42.4	2.23	94.57	42.6	2.22	111.19	45.2	2.46	110.64	46.1	2.40	100.89	43.3	2.33
1957: January	93.24	42.0	2.22	93.44	41.9	2.23	92.62	42.1	2.20	109.92	44.5	2.47	106.83	44.7	2.39	98.98	42.3	2.34
February	93.86	41.9	2.24	93.41	41.7	2.24	94.75	42.3	2.24	110.86	44.7	2.48	107.07	44.8	2.39	100.11	42.6	2.35
March	93.86	41.9	2.24	93.86	41.9	2.24	93.44	41.9	2.23	111.05	44.6	2.49	105.16	44.0	2.39	100.11	42.6	2.35

Year and month	*Machine-tool accessories*			Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery) [4]			*Food-products machinery*			*Textile-machinery*			*Paper-industries machinery*			*Printing-trades machinery and equipment*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$102.52	44.0	$2.33	$83.38	41.9	$1.99	$84.66	41.5	$2.04	$74.29	41.5	$1.79	$89.00	44.5	$2.00	$92.60	41.9	$2.21
1956: Average	114.86	45.4	2.53	89.24	42.7	2.09	89.67	41.9	2.14	76.59	41.4	1.85	95.18	45.8	2.10	102.46	43.6	2.35
March	114.79	46.1	2.49	88.58	43.0	2.06	90.52	42.7	2.12	75.95	41.5	1.83	94.35	45.8	2.06	101.38	43.7	2.32
April	116.46	46.4	2.51	88.17	42.8	2.06	87.78	41.6	2.11	76.54	41.6	1.84	94.60	45.7	2.07	100.05	43.5	2.30
May	115.67	45.9	2.52	89.23	42.9	2.08	89.04	42.0	2.12	76.18	41.4	1.84	95.89	46.1	2.08	102.93	43.8	2.35
June	115.37	45.6	2.53	88.82	42.7	2.08	87.99	41.7	2.11	75.62	41.1	1.84	98.37	46.4	2.12	102.93	43.8	2.35
July	114.30	45.0	2.54	89.04	42.4	2.10	90.94	42.1	2.16	75.67	40.9	1.85	96.98	46.4	2.09	104.75	44.2	2.37
August	116.94	45.5	2.57	89.25	42.5	2.10	89.45	41.8	2.14	76.63	41.2	1.86	98.12	46.5	2.11	101.24	42.9	2.36
September	119.08	45.8	2.60	90.95	42.9	2.12	89.64	41.5	2.16	78.35	41.9	1.87	100.58	47.0	2.14	105.16	44.0	2.39
October	114.88	44.7	2.57	91.16	42.6	2.14	89.40	41.2	2.17	78.44	41.5	1.89	96.92	45.5	2.13	104.44	43.7	2.39
November	110.74	43.6	2.54	90.74	42.4	2.14	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.85	41.5	1.90	100.19	46.6	2.15	105.12	43.8	2.40
December	116.28	45.6	2.55	92.24	42.9	2.15	91.12	41.8	2.18	78.85	41.5	1.90	106.00	48.4	2.19	103.10	43.5	2.37
1957: January	116.68	45.4	2.57	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.47	41.3	1.90	102.86	47.4	2.17	101.91	43.0	2.37
February	118.36	45.7	2.59	90.73	42.2	2.15	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.25	41.4	1.89	101.77	46.9	2.17	104.16	43.4	2.40
March	120.52	46.0	2.62	90.09	41.9	2.15	91.94	41.6	2.21	77.11	40.8	1.89	101.15	46.4	2.18	102.53	42.9	2.39

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery [4]			*Pumps, air and gas compressors*			*Conveyors and conveying equipment*			*Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans*			*Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.*			*Mechanical power-transmission equipment*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$86.73	41.9	$2.07	$84.45	41.6	$2.03	$87.56	41.3	$2.12	$80.15	41.1	$1.95	$86.92	42.4	$2.05	$90.31	42.8	$2.11
1956: Average	93.29	42.6	2.19	90.53	42.5	2.13	97.38	42.9	2.27	86.11	41.6	2.07	90.27	41.6	2.17	95.02	42.8	2.22
March	91.59	42.6	2.15	90.94	43.1	2.11	95.24	42.9	2.22	84.85	41.8	2.03	88.18	41.4	2.13	93.09	42.7	2.18
April	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.52	42.9	2.11	95.67	42.9	2.23	85.48	41.9	2.04	90.09	41.9	2.15	93.52	42.9	2.18
May	92.88	42.8	2.17	89.68	42.5	2.11	95.44	42.8	2.23	84.66	41.5	2.04	90.73	42.2	2.15	94.38	42.9	2.20
June	92.87	42.6	2.18	90.31	42.6	2.12	98.76	43.7	2.26	86.94	41.8	2.08	87.33	41.0	2.13	93.29	42.6	2.19
July	90.69	41.6	2.18	87.34	41.2	2.12	95.34	42.0	2.27	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.92	39.4	2.13	91.54	41.8	2.19
August	92.84	42.2	2.20	88.61	41.6	2.13	97.81	42.9	2.28	85.70	41.2	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	95.44	42.8	2.23
September	95.67	42.9	2.23	91.58	42.4	2.16	102.66	43.5	2.36	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.24	42.0	2.22	96.73	42.8	2.26
October	95.87	42.8	2.24	91.80	42.5	2.16	102.26	43.7	2.34	88.20	41.8	2.11	91.72	41.5	2.21	97.84	43.1	2.27
November	95.20	42.5	2.24	91.37	42.3	2.16	98.87	42.8	2.31	86.53	41.4	2.09	95.60	42.3	2.26	96.02	42.3	2.27
December	97.20	43.2	2.25	92.66	42.7	2.17	101.09	43.2	2.34	90.31	42.4	2.13	97.61	43.0	2.27	99.39	43.4	2.29
1957: January	93.86	41.9	2.24	91.12	41.8	2.18	96.98	41.8	2.32	87.76	41.2	2.13	87.78	39.9	2.20	95.76	42.0	2.28
February	93.44	41.9	2.23	92.43	42.4	2.18	98.56	42.3	2.33	85.65	40.4	2.12	88.18	39.9	2.21	95.15	42.1	2.26
March	93.21	41.8	2.23	90.92	41.9	2.17	97.86	42.0	2.33	86.69	40.7	2.13	89.87	40.3	2.23	96.60	42.0	2.30
	Mechanical stokers, and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices [4][††]			*Computing machines and cash registers*			*Typewriters*[††]			Service—Industry and household machines [4]			*Domestic laundry equipment*		
1955: Average	$85.70	41.6	$2.06	$82.41	40.2	$2.05	$88.84	40.2	$2.21	$76.19	40.1	$1.90	$83.64	40.8	$2.05	$85.07	40.9	$2.08
1956: Average	90.27	41.6	2.17	88.78	41.1	2.16	96.05	41.4	2.32	82.81	41.2	2.01	85.84	40.3	2.13	89.98	40.9	2.20
March	89.46	41.8	2.14	85.46	40.5	2.11	91.98	40.7	2.26	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.47	40.7	2.10	87.53	40.9	2.14
April	90.52	42.3	2.14	87.13	41.1	2.12	93.52	41.2	2.27	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.13	41.1	2.12	87.67	40.4	2.17
May	91.38	42.5	2.15	87.12	40.9	2.13	94.81	41.4	2.29	78.60	40.1	1.96	83.13	39.4	2.11	84.38	39.8	2.12
June	91.56	42.0	2.18	87.48	40.5	2.16	94.42	40.7	2.32	79.19	40.2	1.97	84.59	39.9	2.12	83.67	39.1	2.14
July	88.94	40.8	2.18	90.03	41.3	2.18	99.22	42.4	2.34	80.60	40.5	1.99	85.65	40.4	2.12	87.02	40.1	2.17
August	91.78	42.1	2.18	88.78	41.1	2.16	96.51	41.6	2.32	81.39	40.9	1.99	84.74	39.6	2.14	86.41	39.1	2.21
September	93.26	42.2	2.21	92.16	41.7	2.21	100.14	41.9	2.39	86.10	42.0	2.05	87.05	40.2	2.16	92.51	41.3	2.24
October	91.52	41.6	2.20	92.82	42.0	2.21	99.96	42.0	2.38	87.92	43.1	2.04	85.75	39.7	2.16	91.39	40.8	2.24
November	90.23	41.2	2.19	91.27	41.3	2.21	96.70	40.8	2.37	89.65	43.1	2.08	86.55	39.7	2.18	92.43	40.9	2.26
December	93.48	42.3	2.21	92.16	41.7	2.21	98.88	41.9	2.36	86.52	42.0	2.06	88.70	40.5	2.19	94.39	41.4	2.28
1957: January	93.24	42.0	2.22	89.38	41.0	2.18	99.30	41.9	2.37	76.43	39.6	1.93	86.55	39.7	2.18	84.67	37.8	2.24
February	91.49	41.4	2.21	89.13	40.7	2.19	98.53	41.4	2.38	76.04	39.4	1.93	88.70	40.5	2.19	85.91	38.7	2.22
March	93.66	42.0	2.23	89.13	40.7	2.19	97.58	41.0	2.38	77.41	39.9	1.94	87.82	40.1	2.19	86.58	39.0	2.22
	Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			*Sewing machines*			*Refrigerators and air-conditioning units*			Miscellaneous machinery parts [4]			*Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves*			*Ball and roller bearings*		
1955: Average	$79.19	41.9	$1.89	$82.81	40.2	$2.06	$84.46	40.8	$2.07	$85.88	42.1	$2.04	$83.03	40.9	$2.05	$90.92	43.5	$2.09
1956: Average	80.35	41.0	1.96	88.97	41.0	2.17	86.09	40.0	2.15	89.44	41.6	2.15	88.78	41.1	2.16	89.23	41.5	2.15
March	82.10	42.1	1.95	89.02	41.6	2.14	84.84	40.4	2.10	87.57	41.5	2.11	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.15	41.5	2.10
April	81.14	41.4	1.96	89.62	41.3	2.17	88.17	41.2	2.14	89.03	41.8	2.13	89.02	41.6	2.14	88.82	41.7	2.13
May	80.18	40.7	1.97	88.78	41.1	2.16	82.04	38.7	2.12	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.12	40.9	2.13	84.85	40.6	2.09
June	79.79	40.5	1.97	88.13	40.8	2.16	84.56	39.7	2.13	87.76	41.2	2.13	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.44	40.3	2.12
July	80.56	41.1	1.96	93.50	42.5	2.20	84.80	40.0	2.12	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.81	40.1	2.14	85.01	40.1	2.12
August	80.56	41.1	1.96	87.16	39.8	2.19	85.54	39.6	2.16	87.51	40.7	2.15	87.64	40.2	2.18	84.40	40.0	2.11
September	81.93	41.8	1.96	89.10	40.5	2.20	86.55	39.7	2.18	91.10	41.6	2.19	91.49	41.4	2.21	86.62	41.3	2.17
October	79.77	40.7	1.96	88.26	40.3	2.19	84.41	38.9	2.17	91.74	41.7	2.20	91.49	41.4	2.21	92.38	41.8	2.21
November	80.34	41.2	1.95	88.04	40.2	2.19	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.72	41.5	2.21	91.05	41.2	2.21	92.80	41.8	2.22
December	83.13	42.2	1.97	88.44	40.2	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	94.35	42.5	2.22	94.13	42.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23
1957: January	79.56	40.8	1.95	86.46	39.3	2.20	87.78	39.9	2.20	92.35	41.6	2.22	91.02	41.0	2.22	91.91	41.4	2.22
February	79.20	40.0	1.98	86.11	39.5	2.18	90.58	40.8	2.22	92.13	41.5	2.22	91.24	41.1	2.22	91.24	41.1	2.22
March	85.28	41.4	2.06	87.78	39.9	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	91.69	41.3	2.22	89.95	40.7	2.21	91.02	41.0	2.22
	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (Job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus [4]			*Wiring devices and supplies*			*Carbon and graphite products (electrical)*			*Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments*		
1955: Average	$85.45	42.3	$2.02	$76.52	40.7	$1.88	$80.98	40.9	$1.98	$71.15	40.2	$1.77	$79.13	41.0	$1.93	$74.56	40.3	$1.85
1956: Average	90.31	42.2	2.14	80.78	40.8	1.98	87.57	41.5	2.11	76.11	40.7	1.87	84.26	41.1	2.05	79.97	40.8	1.96
March	88.41	41.9	2.11	78.96	40.7	1.94	84.05	41.2	2.04	74.52	40.5	1.84	83.82	41.7	2.01	76.55	40.5	1.89
April	89.25	42.3	2.11	80.36	41.0	1.96	87.36	41.8	2.09	76.59	41.4	1.85	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.56	41.1	1.96
May	89.67	42.1	2.13	80.18	40.7	1.97	86.74	41.5	2.09	76.07	40.9	1.86	83.23	40.8	2.04	79.56	40.8	1.95
June	89.67	42.1	2.13	79.98	40.6	1.97	87.36	41.6	2.10	75.14	40.4	1.86	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.74	42.0	1.97
July	89.25	41.9	2.13	79.40	40.1	1.98	87.14	41.3	2.11	75.55	40.4	1.87	84.66	40.7	2.08	78.39	40.2	1.95
August	89.88	42.0	2.14	80.60	40.5	1.99	87.33	41.0	2.13	74.24	39.7	1.87	83.84	40.5	2.07	79.76	40.9	1.95
September	91.57	42.2	2.17	83.02	41.1	2.02	90.07	41.7	2.16	77.11	40.8	1.89	85.48	40.9	2.09	81.58	41.2	1.98
October	91.36	42.1	2.17	83.64	41.2	2.03	89.84	41.4	2.17	77.71	40.9	1.90	83.62	40.2	2.08	82.01	40.8	2.01
November	91.32	41.7	2.19	83.64	41.0	2.04	89.62	41.3	2.17	77.38	40.3	1.92	84.86	40.8	2.08	81.00	40.1	2.02
December	94.81	42.9	2.21	84.46	41.2	2.05	91.32	41.7	2.19	78.12	40.9	1.91	86.93	41.2	2.11	83.23	41.0	2.03
1957: January	93.93	42.5	2.21	82.82	40.4	2.05	88.54	40.8	2.17	76.97	40.3	1.91	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.00	40.2	1.99
February	93.93	42.5	2.21	83.64	40.6	2.06	88.54	40.8	2.17	77.57	40.4	1.92	84.65	40.5	2.09	81.61	40.4	2.02
March	93.91	42.3	2.22	83.43	40.5	2.06	88.94	40.8	2.18	77.39	40.1	1.93	85.68	40.8	2.10	81.00	40.1	2.02

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			*Power and distribution transformers*			*Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls*			*Electrical welding apparatus*			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$85.90	41.1	$2.09	$84.23	41.7	$2.02	$79.98	40.6	$1.97	$92.42	43.8	$2.11	$79.17	40.6	$1.95	$77.04	42.1	$1.83
1956: Average	91.27	41.3	2.21	92.40	42.0	2.20	90.30	42.0	2.15	101.91	44.5	2.29	80.80	40.0	2.02	84.51	42.9	1.97
March	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.94	41.8	2.08	84.86	41.6	2.04	101.24	44.6	2.27	78.01	39.6	1.97	81.18	42.5	1.91
April	89.86	41.6	2.16	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.95	42.3	2.15	103.05	45.0	2.29	81.00	40.1	2.02	84.00	43.3	1.94
May	88.56	41.0	2.16	92.87	42.6	2.18	91.37	42.3	2.16	105.56	45.5	2.32	80.00	39.8	2.01	83.27	42.7	1.95
June	90.25	41.4	2.18	92.20	42.1	2.19	90.73	42.2	2.15	103.73	45.1	2.30	78.79	39.2	2.01	82.45	42.5	1.94
July	90.01	41.1	2.19	93.72	42.6	2.20	90.29	41.8	2.16	102.56	44.4	2.31	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.98	41.7	1.99
August	90.13	40.6	2.22	94.98	42.4	2.24	90.07	41.7	2.16	99.76	43.6	2.32	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.38	42.4	1.99
September	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.08	42.7	2.25	93.50	42.5	2.20	102.08	44.0	2.32	82.41	40.2	2.05	87.84	43.7	2.01
October	92.89	41.1	2.26	95.95	41.9	2.29	93.48	42.3	2.21	102.75	44.1	2.33	84.87	41.0	2.07	88.10	43.4	2.03
November	93.11	41.2	2.26	97.71	42.3	2.31	92.80	41.8	2.22	97.78	42.7	2.29	84.25	40.7	2.07	87.95	42.9	2.05
December	95.08	41.7	2.28	97.02	42.0	2.31	94.30	42.1	2.24	100.99	44.1	2.29	83.01	40.1	2.07	88.54	43.4	2.04
1957: January	91.98	40.7	2.26	93.89	41.0	2.29	91.91	41.4	2.22	99.79	43.2	2.31	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.27	41.8	2.04
February	91.53	40.5	2.26	94.76	41.2	2.30	91.72	41.5	2.21	100.25	43.4	2.31	82.74	39.4	2.10	84.45	41.6	2.03
March	92.39	40.7	2.27	94.94	41.1	2.31	92.13	41.5	2.22	101.15	43.6	2.32	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.07	41.7	2.04

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued												Transportation equipment					
	Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment [4]			*Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment*			*Radio tubes*			*Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$83.64	41.2	$2.03	$69.37	40.1	$1.73	$72.50	40.5	$1.79	$69.77	40.1	$1.74	$66.40	40.0	$1.66	$90.94	43.1	$2.11
1956: Average	84.21	40.1	2.10	75.07	40.8	1.84	76.14	40.5	1.88	72.98	40.1	1.82	67.42	39.2	1.72	95.46	43.0	2.22
March	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.96	40.3	1.86	71.82	39.9	1.80	65.52	39.0	1.68	95.04	43.2	2.20
April	80.58	39.5	2.04	78.86	42.4	1.86	75.52	40.6	1.86	72.00	40.0	1.80	67.40	39.7	1.70	95.26	43.3	2.20
May	79.58	39.2	2.03	75.26	40.9	1.84	75.55	40.4	1.87	72.22	39.9	1.81	67.83	39.9	1.70	93.94	42.7	2.20
June	80.55	39.1	2.06	73.75	40.3	1.83	74.59	40.1	1.86	72.40	40.0	1.81	65.40	38.7	1.69	92.62	42.1	2.20
July	81.56	39.4	2.07	71.50	39.5	1.81	73.30	39.2	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	63.61	37.2	1.71	84.89	39.3	2.16
August	83.37	39.7	2.10	72.76	40.2	1.81	75.76	40.3	1.88	73.75	40.3	1.83	67.12	38.8	1.73	92.60	41.9	2.21
September	87.94	40.9	2.15	73.60	40.0	1.84	77.34	40.7	1.90	74.74	40.4	1.85	70.09	40.0	1.75	95.22	42.7	2.23
October	89.84	41.4	2.17	74.05	39.6	1.87	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.70	40.7	1.86	69.87	39.7	1.76	95.67	42.9	2.23
November	90.47	41.5	2.18	76.57	40.3	1.90	78.55	40.7	1.93	74.77	40.2	1.86	67.90	38.8	1.75	101.22	44.2	2.29
December	94.13	42.4	2.22	77.74	40.7	1.91	79.15	40.8	1.94	75.76	40.3	1.88	68.25	39.0	1.75	100.55	44.1	2.28
1957: January	86.62	40.1	2.16	78.12	40.9	1.91	78.40	40.0	1.96	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.98	37.7	1.75	100.25	43.4	2.31
February	85.32	39.5	2.16	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.98	40.6	1.97	76.40	40.0	1.91	68.82	39.1	1.76	100.53	43.9	2.29
March	84.32	39.4	2.14	77.55	40.6	1.91	80.19	40.5	1.98	76.80	40.0	1.92	69.56	39.3	1.77	98.67	42.9	2.30

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment					
	Miscellaneous electrical products [4]			*Storage batteries*			*Primary batteries (dry and wet)*			*X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes*			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$74.48	40.7	$1.83	$85.07	41.7	$2.04	$61.07	39.4	$1.55	$82.62	40.9	$2.02	$93.44	41.9	$2.23	$97.78	42.7	$2.29
1956: Average	78.14	40.7	1.92	86.69	40.7	2.13	64.64	39.9	1.62	88.15	41.0	2.15	94.71	41.0	2.31	95.11	40.3	2.36
March	76.92	40.7	1.89	83.82	40.3	2.08	64.32	40.2	1.60	88.61	41.6	2.13	90.90	40.4	2.25	89.67	39.5	2.27
April	76.70	40.8	1.88	83.21	40.2	2.07	64.88	40.3	1.61	87.34	41.2	2.12	91.76	40.6	2.26	90.97	39.9	2.28
May	76.36	40.4	1.89	82.99	39.9	2.08	64.40	40.0	1.61	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.89	39.6	2.27	85.73	37.6	2.28
June	76.57	40.3	1.90	83.77	39.7	2.11	64.16	40.1	1.60	87.56	41.3	2.12	91.37	39.9	2.29	88.47	38.3	2.31
July	76.38	40.2	1.90	83.77	39.7	2.11	63.20	40.0	1.58	86.67	40.5	2.14	93.84	40.8	2.30	92.97	39.9	2.33
August	76.95	40.5	1.90	86.71	40.9	2.12	63.36	39.6	1.60	88.56	41.0	2.16	94.25	40.8	2.31	93.30	39.7	2.35
September	78.55	40.7	1.93	88.99	41.2	2.16	64.39	39.5	1.63	88.15	41.0	2.15	97.88	41.3	2.37	99.47	40.6	2.45
October	81.95	41.6	1.97	93.93	42.5	2.21	66.09	40.0	1.65	88.78	41.1	2.16	99.48	41.8	2.38	102.83	41.8	2.46
November	82.19	41.3	1.99	94.30	42.1	2.24	65.74	39.6	1.66	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.86	42.2	2.39	106.14	42.8	2.48
December	83.42	41.5	2.01	96.11	43.1	2.23	65.90	39.7	1.66	89.10	40.5	2.20	105.95	43.6	2.43	113.90	45.2	2.52
1957: January	81.00	40.3	2.01	89.10	40.5	2.20	66.86	39.8	1.68	86.76	39.8	2.18	99.25	41.7	2.38	100.77	41.3	2.44
February	82.01	40.6	2.02	89.54	40.7	2.20	67.43	39.9	1.69	87.60	40.0	2.19	98.29	41.3	2.38	98.74	40.8	2.42
March	80.80	40.4	2.00	88.44	40.2	2.20	68.34	40.2	1.70	89.10	40.5	2.20	98.87	40.7	2.38	95.44	39.6	2.41

Year and month	*Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories*			*Truck and bus bodies*			*Trailers (truck and automobile)*			Aircraft and parts [4]			*Aircraft*			*Aircraft engines and parts*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$98.87	42.8	$2.31	$81.77	41.3	$1.98	$84.44	41.8	$2.02	$89.62	41.3	$2.17	$89.62	41.3	$2.17	$88.97	41.0	$2.17
1956: Average	95.91	40.3	2.38	81.00	40.1	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	95.57	42.1	2.27	94.66	41.7	2.27	97.13	42.6	2.28
March	90.23	39.4	2.29	80.78	40.8	1.98	84.25	40.7	2.07	92.57	41.7	2.22	91.94	41.6	2.21	92.99	41.7	2.23
April	91.54	39.8	2.30	80.78	40.8	1.98	82.00	40.0	2.05	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.02	41.6	2.26	92.35	41.6	2.22
May	86.02	37.4	2.30	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.65	40.5	2.09	94.47	41.8	2.26	94.43	41.6	2.27	93.18	41.6	2.24
June	88.77	38.1	2.33	82.22	40.5	2.03	82.19	39.9	2.06	94.66	41.7	2.27	93.75	41.3	2.27	94.89	41.8	2.27
July	93.77	39.9	2.35	80.60	39.9	2.02	81.39	39.7	2.05	95.95	41.9	2.29	95.49	41.7	2.29	96.22	42.2	2.28
August	93.85	39.6	2.37	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.62	40.3	2.05	97.06	42.2	2.30	96.60	42.0	2.30	97.55	42.6	2.29
September	100.94	40.7	2.48	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.00	40.9	2.10	97.71	42.3	2.31	96.60	42.0	2.30	99.76	43.0	2.32
October	103.91	41.9	2.48	81.58	39.6	2.06	84.84	40.4	2.10	97.71	42.3	2.31	96.79	41.9	2.31	99.76	43.0	2.32
November	107.75	43.1	2.50	81.58	39.6	2.06	80.47	38.5	2.09	98.37	42.4	2.32	97.25	42.1	2.31	99.26	42.6	2.33
December	115.57	45.5	2.54	84.85	40.6	2.09	82.16	39.5	2.08	100.15	42.8	2.34	97.67	42.1	2.32	104.92	43.9	2.39
1957: January	101.84	41.4	2.46	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.07	99.26	42.6	2.33	97.71	42.3	2.31	102.82	43.2	2.38
February	99.80	40.9	2.44	83.79	39.9	2.10	78.93	38.5	2.05	98.56	42.3	2.33	97.21	41.9	2.32	102.62	43.3	2.37
March	96.23	39.6	2.43	84.61	40.1	2.11	79.54	38.8	2.05	98.94	42.1	2.35	97.81	41.8	2.34	100.54	42.6	2.36

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	*Aircraft propellers and parts*			*Other aircraft parts and equipment*			Ship and boat building and repairing [4]			*Shipbuilding and repairing*			*Boatbuilding and repairing*			Railroad equipment [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$90.25	41.4	$2.18	$90.49	41.7	$2.17	$83.53	39.4	$2.12	$86.41	39.1	$2.21	$70.12	40.3	$1.74	$90.68	40.3	$2.25
1956: Average	96.95	42.9	2.26	98.01	42.8	2.29	88.75	39.8	2.23	91.87	39.6	2.32	73.75	40.3	1.83	95.99	40.5	2.37
March	91.91	41.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23	86.68	39.4	2.20	90.09	39.0	2.31	73.21	40.9	1.79	95.53	41.0	2.33
April	93.44	41.9	2.23	95.82	42.4	2.26	87.16	39.8	2.19	90.46	39.5	2.29	74.03	40.9	1.81	95.88	40.8	2.35
May	95.42	42.6	2.24	97.38	42.9	2.27	88.26	40.3	2.19	92.00	40.0	2.30	74.70	41.5	1.80	94.54	40.4	2.34
June	94.92	42.0	2.26	99.36	43.2	2.30	89.02	40.1	2.22	92.40	40.0	2.31	73.31	40.5	1.81	95.27	40.2	2.37
July	97.13	42.6	2.28	96.87	42.3	2.29	88.80	40.0	2.22	91.83	40.1	2.29	72.50	39.4	1.84	97.17	41.0	2.37
August	96.50	42.7	2.26	98.21	42.7	2.30	90.17	39.8	2.26	92.34	39.8	2.32	75.79	40.1	1.89	89.71	38.5	2.33
September	98.27	43.1	2.28	99.72	42.8	2.33	90.35	39.8	2.27	93.77	39.9	2.35	73.87	39.5	1.87	97.68	40.7	2.40
October	97.81	42.9	2.28	99.76	43.0	2.32	90.12	39.7	2.27	93.06	39.6	2.35	75.60	40.0	1.89	97.61	40.5	2.41
November	99.62	43.5	2.29	101.32	43.3	2.34	89.86	38.9	2.31	92.73	38.8	2.39	74.07	39.4	1.88	94.01	39.5	2.38
December	103.84	44.0	2.36	104.31	44.2	2.36	94.30	40.3	2.34	97.77	40.4	2.42	74.64	39.7	1.88	99.31	40.7	2.44
1957: January	92.52	40.4	2.29	101.76	43.3	2.35	93.26	40.2	2.32	97.12	40.3	2.41	74.43	39.8	1.87	99.23	40.5	2.45
February	95.17	41.2	2.31	100.15	42.8	2.34	93.83	40.1	2.34	97.11	39.8	2.44	78.06	41.3	1.89	99.47	40.6	2.45
March	96.93	41.6	2.33	100.58	42.8	2.35	94.40	40.0	2.36	98.15	39.9	2.46	76.36	40.4	1.89	100.12	40.7	2.46

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	*Locomotives and parts*			*Railroad and street-cars*			Other transportation equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$94.69	41.9	$2.26	$87.81	39.2	$2.24	$77.83	41.4	$1.88
1956: Average	99.64	42.4	2.35	93.06	39.1	2.38	78.17	40.5	1.93
March	100.28	43.6	2.30	92.28	39.1	2.36	78.53	40.9	1.92
April	99.96	42.9	2.33	92.75	39.3	2.36	78.55	40.7	1.93
May	100.66	43.2	2.33	90.24	38.4	2.35	77.59	40.2	1.93
June	102.82	43.2	2.38	89.30	38.0	2.35	80.20	40.3	1.99
July	101.01	42.8	2.36	93.38	39.4	2.37	78.00	40.0	1.95
August	94.89	40.9	2.32	85.88	36.7	2.34	77.60	40.0	1.94
September	100.86	42.2	2.39	94.95	39.4	2.41	79.15	40.8	1.94
October	97.82	41.1	2.38	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.72	41.0	1.92
November	97.10	40.8	2.38	91.63	38.5	2.38	76.61	39.9	1.92
December	102.06	42.0	2.43	97.11	39.8	2.44	77.02	38.9	1.98
1957: January	101.75	41.7	2.44	97.66	39.7	2.46	77.42	39.3	1.97
February	100.85	41.5	2.43	98.40	40.0	2.46	80.40	40.4	1.99
March	100.85	41.5	2.43	99.94	40.3	2.48	80.19	40.5	1.98

Instruments and related products

Year and month	Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$77.93	40.8	$1.91	$88.99	41.2	$2.16	$79.15	40.8	$1.94
1956: Average	82.01	40.8	2.01	94.95	42.2	2.25	83.44	40.9	2.04
March	80.38	40.8	1.97	92.80	41.8	2.22	82.82	41.0	2.02
April	81.38	41.1	1.98	93.91	42.3	2.22	84.45	41.6	2.03
May	81.19	40.8	1.99	93.91	42.3	2.22	83.84	41.3	2.03
June	80.79	40.6	1.99	92.99	41.7	2.23	82.62	40.8	2.04
July	81.41	40.5	2.01	95.40	42.4	2.25	81.80	40.1	2.04
August	82.21	40.7	2.02	96.02	42.3	2.27	82.01	40.2	2.04
September	83.64	41.0	2.04	98.01	42.8	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08
October	83.64	41.0	2.04	97.33	42.5	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08
November	83.64	40.8	2.05	95.11	41.9	2.27	85.49	41.3	2.07
December	84.46	41.0	2.06	98.18	42.5	2.31	85.90	41.1	2.09
1957: January	84.25	40.7	2.07	99.03	42.5	2.33	85.68	40.8	2.10
February	85.28	41.0	2.08	99.26	42.6	2.33	86.72	41.1	2.11
March	85.06	40.7	2.09	98.65	41.8	2.36	87.12	40.9	2.13

Instruments and related products—Continued

Year and month	Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$78.36	40.6	$1.93	$69.02	40.6	$1.70	$62.52	40.6	$1.54	$85.49	41.1	$2.08	$69.20	40.0	$1.73	$67.40	40.6	$1.66
1956: Average	83.03	40.5	2.05	71.33	40.3	1.77	64.64	40.4	1.60	91.46	41.2	2.22	71.13	39.2	1.81	70.70	40.4	1.75
March	80.80	40.2	2.01	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.35	41.1	1.59	88.54	40.8	2.17	69.03	39.0	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73
April	82.62	40.9	2.02	70.82	40.7	1.74	65.19	41.0	1.59	89.82	41.2	2.18	69.60	39.1	1.78	70.47	40.5	1.74
May	82.41	40.2	2.05	70.53	40.3	1.75	64.96	40.6	1.60	89.60	41.1	2.18	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.95	40.2	1.74
June	82.00	40.0	2.05	70.00	40.0	1.75	66.26	40.9	1.62	89.84	41.4	2.17	69.87	38.6	1.81	69.77	40.1	1.74
July	83.02	40.3	2.06	70.75	40.2	1.76	64.80	40.0	1.62	91.62	40.9	2.24	70.05	38.7	1.81	68.90	39.6	1.74
August	84.05	40.8	2.06	71.51	40.4	1.77	63.28	39.8	1.59	92.29	41.2	2.24	72.25	39.7	1.82	69.95	40.2	1.74
September	84.25	40.7	2.07	72.50	40.5	1.79	64.40	40.0	1.61	93.34	41.3	2.26	72.47	39.6	1.83	70.53	40.3	1.75
October	84.25	40.7	2.07	72.04	39.8	1.81	64.00	40.0	1.60	93.75	41.3	2.27	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.04	40.7	1.77
November	84.23	40.3	2.09	73.75	40.3	1.83	64.64	39.9	1.62	93.30	41.1	2.27	71.21	38.7	1.84	71.33	40.3	1.77
December	85.06	40.7	2.09	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.93	40.2	1.64	94.85	41.6	2.28	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.67	40.6	1.79
1957: January	83.98	39.8	2.11	72.94	40.3	1.81	64.55	39.6	1.63	94.30	41.0	2.30	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81
February	85.24	40.4	2.11	74.48	40.7	1.83	66.23	39.9	1.66	94.12	41.1	2.29	73.47	39.5	1.86	72.94	40.3	1.81
March	85.24	40.4	2.11	73.53	40.4	1.82	67.77	40.1	1.69	94.07	40.9	2.30	72.89	39.4	1.85	73.89	40.6	1.82

Year and month	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware [4]			*Jewelry and findings*			*Silverware and plated ware*			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods [4] ††			*Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$71.40	42.0	$1.70	$67.04	41.9	$1.60	$79.95	42.3	$1.89	$75.07	40.8	$1.84	$60.52	39.3	$1.54	$60.28	39.4	$1.53
1956: Average	73.57	41.8	1.76	69.22	41.7	1.66	83.78	42.1	1.99	80.34	41.2	1.95	62.72	39.2	1.60	62.17	39.1	1.59
March	72.73	41.8	1.74	68.88	42.0	1.64	80.73	41.4	1.95	79.65	41.7	1.91	62.56	39.1	1.60	61.37	38.6	1.59
April	72.63	41.5	1.75	69.39	41.8	1.66	79.95	41.0	1.95	78.91	41.1	1.92	61.85	38.9	1.59	61.85	38.9	1.59
May	72.92	41.2	1.77	70.30	41.6	1.69	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.34	40.8	1.92	60.99	38.6	1.58	61.30	38.8	1.58
June	71.40	40.8	1.75	68.39	41.2	1.66	77.39	40.1	1.93	77.76	40.5	1.92	61.78	39.1	1.58	61.86	39.4	1.57
July	69.48	39.7	1.75	65.01	39.4	1.65	81.20	40.6	2.00	79.37	40.7	1.95	61.69	38.8	1.59	61.23	39.0	1.57
August	72.34	41.1	1.76	67.32	40.8	1.65	84.02	41.8	2.01	80.16	40.9	1.96	62.49	39.3	1.59	61.86	39.4	1.57
September	74.40	41.8	1.78	68.39	41.2	1.66	87.72	43.0	2.04	82.80	41.4	2.00	62.56	39.1	1.60	61.15	38.7	1.58
October	76.93	42.5	1.81	71.74	42.2	1.70	89.42	43.2	2.07	83.60	41.8	2.00	64.64	39.9	1.62	64.24	39.9	1.61
November	78.08	42.9	1.82	71.91	42.3	1.70	92.14	44.3	2.08	84.02	41.8	2.01	63.57	39.0	1.63	62.76	38.5	1.63
December	78.51	42.9	1.83	73.27	42.6	1.72	90.67	43.8	2.07	83.21	41.4	2.01	63.96	39.0	1.64	61.29	37.6	1.63
1957: January	72.27	40.6	1.78	68.28	40.4	1.69	82.00	41.0	2.00	81.00	40.5	2.00	67.25	39.1	1.72	63.08	38.0	1.66
February	73.44	40.8	1.80	68.85	40.5	1.70	84.66	41.5	2.04	82.01	40.6	2.02	67.55	39.5	1.71	64.08	38.6	1.66
March	74.07	40.7	1.82	68.80	40.0	1.72	86.29	42.3	2.04	83.64	41.0	2.04	67.83	39.9	1.70	64.62	39.4	1.64

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Sporting and athletic goods††			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$60.92	39.3	$1.55	$62.88	41.1	$1.53	$60.15	40.1	$1.50	$72.80	41.6	$1.75	$70.30	40.4	$1.74	$81.71	41.9	$1.95
1956: Average	63.27	39.3	1.61	67.16	41.2	1.63	62.49	39.3	1.59	75.76	41.4	1.83	74.37	40.2	1.85	88.40	41.7	2.12
March	64.08	39.8	1.61	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.25	39.4	1.58	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.38	40.1	1.83	87.78	41.8	2.10
April	62.40	39.0	1.60	65.85	40.9	1.61	63.60	39.5	1.61	74.86	41.6	1.80	75.11	40.6	1.85	86.51	41.6	2.11
May	60.90	38.3	1.59	66.17	41.1	1.61	63.67	39.3	1.62	74.16	41.2	1.80	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.41	42.3	2.09
June	61.76	38.6	1.60	67.24	41.0	1.64	61.62	30.0	1.58	74.21	41.0	1.81	74.77	40.2	1.86	87.78	41.6	2.11
July	61.82	38.4	1.61	65.93	40.2	1.64	60.13	38.3	1.57	74.21	41.0	1.81	73.87	39.5	1.87	85.67	40.6	2.11
August	63.90	39.2	1.63	66.01	41.0	1.61	59.75	38.3	1.56	75.58	41.3	1.83	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.83	42.5	2.09
September	65.11	39.7	1.64	65.69	40.3	1.63	60.61	39.1	1.55	78.73	42.1	1.87	74.59	40.1	1.86	87.10	40.7	2.14
October	65.04	39.9	1.63	70.98	42.0	1.69	62.95	39.1	1.61	78.77	41.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	89.46	42.6	2.10
November	65.27	39.8	1.64	69.39	41.8	1.66	63.08	38.7	1.63	77.61	41.5	1.87	73.23	39.8	1.84	92.20	42.1	2.19
December	67.73	40.8	1.66	69.22	41.7	1.66	64.64	39.9	1.62	78.21	41.6	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	90.61	41.0	2.21
1957: January	71.33	40.3	1.77	67.24	41.0	1.64	64.06	39.3	1.63	78.06	41.3	1.89	74.84	39.6	1.89	93.08	42.5	2.19
February	71.86	40.6	1.77	67.89	40.9	1.66	65.27	39.8	1.64	78.25	41.4	1.89	75.41	39.9	1.89	94.53	42.2	2.24
March	71.91	40.4	1.78	67.65	41.0	1.65	65.51	39.7	1.65	79.65	41.7	1.91	76.55	40.5	1.89			

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued												Other public utilities		
	Local railways and bustines			Communication											
				Telephone [4]			*Switchboard operating employees* [5]			*Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees* [7]			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$80.60	43.1	$1.87	$72.07	39.6	$1.82	$59.72	37.8	$1.58	$101.85	43.9	$2.32	$78.54	42.0	$1.87	$86.52	41.2	$2.10
1956: Average	84.48	43.1	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	100.69	43.4	2.32	83.33	42.3	1.97	91.69	41.3	2.22
March	83.23	42.9	1.94	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.15	37.2	1.59	98.87	42.8	2.31	78.81	41.7	1.89	89.19	41.1	2.17
April	83.27	42.7	1.95	72.34	39.1	1.85	59.36	37.1	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	79.38	42.0	1.89	90.45	41.3	2.19
May	84.83	43.5	1.95	72.15	39.0	1.85	59.20	37.0	1.60	100.22	43.2	2.32	80.94	42.6	1.90	90.42	41.1	2.20
June	85.85	43.8	1.96	73.10	39.3	1.86	60.75	37.5	1.62	100.46	43.3	2.32	85.87	42.3	2.03	91.69	41.3	2.22
July	85.73	43.3	1.98	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.75	44.1	2.33	85.24	42.2	2.02	92.32	41.4	2.23
August	85.30	43.3	1.97	72.89	39.4	1.85	60.16	37.6	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	86.28	42.5	2.03	91.88	41.2	2.23
September	85.14	43.0	1.98	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.08	44.0	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.74	41.4	2.24
October	85.54	43.2	1.98	74.03	39.8	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	100.92	43.5	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.66	41.0	2.26
November	85.97	43.2	1.99	77.08	41.0	1.88	65.61	40.5	1.62	102.96	44.0	2.34	84.03	41.6	2.02	94.21	41.5	2.27
December	86.80	43.4	2.00	75.46	39.3	1.92	60.92	36.7	1.66	104.01	43.7	2.38	84.03	41.6	2.02	93.94	41.2	2.28
1957: January	86.86	43.0	2.02	73.92	38.7	1.91	60.26	36.3	1.66	99.88	42.5	2.35	86.32	41.7	2.07	93.07	41.0	2.27
February	86.25	42.7	2.02	74.88	39.0	1.92	61.79	37.0	1.67	100.58	42.8	2.35	86.94	41.8	2.08	92.62	40.8	2.27
March	86.86	43.0	2.02	74.50	38.8	1.92	61.79	37.0	1.67	99.88	42.5	2.35	87.57	41.9	2.09	92.97	40.6	2.29

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued									Wholesale and retail trade								
	Other public utilities—Continued												Retail trade					
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$88.17	41.2	$2.14	$82.62	40.9	$2.02	$87.57	41.5	$2.11	$77.55	40.6	$1.91	$58.50	39.0	$1.50	$41.65	35.3	$1.18
1956: Average	93.38	41.5	2.25	86.30	40.9	2.11	93.11	41.2	2.26	81.20	40.4	2.01	60.45	38.5	1.57	43.40	35.0	1.24
March	91.72	41.5	2.21	83.22	40.4	2.06	90.61	41.0	2.21	80.00	40.2	1.99	59.14	38.4	1.54	42.11	34.8	1.21
April	92.57	41.7	2.22	84.03	40.4	2.08	92.96	41.5	2.24	80.80	40.2	2.01	59.90	38.4	1.56	42.90	34.6	1.24
May	91.91	41.4	2.22	85.26	40.6	2.10	92.48	41.1	2.25	81.00	40.3	2.01	59.75	38.3	1.56	42.66	34.4	1.24
June	93.18	41.6	2.24	86.28	40.7	2.12	93.56	41.4	2.26	81.41	40.3	2.02	61.15	38.7	1.58	44.10	35.0	1.26
July	94.69	41.9	2.26	86.48	40.6	2.13	93.56	41.4	2.26	82.22	40.5	2.03	62.17	39.1	1.59	44.73	35.5	1.26
August	94.24	41.7	2.26	86.28	40.7	2.12	92.62	40.8	2.27	81.41	40.3	2.02	61.78	39.1	1.58	44.50	35.6	1.25
September	94.21	41.5	2.27	88.99	41.2	2.16	94.16	41.3	2.28	82.82	40.6	2.04	61.22	38.5	1.59	43.97	34.9	1.26
October	94.58	41.3	2.29	89.84	41.4	2.17	92.92	40.4	2.30	82.62	40.5	2.04	60.74	38.2	1.59	43.60	34.6	1.26
November	95.26	41.6	2.29	89.86	41.6	2.16	96.00	41.2	2.33	82.82	40.4	2.05	60.42	38.0	1.59	42.63	34.1	1.25
December	95.45	41.5	2.30	89.40	41.2	2.17	95.47	40.8	2.34	83.84	40.7	2.06	59.83	38.6	1.55	43.80	36.2	1.21
1957: January	94.12	41.1	2.29	90.25	41.4	2.18	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.34	38.1	1.61	43.94	34.6	1.27
February	94.12	41.1	2.29	87.67	40.4	2.17	95.06	40.8	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.34	38.1	1.61	44.03	34.4	1.28
March	94.99	41.3	2.30	87.02	40.1	2.17	94.87	40.2	2.36	82.61	40.1	2.06	61.18	38.0	1.61	44.12	34.2	1.29

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued														
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
													Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$47.52	36.0	$1.32	$61.72	38.1	$1.62	$79.64	44.0	$1.81	$46.82	35.2	$1.33	$66.94	42.1	$1.59	$69.82	43.1	$1.62
1956: Average	48.77	35.6	1.37	63.38	37.5	1.69	81.47	43.8	1.86	47.68	34.8	1.37	69.30	42.0	1.65	72.68	42.5	1.71
March	47.57	35.5	1.34	61.92	37.3	1.66	80.15	43.8	1.83	45.09	33.9	1.33	67.02	42.0	1.61	70.56	42.0	16.8
April	48.36	35.3	1.37	62.50	37.2	1.68	81.03	43.8	1.85	46.17	34.2	1.35	67.78	42.1	1.61	71.49	42.3	1.69
May	48.22	35.2	1.37	62.87	37.2	1.69	81.10	43.6	1.86	46.99	34.3	1.37	69.37	42.3	1.64	72.85	42.6	1.71
June	49.84	35.6	1.40	64.39	38.1	1.69	83.03	43.7	1.90	48.16	34.9	1.38	69.89	42.1	1.66	74.13	43.1	1.72
July	50.04	36.0	1.39	65.62	38.0	1.70	83.41	43.9	1.90	48.36	35.3	1.37	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.30	43.2	1.72
August	49.90	35.9	1.39	64.73	38.3	1.69	82.16	43.7	1.88	48.28	35.5	1.36	69.55	41.9	1.66	74.56	43.1	1.73
September	49.70	35.5	1.40	64.30	37.6	1.71	81.97	43.6	1.88	48.16	34.4	1.40	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.65	42.9	1.74
October	49.42	35.3	1.40	63.61	37.2	1.71	81.03	43.8	1.85	47.96	34.5	1.39	70.56	42.0	1.68	75.33	42.8	1.76
November	47.75	34.6	1.38	63.81	37.1	1.72	81.72	43.7	1.87	47.47	34.4	1.38	70.81	41.9	1.69	73.43	42.2	1.74
December	50.09	37.1	1.35	63.27	37.0	1.71	81.91	43.8	1.87	49.90	35.9	1.39	73.19	42.8	1.71	73.08	42.0	1.74
1957: January	49.07	34.8	1.41	63.66	36.8	1.73	82.34	43.8	1.88	48.65	34.5	1.41	70.81	41.9	1.69	72.21	41.5	1.74
February	49.13	34.6	1.42	63.86	36.7	1.74	82.53	43.9	1.88	48.44	34.6	1.40	68.81	41.7	1.65	72.73	41.8	1.74
March	49.48	34.6	1.43	63.15	36.5	1.73	83.41	43.9	1.90	47.47	34.4	1.38	69.30	42.0	1.65	73.33	41.9	1.75

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate [2]			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution [3]
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1955: Average	$59.28	$102.13	$73.29	$41.09	41.5	$0.99	$40.70	40.3	$1.01	$47.40	39.5	$1.20	$94.89
1956: Average	62.00	97.18	77.54	42.13	40.9	1.03	42.32	40.3	1.05	49.90	39.6	1.26	90.80
March	61.75	98.83	76.20	41.20	41.2	1.00	41.70	40.1	1.04	47.97	39.0	1.23	87.49
April	61.89	103.78	76.52	41.71	41.3	1.01	42.12	40.5	1.04	49.88	39.9	1.25	92.94
May	61.51	100.53	77.08	42.02	40.8	1.03	42.54	40.9	1.04	51.91	41.2	1.26	93.46
June	61.53	98.19	77.39	42.43	40.8	1.04	42.95	40.9	1.05	51.69	40.7	1.27	89.50
July	62.11	94.75	78.32	42.23	41.0	1.03	42.42	40.4	1.05	49.90	39.6	1.26	90.25
August	61.79	96.23	77.77	42.43	40.8	1.04	43.90	39.9	1.05	48.39	38.1	1.27	92.02
September	61.93	94.07	78.10	42.22	40.6	1.04	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.94	39.8	1.28	92.96
October	62.55	92.87	78.21	42.74	40.7	1.05	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.82	39.7	1.28	90.11
November	62.35	94.98	78.92	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.29	39.9	1.06	50.56	39.5	1.28	95.76
December	62.86	99.68	79.89	43.14	40.7	1.06	42.91	40.1	1.07	50.05	39.1	1.28	94.86
1957: January	63.82	101.46	79.43	42.42	40.4	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	49.92	38.7	1.29	94.17
February	63.74	100.57	79.95	42.32	40.3	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	48.90	38.2	1.28	98.94
March	63.90	96.09	80.11	42.74	40.7	1.05	42.80	40.0	1.07	49.54	38.7	1.28	99.08

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] See footnote 2, table A-2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A-2.

[4] Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

[5] Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of $3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of $1,000,000 or more.

[6] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1956, such employees made up 40 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1956, such employees made up 27 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[9] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

†Series discontinued as the sample is inadequate for providing a reliable measure of the level of hours and earnings.

††New series beginning January 1957; not comparable with previously published data. Comparable January 1957 data for the earlier series are: *Office and store machines and devices*—$90.61, $2.21; *typewriters*—$80.78, $2.04; *toys and sporting goods*—$65.69, $1.68; *sporting and athletic goods*—$68.11, $1.69.

SEE footnote 1, p. 737.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C–2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1939: Average	$23.86	$40.17	$23.88	$40.20	$17.64	$29.70
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69
1954: Average	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93
1955: Average	76.52	66.83	96.26	84.07	40.70	35.55
1956: Average	80.19	69.01	105.94	91.17	42.32	36.42

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1956: March	$78.78	$68.68	$102.38	$89.26	$41.70	$36.36
April	78.99	68.75	105.46	91.78	42.12	36.66
May	79.00	68.46	106.02	91.87	42.54	36.86
June	79.19	68.15	107.82	92.79	42.95	36.96
July	79.00	67.52	102.16	87.32	42.42	36.26
August	79.79	68.31	102.49	87.75	41.90	35.87
September	81.40	69.51	106.12	90.62	42.61	36.39
October	82.21	69.85	110.38	93.78	42.61	36.20
November	82.22	69.80	106.79	90.65	42.29	35.90
December	84.05	71.23	115.33	97.74	42.91	36.36
1957: January	82.41	69.72	110.63	93.60	42.59	36.03
February	82.41	69.43	112.51	94.79	42.59	35.88
March [2]	82.21	69.14	109.29	91.92	42.80	36.00

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947–49 being the base period.

[2] Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 737.

TABLE C–3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947–49=100)	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1939: Average	$23.86	45.1	$23.58	$39.70	$23.62	$39.76
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05
1953: Average	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20
1954: Average	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17
1955: Average	76.52	144.5	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53
1956: Average	80.19	151.4	66.02	56.82	73.38	63.15

Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947–49=100)	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1956: March	$78.78	148.8	$64.92	$56.60	$72.25	$62.99
April	78.99	149.2	65.08	56.64	72.42	63.03
May	79.00	149.2	65.09	56.40	72.43	62.76
June	79.19	149.6	65.24	56.14	72.58	62.46
July	79.00	149.2	65.09	55.63	72.43	61.91
August	79.79	150.7	65.71	56.26	73.06	62.55
September	81.40	153.7	66.97	57.19	74.37	63.51
October	82.21	155.3	67.62	57.45	75.03	63.75
November	82.22	155.3	67.63	57.41	75.04	63.70
December	84.05	158.7	69.10	58.56	76.54	64.86
1957: January	82.41	155.6	67.58	57.17	74.99	63.44
February	82.41	155.6	67.58	56.93	74.99	63.18
March [2]	82.21	155.3	67.42	56.70	74.82	62.93

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C–2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

[2] Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 737.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries [1]

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	54.5	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	[2].963	[2]74.8	1.111	[2]1.042	.904	[2].858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.357	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56
1954: Average	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61
1955: Average	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.93	1.71	1.66
1956: Average	1.98	1.91	148.3	2.10	2.02	1.81	1.75

Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49=100)				
1956: March	$1.95	$1.88	146.0	$2.06	$1.99	$1.78	$1.73
April	1.96	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.00	1.79	1.74
May	1.97	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.01	1.80	1.75
June	1.97	1.91	148.3	2.09	2.02	1.81	1.76
July	1.97	1.90	147.5	2.07	2.01	1.82	1.77
August	1.98	1.91	148.3	2.10	2.03	1.81	1.75
September	2.00	1.93	149.8	2.14	2.06	1.82	1.76
October	2.02	1.94	150.6	2.15	2.06	1.83	1.78
November	2.03	1.96	152.2	2.16	2.08	1.85	1.79
December	2.05	1.97	153.0	2.18	2.09	1.86	1.80
1957: January	2.05	1.98	153.7	2.18	2.10	1.86	1.81
February	2.05	1.98	153.7	2.17	2.10	1.86	1.81
March [3]	2.05	1.99	154.5	2.18	2.11	1.87	1.82

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

[2] 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V–J holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 737.

TABLE C–5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity [1]

[1947–49=100]

Industry	1957			1956										Annual average	
	Mar.[2]	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1956	1955
Total [3]	106.7	107.0	106.2	112.2	112.2	114.9	114.5	112.9	106.5	110.9	108.5	108.2	106.6	110.2	108.4
Mining division	81.0	82.0	82.0	84.6	82.3	84.1	85.6	83.7	76.1	84.7	81.7	81.8	80.4	82.3	80.3
Contract construction division	124.9	121.7	113.6	136.9	144.4	157.3	159.8	159.9	154.4	154.4	140.0	128.1	114.0	139.4	126.7
Manufacturing division	105.8	106.6	106.8	110.5	109.6	110.9	109.9	108.1	101.7	106.4	105.8	107.1	107.3	107.9	107.7
Durable goods	115.8	116.9	117.3	121.5	119.7	119.6	116.8	114.6	107.3	115.6	115.6	117.5	116.2	116.8	116.2
Ordnance and accessories	355.2	360.9	366.3	380.4	371.9	373.6	371.8	355.0	368.7	374.6	377.3	381.0	374.1	375.6	413.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	72.0	73.3	73.3	79.0	83.0	88.6	91.2	95.0	90.7	92.4	87.6	83.9	80.1	86.5	90.5
Furniture and fixtures	103.7	103.2	102.3	108.7	106.7	110.9	109.8	107.6	101.1	103.4	102.6	104.9	108.0	106.9	106.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	106.1	105.0	105.1	110.2	111.4	113.3	111.1	112.8	109.7	113.5	112.8	111.4	109.6	110.9	108.6
Primary metal industries	109.8	111.2	114.0	115.0	113.1	113.7	114.3	106.7	73.8	112.6	112.8	115.2	114.3	110.5	110.0
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	117.0	118.1	117.6	121.6	119.9	121.3	117.3	111.9	106.9	113.6	114.1	117.0	116.3	116.3	118.0
Machinery (except electrical)	117.9	118.1	117.2	118.5	114.7	114.9	115.0	113.1	112.8	116.0	116.3	118.6	117.3	116.0	106.4
Electrical machinery	138.4	139.9	140.4	145.8	146.8	146.6	142.8	138.7	133.4	137.1	138.5	139.8	133.4	139.7	130.8
Transportation equipment	144.7	148.5	150.0	156.8	147.9	137.6	124.4	125.7	127.3	126.5	128.1	135.1	136.6	136.6	146.3
Instruments and related products	122.4	123.0	122.8	124.7	124.4	125.2	124.4	122.3	119.2	120.8	121.5	122.6	121.2	122.4	117.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	99.9	98.9	97.8	105.0	108.6	111.7	108.5	105.3	97.7	102.7	102.9	103.4	104.2	104.9	104.1
Nondurable goods	94.0	94.2	94.2	97.5	97.6	100.4	101.7	100.3	95.0	95.4	94.1	94.7	96.7	97.4	97.5
Food and kindred products	80.4	80.9	82.8	88.7	93.4	101.4	110.7	105.7	95.5	91.0	85.4	82.3	82.9	91.9	91.0
Tobacco manufactures	74.4	83.5	89.0	96.5	97.1	107.8	114.6	99.7	74.5	77.7	76.6	74.6	76.5	88.6	91.5
Textile-mill products	75.4	76.3	76.5	79.7	80.2	80.2	78.5	78.4	75.2	78.3	79.0	80.3	82.5	80.1	83.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	106.5	105.9	102.2	105.2	104.5	105.8	103.3	105.2	97.2	99.2	99.5	102.9	109.1	104.3	104.9
Paper and allied products	115.2	115.2	115.8	118.6	117.4	117.9	118.6	117.4	116.4	116.8	115.1	115.6	115.5	116.5	114.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	114.6	112.9	112.6	116.9	115.1	116.3	114.7	112.9	111.0	111.9	111.7	112.2	112.2	113.1	108.6
Chemicals and allied products	108.5	107.7	108.1	108.7	107.9	108.5	108.2	106.3	105.8	108.1	109.3	111.0	110.4	108.6	107.0
Products of petroleum and coal	92.4	93.0	92.9	93.9	94.6	94.7	97.3	96.4	94.0	94.9	92.5	93.5	93.7	94.1	94.5
Rubber products	111.3	112.2	114.2	115.3	101.1	112.9	109.7	106.6	103.8	103.6	108.3	109.7	109.6	109.4	113.3
Leather and leather products	92.8	93.2	91.5	91.4	88.9	89.1	89.3	93.6	92.4	91.7	87.5	89.4	97.0	92.7	95.0

[1] Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Includes only the divisions shown.

SEE footnote 1, p. 737.

TABLE C–6: Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group [1]

Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods																
				Total: Durable goods			Ordnance and accessories			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Furniture and fixtures			Stone, clay, and glass products				
	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours			
		Average	Percent of gross		Average	Percent of gross		Average	Percent of gross		Average	Percent of gross		Average	Percent of gross		Average	Percent of gross		
1956: Average	40.5	2.8	6.9	41.1	3.1	7.5	41.8	2.9	6.9	40.3	3.3	8.2	40.8	2.8	6.9	41.1	3.6	8.8		
March	40.4	2.7	6.7	40.9	2.9	7.1	41.3	2.8	6.8	39.6	3.1	7.8	41.0	2.9	7.1	41.0	3.5	8.5		
April	40.3	2.7	6.7	41.1	2.9	7.1	41.8	2.8	6.7	39.9	3.1	7.8	40.2	2.5	6.2	41.1	3.6	8.8		
May	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.8	2.8	6.9	41.8	2.8	6.7	40.1	3.0	7.5	39.9	2.4	6.0	41.5	3.7	8.9		
June	40.2	2.7	6.7	40.8	2.9	7.1	41.6	2.7	6.5	40.5	3.5	8.6	40.3	2.5	6.2	41.4	3.7	8.9		
July	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.7	2.8	6.9	41.7	2.9	7.0	40.3	3.3	8.2	40.2	2.4	6.0	41.0	3.7	9.0		
August	40.3	2.7	6.7	40.8	2.9	7.1	41.2	2.6	6.3	41.4	3.6	8.7	41.1	2.9	7.1	41.3	3.7	9.0		
September	40.7	3.1	7.6	41.4	3.3	8.0	42.1	3.5	8.3	40.9	3.6	8.8	41.3	3.2	7.7	41.1	3.6	8.8		
October	40.7	3.1	7.6	41.4	3.3	8.0	42.3	3.4	8.0	40.8	3.1	7.6	41.6	3.2	7.7	41.3	3.7	9.0		
November	40.5	3.0	7.4	41.2	3.3	8.0	42.0	3.1	7.4	40.0	2.9	7.3	40.6	2.7	6.7	41.1	3.6	8.8		
December	41.0	3.1	7.6	41.9	3.5	8.4	42.6	3.4	8.0	39.8	3.0	7.5	41.4	3.1	7.5	41.2	3.4	8.3		
1957: January	40.2	2.6	6.5	40.9	2.9	7.1	42.0	2.7	6.4	39.1	2.6	6.6	39.8	2.4	6.0	40.3	2.9	7.2		
February	40.2	2.5	6.2	40.9	2.7	6.6	42.0	2.7	6.4	39.5	2.6	6.6	40.2	2.3	5.7	40.6	2.9	7.1		
March [2]	40.1	2.4	6.0	40.7	2.5	6.1	41.6	2.7	6.5	39.3	2.6	6.6	40.3	2.2	5.5	40.7	3.1	7.6		

Durable goods—Continued

Year and month	Primary metal industries			Fabricated metal products			Machinery (except electrical)			Electrical machinery			Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products		
1956: Average	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.2	3.1	7.5	42.2	3.7	8.8	40.8	2.6	6.4	41.0	2.9	7.1	40.8	2.3	5.6
March	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.4	3.8	9.0	40.7	2.4	5.9	40.4	2.3	5.7	40.8	2.4	5.9
April	41.2	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1	42.5	3.8	8.9	41.0	2.7	6.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	41.1	2.5	6.1
May	41.0	2.8	6.8	40.8	2.7	6.6	42.2	3.6	8.5	40.7	2.5	6.1	39.6	2.1	5.3	40.8	2.4	5.9
June	40.9	2.9	7.1	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.0	3.6	8.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	39.9	2.2	5.5	40.6	2.2	5.4
July	40.3	2.8	6.9	40.8	2.7	6.6	41.7	3.4	8.2	40.1	2.0	5.0	40.8	2.5	6.1	40.5	2.1	5.2
August	39.7	2.3	5.8	40.7	2.9	7.1	41.7	3.4	8.2	40.5	2.5	6.2	40.8	2.7	6.6	40.7	2.2	5.4
September	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.7	3.5	8.4	42.2	3.8	9.0	41.1	2.9	7.1	41.3	3.4	8.2	41.0	2.5	6.1
October	40.8	2.5	6.1	41.9	3.6	8.6	42.1	3.7	8.8	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.8	3.8	9.1	41.0	2.4	5.9
November	40.6	2.6	6.4	41.4	3.3	8.0	41.8	3.5	8.4	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.2	4.5	10.7	40.8	2.3	5.6
December	41.2	2.7	6.6	42.1	3.6	8.6	42.6	3.7	8.7	41.2	2.8	6.8	43.6	4.8	11.0	41.0	2.3	5.6
1957: January	41.0	2.8	6.8	40.8	2.9	7.1	41.8	3.3	7.9	40.4	2.4	5.9	41.7	3.3	7.9	40.7	2.2	5.4
February	40.3	2.2	5.5	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.9	3.2	7.6	40.6	2.3	5.7	41.3	2.8	6.8	41.0	2.2	5.4
March [2]	40.1	2.0	5.0	40.9	2.7	6.6	41.8	3.1	7.4	40.5	2.2	5.4	40.7	2.5	6.1	40.7	2.2	5.4

Durable goods—Con. | Nondurable goods

Year and month	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Total: Nondurable goods			Food and kindred products			Tobacco manufactures			Textile-mill products			Apparel and other finished textile products		
1956: Average	40.4	2.6	6.4	39.6	2.5	6.3	41.1	3.3	8.0	38.8	1.1	2.8	39.6	2.6	6.6	36.3	1.2	3.3
March	40.4	2.5	6.2	39.6	2.5	6.3	40.6	2.9	7.1	37.8	.8	2.1	39.9	2.7	6.8	36.7	1.3	3.5
April	40.5	2.5	6.2	39.2	2.4	6.1	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.9	.9	2.4	39.3	2.4	6.1	36.2	1.1	3.0
May	40.2	2.5	6.2	39.1	2.3	5.9	40.6	3.1	7.6	38.8	1.1	2.8	38.9	2.3	5.9	35.7	1.0	2.8
June	40.1	2.3	5.7	39.2	2.4	6.1	41.2	3.5	8.5	39.2	1.3	3.3	38.7	2.1	5.4	35.5	.9	2.5
July	39.6	2.2	5.6	39.4	2.5	6.3	41.2	3.4	8.3	38.8	1.1	2.8	38.7	2.1	5.4	35.8	1.0	2.8
August	40.2	2.6	6.5	39.6	2.5	6.3	41.4	3.3	8.0	39.1	1.0	2.6	39.2	2.3	5.9	36.5	1.2	3.3
September	40.3	2.8	6.9	39.8	2.8	7.0	42.2	3.9	9.2	40.9	1.3	3.2	39.3	2.4	6.1	36.0	1.1	3.1
October	40.7	3.1	7.6	39.8	2.7	6.8	41.3	3.5	8.5	39.6	1.0	2.5	40.0	2.8	7.0	36.4	1.3	3.6
November	40.3	2.8	6.9	39.6	2.7	6.8	41.3	3.7	9.0	38.8	1.1	2.8	40.2	2.9	7.2	36.1	1.3	3.6
December	40.6	2.7	6.7	39.8	2.6	6.5	41.0	3.2	7.8	39.8	1.5	3.8	40.2	2.7	6.7	36.3	1.2	3.3
1957: January	40.0	2.4	6.0	39.2	2.3	5.9	40.3	3.0	7.4	38.8	1.0	2.6	39.1	2.3	5.9	35.9	1.1	3.1
February	40.3	2.4	6.0	39.3	2.3	5.9	40.3	2.8	6.9	38.5	.6	1.6	39.1	2.3	5.9	36.5	1.2	3.3
March [2]	40.6	2.7	6.7	39.2	2.3	5.9	39.9	2.6	6.5	37.9	.9	2.4	38.8	2.2	5.7	36.6	1.2	3.3

Nondurable goods—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products			Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Chemicals and allied products			Products of petroleum and coal			Rubber products			Leather and leather products		
1956: Average	42.8	4.6	10.7	38.8	3.2	8.2	41.3	2.3	5.6	41.1	2.0	4.9	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.6	1.4	3.7
March	43.0	4.8	11.2	39.0	3.1	7.9	41.2	2.2	5.3	41.2	2.2	5.3	39.5	2.3	5.8	38.2	1.8	4.7
April	42.8	4.5	10.5	38.8	3.1	8.0	41.2	2.3	5.6	41.2	2.0	4.9	39.9	2.5	6.3	36.6	1.3	3.6
May	42.4	4.3	10.1	38.7	3.0	7.8	41.3	2.2	5.3	40.7	1.8	4.4	39.9	2.4	6.0	36.5	1.1	3.0
June	42.7	4.5	10.5	38.6	3.0	7.8	41.3	2.3	5.6	41.1	2.2	5.4	39.5	2.3	5.8	37.3	1.1	2.9
July	43.0	4.8	11.2	38.6	3.0	7.8	41.1	2.3	5.6	41.8	2.4	5.7	39.7	2.5	6.3	38.0	1.2	3.2
August	42.6	4.6	10.8	38.8	3.2	8.2	40.9	2.2	5.4	40.9	2.1	5.1	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.6	1.2	3.2
September	43.0	4.8	11.2	39.0	3.7	9.5	41.4	2.4	5.8	41.7	2.3	5.5	40.5	3.0	7.4	36.9	1.1	3.0
October	42.9	4.8	11.2	39.1	3.6	9.2	41.3	2.2	5.3	40.8	2.0	4.9	40.8	3.4	8.3	36.9	1.2	3.3
November	42.8	4.7	11.0	38.6	3.2	8.3	41.4	2.2	5.3	40.9	1.9	4.6	40.5	2.8	6.9	36.9	1.2	3.3
December	43.0	4.6	10.7	39.1	3.5	9.0	41.6	2.2	5.3	41.0	1.8	4.4	41.4	3.2	7.7	37.7	1.3	3.4
1957: January	42.4	4.4	10.4	38.3	2.8	7.3	41.2	2.1	5.1	41.1	1.6	3.9	41.0	3.0	7.3	38.0	1.3	3.4
February	42.4	4.4	10.4	38.4	2.9	7.6	41.1	2.1	5.1	40.8	1.6	3.9	40.9	2.7	6.6	38.3	1.4	3.7
March [2]	42.3	4.3	10.2	38.7	3.1	8.0	41.1	2.2	5.4	40.6	1.6	3.9	40.6	2.6	6.4	38.0	1.3	3.4

[1] Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956. [2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]

Year and month	Alabama									Arizona						Arkansas		
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State			Phoenix			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$60.34	40.5	$1.49	$78.34	40.8	$1.92	$69.55	40.2	$1.73	$83.62	41.6	$2.01	$80.60	40.5	$1.99	$53.41	41.4	$1.29
1956: Average	64.15	39.6	1.62	82.82	40.4	2.05	76.95	40.5	1.90	90.09	42.1	2.14	87.78	41.6	2.11	56.30	40.5	1.39
1956: March	63.99	39.5	1.62	82.41	40.2	2.05	75.40	41.2	1.83	87.15	41.9	2.08	83.64	40.8	2.05	56.30	40.5	1.39
April	64.55	39.6	1.63	84.67	41.3	2.05	73.75	40.3	1.83	89.04	42.0	2.12	83.84	40.5	2.07	56.02	40.3	1.39
May	60.53	38.8	1.56	74.26	39.5	1.88	73.78	40.1	1.84	90.31	42.6	2.12	85.70	41.4	2.07	56.43	40.6	1.39
June	61.46	38.9	1.58	76.00	40.0	1.90	77.39	40.1	1.93	91.38	42.5	2.15	89.89	42.2	2.13	56.56	40.4	1.40
July	59.90	38.4	1.56	75.01	39.9	1.88	78.55	40.7	1.93	89.89	42.4	2.12	89.68	42.5	2.11	56.54	40.1	1.41
August	62.88	39.3	1.60	75.25	38.2	1.97	78.78	40.4	1.95	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.09	40.8	2.11	54.94	40.1	1.37
September	67.47	40.4	1.67	88.81	41.5	2.14	82.17	41.5	1.98	92.62	42.1	2.20	92.01	42.4	2.17	57.67	40.9	1.41
October	67.30	40.3	1.67	86.90	40.8	2.13	76.03	39.6	1.92	93.06	42.3	2.20	92.00	42.2	2.18	57.53	40.8	1.41
November	66.92	39.6	1.69	87.48	40.5	2.16	76.25	39.1	1.95	92.86	42.4	2.19	89.44	41.6	2.15	56.94	40.1	1.42
December	68.57	40.1	1.71	86.67	40.5	2.14	87.31	42.8	2.04	94.33	42.3	2.23	91.57	42.2	2.17	57.20	40.0	1.43
1957: January	68.68	39.7	1.73	89.10	40.5	2.20	83.60	41.8	2.00	93.66	42.0	2.23	91.32	41.7	2.19	57.02	39.6	1.44
February	67.25	39.1	1.72	87.42	40.1	2.18	86.50	42.4	2.04	90.64	41.2	2.20	88.10	40.6	2.17	57.02	39.6	1.44
March	67.51	38.8	1.74	87.20	40.0	2.18	86.32	41.5	2.08	89.91	40.5	2.22	88.54	40.8	2.17	57.31	39.8	1.44

Year and month	Arkansas—Con.			California														
	Little Rock-North Little Rock			State			Fresno			Los Angeles-Long Beach			Sacramento			San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$52.20	41.1	$1.27	$85.24	40.5	$2.11	$73.45	38.1	$1.93	$85.60	40.9	$2.09	$80.88	39.2	$2.06	$81.09	40.0	$2.03
1956: Average	54.94	40.4	1.36	89.93	40.6	2.22	77.20	38.8	1.99	89.90	40.9	2.20	92.59	41.5	2.23	87.86	40.4	2.18
1956: March	53.60	40.0	1.34	86.93	40.1	2.17	76.09	39.1	1.95	86.93	40.5	2.15	85.56	39.1	2.19	84.94	40.0	2.12
April	54.81	40.3	1.36	88.16	40.1	2.20	73.67	37.2	1.98	88.47	40.6	2.18	82.21	38.8	2.12	85.45	40.1	2.13
May	55.08	40.5	1.36	88.67	40.1	2.21	74.98	38.1	1.97	88.90	40.6	2.19	85.63	40.5	2.12	87.39	40.5	2.16
June	55.49	40.8	1.36	90.28	40.5	2.23	80.25	39.3	2.04	89.64	40.8	2.20	87.45	39.0	2.24	87.25	40.1	2.17
July	54.67	40.2	1.36	89.80	40.5	2.22	78.08	39.1	2.00	89.64	40.8	2.20	93.59	40.2	2.33	87.37	40.6	2.15
August	54.94	40.1	1.37	90.96	41.2	2.21	80.44	40.4	1.99	90.86	41.1	2.21	90.09	41.6	2.17	86.62	39.9	2.17
September	55.76	40.7	1.37	92.07	41.2	2.23	77.17	38.6	2.00	91.18	41.0	2.22	112.66	48.8	2.31	90.57	40.9	2.22
October	56.72	41.1	1.38	92.42	41.3	2.24	79.26	39.9	1.99	91.97	41.3	2.23	104.10	46.4	2.24	91.94	41.0	2.24
November	56.43	40.6	1.39	91.99	40.7	2.26	74.68	37.4	2.00	92.61	41.2	2.25	95.11	40.6	2.35	91.03	40.6	2.24
December	57.11	40.5	1.41	93.17	40.8	2.28	76.64	38.1	2.01	94.01	41.5	2.26	94.34	40.0	2.36	91.62	40.6	2.26
1957: January	56.80	40.0	1.42	92.39	40.4	2.29	77.53	37.8	2.05	93.31	41.1	2.27	93.66	38.8	2.41	90.24	39.8	2.27
February	57.23	40.3	1.42	93.15	40.6	2.30	77.92	37.6	2.07	93.86	41.2	2.28	94.58	39.3	2.41	90.74	39.8	2.28
March	57.63	40.3	1.43	92.90	40.4	2.30	83.63	39.1	2.14	93.86	41.0	2.29	95.33	39.5	2.42	90.66	39.9	2.27

Year and month	California—Continued												Colorado					
	San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland			San Jose			Stockton			State			Denver		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$86.72	40.7	$2.13	$86.98	39.6	$2.20	$82.19	40.7	$2.02	$77.75	39.4	$1.97	$76.92	40.7	$1.89	$77.74	40.7	$1.91
1956: Average	92.31	41.6	2.22	92.12	39.7	2.32	87.92	41.3	2.13	83.93	40.3	2.08	82.21	40.9	2.01	82.21	40.7	2.02
1956: March	87.73	40.9	2.15	90.12	39.5	2.28	81.49	38.4	2.12	82.11	39.1	2.10	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99
April	88.07	40.8	2.16	90.37	39.5	2.29	83.03	39.0	2.13	81.31	38.9	2.09	81.40	40.7	2.00	81.60	40.5	2.00
May	91.11	41.0	2.22	91.10	39.5	2.31	86.47	40.1	2.16	76.82	37.0	2.08	82.61	41.1	2.01	81.18	41.0	1.98
June	95.08	42.4	2.25	93.03	40.0	2.33	88.52	40.3	2.19	81.37	38.8	2.10	83.22	41.2	2.02	81.20	40.2	2.02
July	93.02	41.6	2.24	91.52	39.4	2.32	87.07	42.0	2.07	87.48	41.7	2.10	80.77	41.0	1.97	84.67	41.3	2.05
August	92.88	41.3	2.25	92.15	40.3	2.29	89.41	44.3	2.02	84.65	41.9	2.02	85.46	42.1	2.03	83.64	41.2	2.03
September	94.18	41.8	2.25	95.32	40.7	2.34	89.76	43.6	2.06	89.50	43.6	2.05	82.22	40.5	2.03	84.46	41.0	2.06
October	94.71	41.7	2.27	94.95	40.4	2.35	88.67	42.5	2.09	89.81	43.5	2.07	81.61	40.4	2.02	84.26	41.1	2.05
November	96.24	42.4	2.27	93.61	39.3	2.38	92.41	40.8	2.27	79.66	37.3	2.14	84.46	41.4	2.04	85.28	41.2	2.07
December	99.11	43.6	2.27	95.35	39.5	2.41	93.54	40.5	2.31	83.67	38.8	2.16	86.11	41.6	2.07	85.28	41.2	2.07
1957: January	96.99	42.7	2.27	95.02	39.2	2.42	91.36	39.8	2.30	83.42	37.8	2.21	84.84	40.4	2.10	84.04	40.6	2.07
February	94.49	42.0	2.25	94.94	39.1	2.43	96.32	41.3	2.33	83.55	38.1	2.19	84.85	40.6	2.09	84.44	40.4	2.09
March	93.56	41.4	2.26	94.44	39.1	2.42	90.22	39.7	2.27	85.40	38.7	2.20	85.44	40.3	2.12	86.07	40.6	2.12

Year and month	Connecticut																	
	State			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$78.21	41.6	$1.88	$81.51	41.8	$1.95	$81.90	42.0	$1.95	$77.56	41.7	$1.86	$72.50	40.5	$1.79	$81.40	40.1	$2.03
1956: Average	82.57	41.7	1.98	86.52	42.0	2.06	88.17	42.8	2.06	80.75	41.2	1.96	78.31	41.0	1.91	85.88	40.7	2.11
1956: March	81.32	41.7	1.95	86.29	42.3	2.04	85.67	42.2	2.03	81.54	41.6	1.96	76.36	40.4	1.89	85.28	41.0	2.08
April	81.93	41.8	1.96	85.48	41.9	2.04	87.72	43.0	2.04	82.15	41.7	1.97	77.46	41.2	1.88	85.69	41.0	2.09
May	81.54	41.6	1.96	85.49	41.7	2.05	87.95	42.9	2.05	80.95	41.3	1.96	78.85	41.5	1.90	83.79	39.9	2.10
June	80.56	41.1	1.96	84.46	41.4	2.04	86.29	42.3	2.04	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.34	40.8	1.92	83.16	39.6	2.10
July	81.18	41.0	1.98	84.46	41.2	2.05	87.54	42.7	2.05	78.60	40.1	1.96	77.74	40.7	1.91	83.16	39.6	2.10
August	81.18	41.0	1.98	85.28	41.4	2.06	84.46	41.2	2.05	78.59	40.3	1.95	78.94	40.9	1.93	85.41	40.1	2.13
September	83.40	41.7	2.00	85.91	41.5	2.07	87.98	42.5	2.07	81.77	41.3	1.98	79.13	41.0	1.93	87.31	40.8	2.14
October	84.84	42.0	2.02	88.20	42.0	2.10	90.29	43.2	2.09	80.79	40.6	1.99	76.24	39.5	1.93	88.60	41.4	2.14
November	84.84	42.0	2.02	89.25	42.3	2.11	91.14	43.4	2.10	82.19	41.3	1.99	80.51	41.5	1.94	88.80	41.3	2.15
December	86.51	42.2	2.05	91.16	42.4	2.15	94.82	43.9	2.16	81.59	41.0	1.99	82.35	41.8	1.97	87.91	40.7	2.16
1957: January	84.87	41.4	2.05	91.58	42.4	2.16	92.45	43.0	2.15	81.40	40.7	2.00	81.18	41.0	1.98	86.43	40.2	2.15
February	85.49	41.5	2.06	89.44	41.6	2.15	93.10	43.1	2.16	81.61	40.6	2.01	82.00	41.0	2.00	87.29	40.6	2.15
March	85.91	41.5	2.07	89.64	41.5	2.16	93.31	43.2	2.16	82.82	41.0	2.02	82.41	41.0	2.01	88.15	41.0	2.15

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Connecticut—Con.			Delaware						District of Columbia			Florida					
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			Washington			State			Jacksonville		
	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$80.37	42.3	$1.90	$74.70	40.6	$1.84	$87.97	41.3	$2.13	$81.60	40.2	$2.03	$58.10	41.5	$1.40			
1956: Average	82.78	41.6	1.99	79.37	40.7	1.95	90.72	40.5	2.24	83.77	39.7	2.11	62.47	41.1	1.52	$67.47	40.4	$1.67
1956: March	82.80	42.9	1.93	78.99	40.3	1.96	87.89	40.5	2.17	82.99	39.9	2.08	62.28	41.8	1.49	63.34	39.1	1.62
April	84.15	42.5	1.98	79.15	40.8	1.94	88.70	40.5	2.19	83.79	39.9	2.10	61.31	40.6	1.51	65.07	39.2	1.66
May	81.58	41.2	1.98	78.17	40.5	1.93	89.87	40.3	2.23	85.03	40.3	2.11	62.32	41.0	1.52	68.54	40.8	1.68
June	80.18	40.7	1.97	79.84	41.8	1.91	91.13	40.5	2.25	84.84	40.4	2.10	62.88	41.1	1.53	69.05	41.1	1.68
July	81.19	40.8	1.99	75.81	39.9	1.90	89.95	39.8	2.26	81.93	39.2	2.09	63.55	41.0	1.55	67.43	39.9	1.69
August	80.39	40.6	1.98	76.78	40.2	1.88	87.86	39.4	2.23	81.90	39.0	2.10	63.02	40.4	1.56	66.30	39.7	1.67
September	82.20	41.1	2.00	78.31	41.0	1.91	89.33	39.7	2.25	86.62	40.1	2.16	63.43	40.4	1.57	67.66	39.8	1.70
October	82.00	41.0	2.00	79.59	40.4	1.97	90.57	39.9	2.27	85.75	39.7	2.17	64.21	40.9	1.57	72.14	41.7	1.73
November	82.82	41.0	2.02	85.69	41.8	2.05	96.10	41.6	2.31	85.10	39.4	2.16	63.70	41.1	1.55	72.62	41.5	1.75
December	83.23	41.0	2.03	89.88	42.8	2.10	101.52	43.1	2.35	86.37	39.8	2.17	65.10	42.0	1.55	75.85	42.2	1.75
1957: January	82.42	40.4	2.04	82.21	40.1	2.05	92.52	40.4	2.29	83.16	38.5	2.16	64.79	41.8	1.55	70.76	40.9	1.73
February	84.05	40.8	2.06	83.22	40.4	2.06	93.79	40.6	2.31	87.38	39.9	2.19	65.10	42.0	1.55	68.63	39.9	1.72
March	84.46	40.8	2.07	81.56	39.4	2.07	91.87	39.6	2.32	85.72	39.5	2.17	64.53	41.1	1.57	69.95	40.2	1.74

Year and month	Florida—Continued			Georgia									Idaho		
	Miami			Tampa–St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta			Savannah			State		
	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings
1955: Average				$57.53	40.8	$1.41	$54.00	40.3	$1.34	$68.54	40.8	$1.68	$70.22	42.3	$1.66	$81.54	41.6	$1.96
1956: Average	$63.18	40.5	$1.56	61.71	40.6	1.52	57.17	39.7	1.44	71.38	40.1	1.78	74.76	42.0	1.78	84.67	41.3	2.05
1956: March	62.83	40.8	1.54	61.98	41.6	1.49	56.09	39.5	1.42	67.72	39.6	1.71	72.66	42.0	1.73	83.18	41.8	1.99
April	63.49	40.7	1.56	60.30	40.2	1.50	56.49	39.5	1.43	69.48	39.7	1.75	71.97	41.6	1.73	80.20	39.9	2.01
May	62.93	40.6	1.55	59.40	39.6	1.50	55.91	39.1	1.43	69.52	39.5	1.76	71.69	41.2	1.74	86.32	41.7	2.07
June	63.90	40.7	1.57	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.20	39.3	1.43	69.48	39.7	1.75	75.23	42.5	1.77	89.24	42.7	2.09
July	64.31	40.7	1.58	61.91	40.2	1.54	56.02	38.9	1.44	69.65	39.8	1.75	79.10	42.3	1.87	88.74	43.5	2.04
August	63.52	40.2	1.58	60.28	39.4	1.53	57.02	39.6	1.44	70.70	40.4	1.75	78.08	42.9	1.82	89.04	42.0	2.12
September	61.93	39.7	1.56	61.54	39.7	1.55	57.71	39.8	1.45	71.73	40.3	1.78	75.89	41.7	1.82	85.46	40.5	2.11
October	64.46	40.8	1.58	63.36	40.1	1.58	59.20	40.0	1.48	72.76	40.2	1.81	76.68	41.9	1.83	82.39	39.8	2.07
November	63.99	40.5	1.58	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.26	40.3	1.52	77.49	41.0	1.89	77.28	42.0	1.84	83.23	41.0	2.03
December	64.62	40.9	1.58	65.25	41.3	1.58	61.65	40.3	1.53	79.27	41.5	1.91	77.75	41.8	1.86	81.20	40.0	2.03
1957: January	65.25	41.3	1.58	63.99	40.5	1.58	60.04	39.5	1.52	74.59	40.1	1.86	79.34	42.2	1.88	87.72	43.0	2.04
February	65.44	40.9	1.60	66.14	41.6	1.59	59.13	38.9	1.52	73.47	39.5	1.86	76.82	41.3	1.86	80.19	39.7	2.02
March	65.28	40.8	1.60	65.57	41.5	1.58	58.67	38.6	1.52	71.97	38.9	1.85	77.36	41.7	1.86	79.40	39.9	1.99

Year and month	Illinois									Indiana			Iowa		
	State [2]			Chicago [2]			Peoria			Rockford			State			State		
	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$82.27	41.2	$2.00	$85.78	41.2	$2.08	$87.69	41.8	$2.10	$90.26	45.1	$2.00	$83.47	41.2	$2.03	$75.73	41.1	$1.84
1956: Average	86.15	41.0	2.10	90.04	41.0	2.20	88.74	40.6	2.18	92.15	44.1	2.09	86.66	40.7	2.13	78.37	40.4	1.94
1956: March	85.20	41.1	2.07	88.95	41.2	2.16	86.61	40.4	2.14	94.80	45.3	2.09	85.37	40.7	2.10	77.07	40.7	1.90
April	84.87	40.8	2.08	88.78	40.9	2.17	85.14	39.7	2.14	95.24	45.3	2.10	84.54	40.3	2.10	76.48	40.2	1.91
May	85.19	40.8	2.09	88.69	40.8	2.17	87.91	40.8	2.15	93.45	44.8	2.09	84.39	40.2	2.10	76.25	39.9	1.91
June	85.37	40.8	2.09	89.21	40.8	2.19	89.83	41.4	2.17	88.24	42.9	2.06	85.81	40.5	2.12	76.75	40.1	1.91
July	84.17	40.4	2.08	87.18	40.5	2.15	88.12	40.9	2.15	85.84	41.9	2.05	82.83	40.2	2.06	74.95	39.0	1.92
August	84.77	40.6	2.09	88.53	40.4	2.19	86.66	40.1	2.16	87.61	42.7	2.05	84.99	40.0	2.12	76.38	40.2	1.90
September	88.17	41.3	2.13	93.23	41.6	2.24	90.83	40.7	2.23	90.36	43.2	2.09	88.60	41.4	2.14	80.76	40.8	1.98
October	87.74	41.1	2.13	92.09	41.2	2.24	89.97	40.5	2.22	91.99	43.8	2.10	89.46	41.1	2.18	80.43	40.6	1.98
November	88.68	41.2	2.15	92.59	41.2	2.25	91.21	40.6	2.25	93.48	44.1	2.12	89.80	40.9	2.20	81.77	40.7	2.01
December	89.59	41.4	2.16	94.01	41.5	2.27	91.45	40.7	2.25	94.90	44.1	2.15	91.94	41.5	2.22	81.31	40.9	2.03
1957: January	88.77	40.7	2.18	92.99	40.8	2.28	91.16	40.4	2.26	92.98	43.0	2.16	90.03	40.6	2.22	82.53	40.3	2.05
February	88.95	40.8	2.18	93.25	40.9	2.28	89.98	40.0	2.25	94.66	43.5	2.18	90.30	40.6	2.22	82.30	40.1	2.05
March	88.84	40.8	2.18	92.87	40.8	2.28	89.76	39.8	2.26	94.12	43.4	2.17	90.21	40.6	2.22	82.37	40.1	2.05

Year and month	Iowa—Continued			Kansas									Kentucky					
	Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			State			Louisville		
	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings	Average wkly. earnings	Average wkly. hours	Average hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$80.84	39.8	$2.03	$80.81	41.9	$1.93	$79.36	42.7	$1.86	$84.29	41.8	$2.02	$71.75	41.0	$1.75	$79.47	41.0	$1.94
1956: Average	83.37	39.5	2.11	84.42	41.8	2.02	80.12	41.0	1.96	88.02	41.8	2.10	74.29	40.2	1.85	83.14	40.8	2.04
1956: March	81.47	39.6	2.06	82.10	41.6	1.97	78.36	40.6	1.93	85.75	41.7	2.06	72.70	39.8	1.83	80.78	40.6	1.99
April	81.19	39.2	2.07	83.40	41.9	1.99	80.11	41.2	1.95	85.53	41.6	2.06	74.28	40.1	1.85	82.66	40.7	2.03
May	82.28	39.5	2.08	81.76	41.5	1.97	80.28	41.7	1.93	85.46	41.7	2.05	74.16	40.0	1.85	82.12	40.9	2.01
June	81.45	39.1	2.08	82.94	41.9	1.98	78.86	41.0	1.92	84.40	41.4	2.04	74.52	40.1	1.86	81.79	40.3	2.03
July	75.22	36.0	2.09	83.72	41.8	2.00	80.26	41.6	1.93	86.86	41.8	2.08	72.69	39.7	1.83	81.78	40.0	2.04
August	84.43	39.9	2.12	83.47	41.2	2.03	78.07	40.2	1.94	87.32	40.9	2.13	75.67	40.6	1.86	84.90	40.8	2.08
September	87.60	40.2	2.18	86.30	42.0	2.05	82.76	41.4	2.00	90.08	42.0	2.14	76.70	40.7	1.88	85.50	41.0	2.08
October	85.90	39.5	2.17	85.51	41.5	2.06	83.46	41.7	2.00	90.30	41.8	2.16	76.25	40.2	1.90	85.00	40.8	2.08
November	83.75	39.6	2.12	89.15	42.3	2.11	84.41	42.0	2.01	92.42	42.2	2.19	76.23	40.0	1.90	86.36	41.0	2.11
December	87.44	40.1	2.18	90.25	42.6	2.12	81.73	40.5	2.02	94.12	43.0	2.19	75.20	40.0	1.88	86.04	40.9	2.11
1957: January	88.48	39.7	2.23	86.98	41.6	2.09	81.06	40.2	2.02	92.00	42.1	2.18	75.22	40.0	1.88	84.76	40.3	2.11
February	90.56	40.5	2.23	86.91	41.6	2.09	81.99	40.6	2.02	93.62	42.7	2.19	76.77	40.0	1.92	85.84	40.7	2.11
March	88.70	39.8	2.23	86.89	41.6	2.09	83.77	41.5	2.02	94.71	43.0	2.20	76.68	39.5	1.94	84.47	39.8	2.12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Louisiana									Maine								
	State			Baton Rouge			New Orleans			State			Lewiston			Portland		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$69.55	41.9	$1.66	$95.47	40.8	$2.34	$68.40	40.0	$1.71	$58.98	40.6	$1.45	$52.25	38.0	$1.37	$63.19	41.2	$1.53
1956: Average	74.98	41.2	1.82	103.79	40.7	2.55	73.57	40.2	1.83	63.43	40.7	1.56	54.41	37.7	1.45	68.60	41.5	1.65
1956: March	73.17	41.3	1.82	102.66	40.9	2.51	74.03	40.9	1.81	62.07	40.8	1.52	55.43	38.8	1.43	67.50	41.3	1.63
April	74.62	41.0	1.82	102.25	40.9	2.50	71.60	40.0	1.79	61.87	40.1	1.54	51.06	35.8	1.43	67.83	41.3	1.64
May	74.66	40.8	1.83	101.84	40.9	2.49	73.38	40.1	1.83	62.20	40.1	1.55	52.60	35.9	1.47	68.75	41.9	1.64
June	74.89	40.7	1.84	102.75	41.1	2.50	72.86	39.6	1.84	62.25	40.1	1.55	54.29	37.2	1.46	67.01	41.7	1.61
July	76.86	41.1	1.87	108.79	40.9	2.66	74.61	39.9	1.87	63.08	40.2	1.57	56.11	38.5	1.46	72.48	43.2	1.68
August	75.11	40.6	1.85	103.83	40.4	2.57	74.37	40.2	1.85	65.17	42.2	1.55	55.56	38.1	1.46	67.87	41.2	1.65
September	76.63	41.2	1.86	107.46	39.8	2.70	74.34	40.4	1.84	63.79	40.2	1.59	55.51	37.7	1.47	68.62	40.5	1.69
October	75.99	41.3	1.84	105.82	40.7	2.60	75.44	41.0	1.84	65.63	41.1	1.60	54.05	37.3	1.45	69.97	41.7	1.68
November	76.74	42.4	1.81	105.26	40.8	2.58	75.30	40.7	1.85	64.31	39.9	1.61	51.89	35.3	1.47	68.33	40.3	1.69
December	76.73	41.7	1.84	103.83	40.4	2.57	75.98	40.2	1.89	66.40	41.3	1.61	55.22	38.0	1.45	71.99	42.1	1.71
1957: January	77.11	40.8	1.89	104.09	40.5	2.57	75.43	39.7	1.90	66.22	40.9	1.62	56.56	38.1	1.49	70.23	40.9	1.72
February	77.14	40.6	1.90	100.55	39.9	2.52	77.78	40.3	1.93	66.93	41.8	1.60	57.24	38.7	1.48	70.98	41.5	1.71
March	77.57	40.4	1.92	99.79	39.6	2.52	78.20	40.1	1.95	65.76	41.0	1.60	56.87	38.2	1.49	71.57	41.7	1.72

Year and month	Maryland						Massachusetts											
	State [3]			Baltimore [3]			State			Boston			Fall River			New Bedford		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$74.52	40.9	$1.82	$78.89	41.1	$1.92	$69.09	40.4	$1.71	$71.48	40.0	$1.79	$54.96	38.8	$1.42	$58.53	39.5	$1.48
1956: Average	79.15	40.8	1.94	83.82	41.1	2.04	72.21	40.1	1.80	75.41	40.0	1.88	54.16	37.1	1.46	57.71	37.8	1.53
1956: March	77.57	40.4	1.92	81.60	40.7	2.01	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.86	39.6	1.84	53.36	36.8	1.45	58.05	38.7	1.50
April	78.47	40.7	1.93	82.49	40.9	2.02	71.56	40.2	1.78	74.59	40.1	1.86	53.71	37.3	1.44	57.38	38.0	1.51
May	78.67	40.7	1.93	82.68	40.9	2.02	71.42	39.9	1.79	74.99	40.1	1.87	51.50	34.8	1.48	56.49	36.9	1.53
June	79.46	41.0	1.94	83.84	41.2	2.04	70.71	39.5	1.79	74.05	39.6	1.87	49.98	34.0	1.47	55.33	36.4	1.52
July	77.11	40.7	1.90	82.07	41.1	2.00	71.06	39.7	1.79	74.26	39.5	1.88	53.87	36.9	1.46	56.46	36.9	1.53
August	78.08	40.7	1.92	83.64	40.8	2.05	72.00	40.0	1.80	75.58	40.2	1.88	53.94	37.2	1.45	57.61	37.9	1.52
September	79.64	41.0	1.94	85.47	41.5	2.06	73.75	40.3	1.83	77.55	40.6	1.91	55.35	37.4	1.48	58.28	37.6	1.55
October	80.71	41.0	1.97	86.03	41.3	2.09	73.42	39.9	1.84	76.81	39.8	1.93	55.87	37.0	1.51	58.56	37.3	1.57
November	82.25	41.0	2.01	87.15	41.4	2.11	73.26	39.6	1.85	76.63	39.5	1.94	57.13	39.4	1.45	59.03	37.6	1.57
December	82.64	40.8	2.02	86.93	41.2	2.11	75.33	40.5	1.86	79.38	40.5	1.96	55.88	37.5	1.49	60.37	38.7	1.56
1957: January	81.34	40.1	2.03	85.36	40.4	2.12	73.47	39.5	1.86	76.44	39.0	1.96	54.21	35.9	1.51	59.35	37.8	1.57
February	81.58	40.1	2.04	85.80	40.5	2.12	74.40	40.0	1.86	79.00	40.1	1.97	54.15	36.1	1.50	60.14	38.8	1.55
March	81.28	39.9	2.04	85.21	40.3	2.12	74.61	39.9	1.87	78.60	39.9	1.97	55.42	36.7	1.51	59.90	38.4	1.56

Year and month	Massachusetts—Continued						Michigan											
	Springfield-Holyoke			Worcester			State			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$75.31	41.1	$1.83	$78.45	41.3	$1.90	$94.84	42.3	$2.24	$97.64	41.8	$2.34	$105.94	44.7	$2.37	$84.82	41.6	$2.04
1956: Average	79.00	41.1	1.92	82.37	40.9	2.01	94.98	40.8	2.33	100.98	41.0	2.46	98.21	40.8	2.41	86.86	40.8	2.13
1956: March	77.08	41.0	1.88	81.99	41.2	1.99	92.41	40.8	2.27	97.23	40.8	2.38	92.36	40.0	2.31	87.27	41.5	2.10
April	77.08	41.0	1.88	82.19	41.3	1.99	92.59	40.7	2.28	98.36	40.9	2.41	91.38	39.8	2.30	85.03	40.9	2.08
May	77.71	40.9	1.90	82.20	41.1	2.00	89.79	39.4	2.28	95.51	39.5	2.42	81.01	35.5	2.28	82.99	39.5	2.10
June	76.57	40.3	1.90	82.41	41.0	2.01	91.20	39.6	2.30	96.32	39.3	2.45	92.08	39.1	2.36	84.82	40.2	2.11
July	77.93	40.8	1.91	78.76	40.6	1.94	93.83	40.6	2.31	100.12	40.8	2.45	95.88	40.2	2.39	85.61	40.4	2.12
August	78.72	41.0	1.92	81.20	40.4	2.01	94.35	40.6	2.32	101.84	40.9	2.49	96.28	40.3	2.39	87.34	40.7	2.15
September	81.93	41.8	1.96	84.05	41.0	2.05	99.16	41.3	2.40	107.89	41.8	2.58	102.89	40.3	2.55	90.33	41.4	2.18
October	81.36	41.3	1.97	83.85	40.9	2.05	100.12	41.7	2.40	106.51	41.8	2.55	108.63	42.8	2.54	92.27	42.0	2.20
November	81.38	41.1	1.98	81.97	39.6	2.07	100.02	41.5	2.41	106.13	41.9	2.53	113.97	44.8	2.54	87.40	40.0	2.19
December	83.00	41.5	2.00	83.64	40.6	2.06	106.03	43.4	2.44	112.52	43.8	2.57	121.45	46.8	2.60	89.98	41.2	2.18
1957: January	82.21	40.7	2.02	82.41	40.2	2.05	98.36	41.0	2.40	104.82	41.3	2.54	96.20	39.8	2.42	86.29	39.8	2.17
February	81.20	40.7	2.00	83.03	40.5	2.05	97.52	40.7	2.40	103.86	41.1	2.53	94.43	39.1	2.42	87.11	40.2	2.17
March	80.79	40.6	1.99	83.03	40.5	2.05	97.24	40.4	2.41	103.12	40.6	2.54	92.00	38.0	2.42	88.38	40.3	2.19

Year and month	Michigan—Continued									Minnesota								
	Lansing			Muskegon			Saginaw			State			Duluth			Minneapolis-St. Paul		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$106.76	45.2	$2.36	$88.11	41.0	$2.15	$92.09	42.4	$2.17	$78.30	41.3	$1.90	$79.00	39.3	$2.01	$80.59	40.9	$1.97
1956: Average	98.31	41.1	2.39	88.96	40.0	2.22	88.66	40.3	2.20	81.01	40.8	1.99	83.06	38.2	2.18	83.41	40.6	2.05
1956: March	94.98	41.1	2.31	87.58	40.1	2.18	86.40	40.0	2.16	80.27	40.7	1.97	83.50	39.6	2.11	81.74	40.4	2.02
April	92.69	40.6	2.28	88.38	40.1	2.20	86.51	40.2	2.15	80.27	40.6	1.98	84.19	39.8	2.11	81.87	40.5	2.02
May	85.23	37.4	2.28	87.26	39.6	2.20	80.53	37.7	2.14	80.06	40.5	1.98	82.42	39.2	2.10	82.09	40.3	2.04
June	91.56	39.5	2.32	86.11	39.3	2.19	88.19	40.4	2.18	79.79	40.5	1.97	83.74	39.9	2.10	81.94	40.2	2.04
July	94.92	40.1	2.37	88.16	39.5	2.23	88.86	40.5	2.19	79.48	40.4	1.97	76.46	38.1	2.01	83.30	40.6	2.05
August	94.92	40.1	2.37	87.26	39.7	2.20	86.41	39.6	2.18	79.06	40.2	1.97	82.18	38.7	2.12	83.60	40.6	2.06
September	101.06	40.9	2.47	91.17	40.5	2.25	86.45	38.8	2.23	79.94	40.5	1.98	79.35	37.9	2.10	83.73	40.4	2.07
October	106.72	41.3	2.58	90.11	39.8	2.26	91.41	40.9	2.24	83.69	41.4	2.02	82.79	39.0	2.12	85.69	41.0	2.09
November	111.93	44.4	2.52	88.80	39.1	2.27	94.12	41.3	2.28	83.15	40.9	2.04	84.36	39.4	2.14	85.35	40.6	2.10
December	115.80	45.5	2.55	96.58	41.9	2.31	100.55	43.1	2.33	84.65	41.2	2.05	85.54	39.4	2.18	86.24	40.8	2.11
1957: January	97.28	40.1	2.43	93.96	40.8	2.30	94.82	41.3	2.30	84.74	40.7	2.08	89.56	40.1	2.24	86.91	40.8	2.13
February	97.89	40.3	2.43	93.96	40.8	2.30	90.56	40.0	2.26	85.01	40.5	2.10	88.16	39.1	2.26	85.56	40.5	2.11
March	97.08	40.2	2.42	92.63	40.1	2.31	90.68	40.0	2.27	84.03	40.3	2.09	87.00	39.3	2.22	85.69	40.3	2.13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Mississippi						Missouri									Montana		
	State			Jackson			State			Kansas City			St. Louis			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$49.80	41.5	$1.20	$54.25	41.1	$1.32	$71.24	39.9	$1.79	$80.71	40.9	$1.97	$78.20	40.1	$1.95	$85.66	41.3	$2.08
1956: Average	51.73	40.1	1.29	59.78	42.1	1.42	75.50	39.8	1.90	81.58	40.1	2.02	83.19	40.2	2.07	91.30	41.3	2.21
1956: March	52.54	39.8	1.32	56.72	41.4	1.37	73.69	39.8	1.85	79.88	39.8	1.99	80.77	40.0	2.02	89.96	41.2	2.18
April	52.80	39.7	1.33	59.20	42.9	1.38	73.68	39.4	1.87	80.08	39.8	2.00	81.30	40.0	2.04	91.49	41.3	2.22
May	53.33	40.1	1.33	59.78	42.7	1.40	73.69	39.2	1.88	79.97	39.7	2.00	81.36	39.8	2.05	90.74	41.0	2.21
June	52.93	39.5	1.34	61.19	42.2	1.45	74.58	39.5	1.89	80.71	39.9	2.01	82.15	40.0	2.06	92.42	41.8	2.21
July	53.60	40.0	1.34	61.01	41.5	1.47	75.28	39.8	1.89	79.43	39.4	2.01	83.49	40.2	2.08	91.21	40.6	2.25
August	54.14	40.4	1.34	59.04	41.0	1.44	75.05	39.4	1.90	80.63	39.6	2.03	82.77	39.9	2.07	94.32	42.1	2.24
September	55.35	41.0	1.35	61.92	43.0	1.44	76.93	39.8	1.93	82.06	40.3	2.04	83.94	39.9	2.11	91.61	40.4	2.27
October	54.68	40.5	1.35	62.93	43.1	1.46	77.72	40.0	1.94	81.57	39.9	2.05	85.55	40.5	2.11	93.82	42.8	2.19
November	53.86	39.6	1.36	61.76	42.3	1.46	79.26	40.0	1.98	85.44	40.9	2.08	87.29	40.7	2.14	89.79	40.9	2.20
December	53.04	39.0	1.36	60.76	41.9	1.45	78.67	39.9	1.97	87.12	41.2	2.10	87.35	40.8	2.14	87.71	40.1	2.19
1957: January	53.57	39.1	1.37	59.86	41.0	1.46	78.28	39.9	1.96	84.00	39.9	2.09	87.16	40.6	2.15	84.81	38.6	2.20
February	54.80	40.0	1.37	61.30	41.7	1.47	78.02	39.8	1.96	83.44	39.7	2.09	86.81	40.5	2.14	87.11	39.4	2.21
March	54.39	39.7	1.37	61.42	41.5	1.48	78.16	39.7	1.97	82.41	39.3	2.09	87.50	40.7	2.15	87.11	39.4	2.21

Year and month	Nebraska						Nevada			New Hampshire						New Jersey		
	State			Omaha			State			State			Manchester			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$71.83	42.2	$1.70	$76.68	42.8	$1.79	$86.97	39.0	$2.23	$60.12	40.9	$1.47	$55.87	38.8	$1.44	$79.16	40.7	$1.94
1956: Average	75.19	41.8	1.80	80.36	42.2	1.90	92.10	37.9	2.43	63.24	40.8	1.55	57.37	38.5	1.49	82.98	40.5	2.05
1956: March	72.42	40.8	1.77	77.37	41.4	1.87	87.78	38.0	2.31	61.97	40.5	1.53	57.07	38.3	1.49	81.45	40.5	2.01
April	70.92	40.1	1.77	76.83	41.4	1.86	91.26	37.4	2.44	62.37	40.5	1.54	56.62	38.0	1.49	82.70	40.8	2.03
May	73.07	41.2	1.77	77.72	41.6	1.87	91.72	37.9	2.42	62.47	40.3	1.55	57.00	38.0	1.50	82.30	40.5	2.03
June	75.04	42.4	1.77	80.08	42.5	1.89	92.58	38.1	2.43	62.47	40.3	1.55	56.25	37.5	1.50	82.46	40.4	2.04
July	73.56	41.8	1.76	78.24	41.8	1.87	95.23	38.4	2.48	63.80	40.9	1.56	57.60	38.4	1.50	82.53	40.2	2.05
August	74.75	41.9	1.78	78.86	41.8	1.89	95.75	38.3	2.50	63.40	40.9	1.55	58.05	38.7	1.50	82.20	40.0	2.06
September	77.79	42.8	1.82	82.76	42.9	1.93	94.72	37.5	2.51	63.65	40.8	1.56	57.15	38.1	1.50	83.59	40.5	2.06
October	76.14	42.2	1.80	80.95	42.2	1.92	95.25	38.1	2.50	63.59	40.8	1.57	57.53	38.1	1.51	84.53	40.7	2.08
November	79.55	42.5	1.87	85.87	43.1	1.99	93.86	38.0	2.47	63.83	40.4	1.58	57.23	37.9	1.51	85.27	40.7	2.10
December	78.92	42.0	1.88	83.34	42.0	1.98	96.50	38.6	2.50	64.78	41.0	1.58	59.58	39.2	1.52	86.50	40.9	2.12
1957: January	78.33	41.0	1.91	84.51	42.0	2.01	93.84	38.3	2.45	64.46	40.8	1.58	60.13	39.3	1.53	85.27	40.3	2.12
February	77.98	41.2	1.90	82.18	41.4	1.98	94.43	38.7	2.44	65.67	41.3	1.59	61.51	40.2	1.53	85.07	40.3	2.11
March	76.81	40.6	1.89	80.17	40.6	1.97	93.80	38.6	2.43	64.94	41.1	1.58	61.60	40.0	1.54	85.32	40.4	2.11

Year and month	New Jersey—Continued												New Mexico					
	Newark-Jersey City [3]			Paterson [3]			Perth Amboy [3]			Trenton			State			Albuquerque		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$80.02	40.6	$1.97	$79.07	41.4	$1.91	$81.22	41.0	$1.98	$78.32	40.9	$1.91	$80.78	40.8	$1.98	$76.36	40.4	$1.89
1956: Average	84.33	40.6	2.08	83.31	41.1	2.03	84.85	40.5	2.10	81.41	40.3	2.02	85.70	41.2	2.08	83.84	41.3	2.03
1956: March	82.54	40.4	2.04	82.34	41.4	1.99	82.69	40.1	2.06	80.52	40.3	2.00	87.15	41.9	2.08	84.65	41.7	2.03
April	83.84	40.8	2.05	82.69	41.1	2.01	85.16	41.1	2.07	82.24	41.1	2.00	86.53	41.6	2.08	84.42	42.0	2.01
May	83.47	40.5	2.06	82.01	40.8	2.01	84.70	40.9	2.07	80.84	40.5	2.00	86.32	41.3	2.09	83.64	41.2	2.03
June	83.30	40.3	2.07	82.42	40.8	2.02	83.46	40.3	2.07	79.32	39.5	2.01	84.05	41.0	2.05	81.56	41.4	1.97
July	82.72	40.0	2.07	82.42	40.7	2.02	85.91	40.6	2.12	80.12	40.2	1.99	86.10	41.0	2.10	81.60	40.8	2.00
August	84.36	40.4	2.09	82.17	40.7	2.02	84.89	40.1	2.12	78.76	39.6	1.99	83.03	40.9	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04
September	85.02	40.6	2.09	83.56	40.9	2.04	86.41	40.8	2.12	84.21	40.8	2.06	85.07	40.9	2.08	84.46	41.2	2.05
October	84.52	40.5	2.09	86.32	41.7	2.07	86.57	40.7	2.13	83.46	40.3	2.07	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.66	40.7	2.08
November	86.41	40.8	2.12	86.53	41.5	2.09	86.79	40.5	2.14	83.14	40.3	2.06	86.30	40.9	2.11	86.11	41.2	2.09
December	88.37	41.2	2.14	86.77	41.4	2.10	88.22	40.9	2.16	85.19	40.7	2.09	88.60	41.4	2.14	88.20	42.2	2.09
1957: January	86.89	40.3	2.16	85.19	40.7	2.09	87.19	40.2	2.17	82.37	39.6	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	83.41	40.1	2.08
February	86.15	40.2	2.14	85.32	40.9	2.09	86.46	40.1	2.16	84.36	40.4	2.09	88.97	41.0	2.17	86.73	41.3	2.10
March	86.71	40.5	2.14	85.40	40.9	2.09	87.59	40.4	2.17	84.53	40.6	2.08	88.36	41.1	2.15	84.46	41.0	2.06

Year and month	New York																	
	State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$75.17	39.5	$1.90	$81.66	40.5	$2.02	$70.02	39.2	$1.79	$89.39	41.2	$2.17	$76.10	40.5	$1.88	$83.56	40.6	$2.06
1956: Average	78.96	39.6	1.99	86.95	40.6	2.14	73.98	39.7	1.86	93.84	41.1	2.28	78.43	40.6	1.94	90.07	41.7	2.16
1956: March	77.30	39.4	1.96	83.72	40.0	2.09	72.86	39.8	1.83	91.43	40.8	2.24	76.39	39.9	1.91	85.91	40.8	2.11
April	77.73	39.6	1.96	85.57	40.5	2.11	71.64	39.0	1.84	91.41	40.8	2.24	77.71	40.4	1.93	89.35	42.1	2.12
May	77.41	39.3	1.97	85.57	40.5	2.11	74.00	39.6	1.87	91.32	40.5	2.25	76.27	39.8	1.92	89.54	42.3	2.11
June	77.91	39.3	1.98	86.94	40.6	2.14	72.87	39.3	1.85	93.13	41.0	2.27	76.55	40.0	1.91	87.09	40.2	2.17
July	78.99	39.5	2.00	86.22	40.6	2.12	73.97	39.4	1.88	92.46	40.8	2.27	76.91	39.9	1.93	90.70	41.8	2.17
August	79.43	39.6	2.01	85.42	39.4	2.17	75.33	39.9	1.89	92.42	41.2	2.29	77.07	39.8	1.94	89.61	41.1	2.18
September	80.01	39.7	2.02	88.71	40.8	2.18	75.63	39.8	1.90	97.06	41.4	2.34	80.12	41.1	1.95	90.23	41.2	2.19
October	80.78	39.8	2.03	90.95	41.3	2.20	75.26	39.7	1.90	96.95	41.4	2.34	82.07	41.7	1.97	91.68	41.7	2.20
November	81.28	40.0	2.03	91.30	41.5	2.20	76.06	40.0	1.90	96.88	41.4	2.34	81.25	41.5	1.96	95.45	42.7	2.23
December	82.19	40.0	2.05	92.46	41.7	2.22	75.43	40.2	1.88	98.60	41.7	2.37	82.78	41.9	1.98	97.14	43.1	2.26
1957: January	80.87	39.3	2.06	87.83	40.1	2.19	75.19	39.7	1.89	95.86	40.6	2.36	78.15	39.6	1.98	93.53	41.8	2.24
February	81.34	39.5	2.06	91.45	41.0	2.23	75.93	39.7	1.91	94.92	40.3	2.35	78.15	39.5	1.98	93.79	42.4	2.21
March	81.69	39.6	2.06	90.74	41.1	2.21	76.14	40.0	1.90	95.43	40.5	2.36	77.55	39.5	1.96	93.83	42.3	2.22

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	New York—Continued																	
	New York-Northeastern New Jersey			New York City [3]			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$75.26	39.2	$1.92	$71.65	38.0	$1.89	$81.00	40.6	$1.99	$80.08	41.3	$1.94	$73.44	40.7	$1.80	$74.24	40.0	$1.85
1956: Average	78.79	39.2	2.01	74.76	38.0	1.97	85.67	40.8	2.10	83.61	41.4	2.02	78.42	41.2	1.90	79.92	40.4	1.98
1956: March	77.81	39.1	1.99	74.09	37.9	1.95	83.62	40.5	2.06	81.79	41.2	1.98	78.68	41.6	1.89	76.67	39.9	1.92
April	78.61	39.5	1.99	73.93	38.2	1.94	84.11	40.7	2.07	83.00	41.4	2.01	77.52	41.0	1.89	78.91	40.4	1.95
May	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.37	37.8	1.94	83.89	40.6	2.07	81.19	40.6	2.00	77.18	41.0	1.88	78.43	40.3	1.95
June	77.80	38.9	2.00	73.53	37.7	1.95	84.64	40.7	2.08	81.83	41.0	2.00	77.27	41.0	1.89	78.62	40.2	1.95
July	79.58	39.2	2.03	75.56	37.9	1.99	86.15	40.7	2.12	82.56	41.6	1.99	78.55	41.1	1.91	78.65	39.8	1.98
August	79.58	39.2	2.03	75.66	38.0	1.99	86.33	40.6	2.13	82.65	41.2	2.01	77.51	40.9	1.89	80.69	40.9	1.97
September	79.37	39.1	2.03	74.71	37.7	1.98	87.83	41.0	2.14	85.81	42.2	2.03	78.11	41.0	1.91	80.31	40.3	2.00
October	80.17	39.3	2.04	75.94	38.1	1.99	87.36	40.9	2.14	86.93	41.9	2.07	77.90	40.9	1.91	83.13	40.7	2.04
November	81.18	39.6	2.05	76.23	38.2	1.99	87.94	40.9	2.15	86.48	41.6	2.08	79.27	41.3	1.92	86.33	41.8	2.06
December	82.18	39.7	2.07	77.07	38.3	2.01	87.93	40.8	2.15	86.60	41.6	2.08	82.20	41.9	1.96	87.16	41.8	2.09
1957: January	81.12	39.0	2.08	76.15	37.7	2.02	87.14	40.3	2.16	84.45	40.8	2.07	79.06	40.2	1.97	81.60	40.1	2.04
February	81.12	39.0	2.08	76.81	37.8	2.03	87.89	40.5	2.17	84.98	41.1	2.07	79.49	40.4	1.97	80.08	39.8	2.01
March	81.74	39.3	2.08	77.72	38.2	2.03	87.58	40.2	2.18	85.64	41.1	2.08	78.22	40.3	1.94	80.02	40.0	2.00

Year and month	North Carolina									North Dakota						Ohio		
	State			Charlotte			Greensboro–High Point			State			Fargo			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$51.46	40.2	$1.28	$55.89	41.4	$1.35	$50.42	38.2	$1.32	$68.45	44.4	$1.54	$77.65	44.9	$1.71	$86.74	41.1	$2.11
1956: Average	54.26	39.9	1.36	58.61	40.7	1.44	53.24	38.3	1.39	[4] 75.53	[4] 43.7	[4] 1.73	80.94	43.3	1.87	90.81	41.0	2.21
1956: March	55.07	40.2	1.37	58.77	41.1	1.43	52.72	38.2	1.38	74.84	43.7	1.71	78.84	42.3	1.86	88.65	40.8	2.17
April	53.70	39.2	1.37	58.34	40.8	1.43	50.87	36.6	1.39	75.23	43.8	1.72	80.13	43.3	1.85	89.31	40.9	2.18
May	53.84	39.3	1.37	56.77	39.7	1.43	51.99	37.4	1.39	74.01	43.7	1.70	76.65	42.6	1.80	88.08	40.3	2.19
June	53.70	39.2	1.37	57.89	40.2	1.44	52.58	38.1	1.38	76.53	44.5	1.72	82.20	44.4	1.85	89.93	40.8	2.20
July	53.18	39.1	1.36	56.06	39.2	1.43	52.30	37.9	1.38	75.74	44.5	1.70	82.87	44.6	1.86	88.73	40.6	2.19
August	53.86	39.6	1.36	57.74	40.1	1.44	52.82	38.0	1.39	76.37	44.5	1.72	82.22	44.3	1.86	89.47	40.5	2.21
September	54.00	40.0	1.35	58.29	40.2	1.45	53.38	38.4	1.39	73.49	42.5	1.73	74.51	41.1	1.82	93.30	41.4	2.25
October	55.89	40.5	1.38	61.27	41.4	1.48	54.95	38.7	1.42	76.15	43.3	1.76	79.91	42.9	1.86	93.58	41.4	2.26
November	56.96	40.4	1.41	60.53	40.9	1.48	55.38	39.0	1.42	77.98	43.2	1.81	86.56	44.2	1.96	92.66	41.0	2.26
December	57.51	40.5	1.42	61.84	41.5	1.49	57.60	40.0	1.44	77.85	42.7	1.80	80.30	41.5	1.93	95.70	41.7	2.29
1957: January	55.66	39.2	1.42	60.25	39.9	1.51	55.44	38.5	1.44	77.85	42.8	1.82	80.65	41.4	1.95	93.65	40.9	2.29
February	55.81	39.3	1.42	59.80	39.6	1.51	56.55	39.0	1.45	76.57	42.1	1.82	84.70	43.0	1.97	93.38	40.8	2.29
March	56.06	39.2	1.43	61.10	40.2	1.52	56.06	38.4	1.46	75.38	42.0	1.80	79.83	41.6	1.92	92.62	40.5	2.29

Year and month	Ohio—Continued																	
	Akron			Canton			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus			Dayton		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$88.98	39.2	$2.27				$80.60	41.2	$1.96	$90.37	41.7	$2.17				$94.26	42.1	$2.24
1956: Average	91.73	38.9	2.36	$90.81	40.3	$2.25	84.62	41.6	2.03	95.13	41.7	2.28	$85.03	40.7	$2.09	97.14	41.3	2.35
1956: March	88.19	37.9	2.33	88.84	40.1	2.22	82.53	41.4	1.99	93.26	41.7	2.24	83.22	40.9	2.03	93.81	40.9	2.29
April	90.57	38.8	2.33	88.45	40.0	2.21	83.48	41.6	2.01	93.17	41.6	2.24	83.44	40.4	2.07	95.22	41.3	2.31
May	89.96	38.6	2.33	87.87	39.8	2.21	83.10	41.3	2.01	91.78	40.9	2.24	83.86	40.5	2.07	90.20	39.3	2.30
June	90.46	38.9	2.33	90.93	40.7	2.23	84.07	41.3	2.04	93.16	41.1	2.27	85.24	41.0	2.08	96.25	41.0	2.35
July	92.73	39.2	2.37	86.14	39.9	2.16	83.05	40.8	2.04	92.36	41.2	2.24	84.52	40.2	2.10	97.49	41.1	2.37
August	87.06	37.1	2.35	90.34	40.6	2.23	85.01	41.6	2.04	94.73	41.6	2.28	86.39	40.8	2.12	97.34	41.3	2.36
September	93.56	38.7	2.42	93.43	40.4	2.31	87.07	42.1	2.07	97.37	41.8	2.33	87.25	40.3	2.13	100.96	42.0	2.40
October	94.12	39.2	2.40	93.66	40.4	2.32	87.65	42.1	2.08	97.94	42.0	2.33	87.25	40.8	2.14	99.60	41.4	2.41
November	93.76	39.7	2.36	91.95	39.6	2.32	87.21	41.8	2.09	98.37	42.0	2.34	86.01	40.8	2.13	96.88	40.5	2.39
December	98.77	40.5	2.44	94.61	40.4	2.34	88.69	42.2	2.10	100.33	42.5	2.36	88.20	40.9	2.16	101.17	41.7	2.43
1957: January	95.81	39.7	2.40	95.40	40.3	2.37	87.01	41.3	2.11	97.24	41.5	2.34	86.28	40.2	2.15	99.21	40.9	2.43
February	95.84	39.6	2.42	93.11	39.5	2.36	86.99	41.2	2.11	97.48	41.5	2.35	87.34	40.5	2.16	98.91	40.8	2.42
March	93.72	38.9	2.41	91.94	39.2	2.35	87.04	41.2	2.11	95.64	41.0	2.33	[5] 8.85	40.9	2.17	98.61	40.7	2.42

Year and month	Ohio—Continued						Oklahoma									Oregon		
	Toledo			Youngstown			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average							$73.87	41.5	$1.78	$70.47	42.2	$1.67	$81.54	41.6	$1.96	$88.25	39.1	$2.26
1956: Average	$92.04	40.1	$2.30	$101.19	40.8	$2.48	78.66	41.4	1.90	74.98	42.6	1.76	85.07	40.9	2.08	89.98	38.9	2.31
1956: March	90.57	40.1	2.26	97.28	40.3	2.41	76.07	40.9	1.86	73.25	42.1	1.74	81.20	40.4	2.01	89.24	38.9	2.29
April	90.84	40.2	2.26	98.58	40.6	2.43	78.09	41.1	1.90	72.76	42.3	1.72	83.84	40.7	2.06	92.98	39.5	2.35
May	91.50	40.2	2.28	96.59	39.7	2.43	77.90	41.0	1.90	73.85	42.2	1.75	83.64	40.6	2.06	92.04	39.0	2.36
June	91.38	40.0	2.28	101.89	41.0	2.49	79.65	41.7	1.91	74.62	42.4	1.76	83.64	40.6	2.06	90.71	39.2	2.31
July	91.60	40.0	2.29	94.86	41.1	2.31	78.66	41.4	1.90	75.58	42.7	1.77	84.05	41.0	2.05	89.86	38.7	2.32
August	91.30	39.9	2.29	95.78	39.1	2.45	78.34	40.8	1.92	74.58	41.9	1.78	84.85	40.6	2.09	92.26	39.7	2.32
September	94.45	40.4	2.34	107.33	41.3	2.60	80.48	41.7	1.93	77.33	43.2	1.79	86.27	40.5	2.13	90.48	39.0	2.32
October	94.22	40.2	2.34	105.66	41.4	2.55	80.67	41.8	1.93	77.58	43.1	1.80	89.24	41.7	2.14	88.55	38.4	2.31
November	91.27	39.2	2.33	103.54	40.4	2.56	79.93	41.2	1.94	77.22	42.9	1.80	85.81	40.1	2.14	88.51	38.2	2.32
December	96.70	40.7	2.38	107.76	41.7	2.58	81.09	41.8	1.94	77.35	42.5	1.82	88.60	41.4	2.14	87.10	38.0	2.29
1957: January	91.14	38.7	2.36	108.58	42.0	2.59	80.54	41.3	1.95	76.50	42.5	1.80	89.03	41.8	2.13	87.25	38.0	2.30
February	92.76	39.4	2.35	105.28	40.8	2.58	80.12	41.3	1.94	75.96	42.2	1.80	89.86	41.6	2.16	87.48	38.1	2.29
March	93.49	39.6	2.36	104.37	40.5	2.58	78.38	40.4	1.94	76.26	41.9	1.82	87.31	40.8	2.14	86.56	37.7	2.30

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Oregon—Continued			Pennsylvania																
	Portland			State			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$82.00	38.9	$2.11	$75.20	40.0	$1.88	$71.59	38.8	$1.85	$80.62	41.6	$1.94	$65.93	39.2	$1.68	$66.91	41.2	$1.62
1956: Average	86.07	39.0	2.21	80.20	40.1	2.00	78.41	39.4	1.99	86.51	42.2	2.05	72.47	39.6	1.83	70.35	40.9	1.72
1956: March	85.11	38.9	2.19	78.84	40.1	1.97	74.96	39.0	1.92	84.91	42.2	2.01	70.30	39.1	1.80	70.23	41.0	1.71
April	86.80	39.4	2.20	79.56	40.1	1.98	75.82	38.9	1.95	85.08	42.1	2.03	69.67	38.6	1.81	70.11	41.0	1.71
May	92.02	38.7	2.33	79.92	40.0	2.00	77.81	39.2	1.99	85.13	42.1	2.02	72.67	39.6	1.84	68.94	40.6	1.70
June	89.02	37.8	2.36	80.12	40.0	2.00	76.73	38.5	1.99	85.91	42.3	2.03	71.75	39.4	1.82	68.65	40.6	1.69
July	86.07	38.7	2.22	76.81	39.8	1.93	73.58	39.9	1.85	84.33	41.5	2.03	67.37	39.4	1.71	67.68	40.0	1.69
August	88.44	39.5	2.24	79.20	39.6	2.00	78.97	38.9	2.03	86.51	42.2	2.05	72.10	39.4	1.83	69.08	40.4	1.71
September	86.79	39.3	2.21	81.80	40.1	2.04	83.22	40.4	2.06	87.78	42.2	2.08	74.96	40.3	1.86	71.28	41.2	1.73
October	85.19	38.9	2.19	83.02	40.3	2.06	80.96	39.3	2.06	90.52	42.7	2.11	74.03	39.8	1.86	72.28	41.3	1.75
November	85.49	38.3	2.23	83.21	40.2	2.07	83.18	39.8	2.09	89.46	42.0	2.13	73.83	39.7	1.91	73.28	41.4	1.77
December	87.49	38.9	2.25	84.03	40.4	2.08	84.40	40.0	2.11	90.30	42.0	2.15	75.24	39.6	1.93	72.39	40.9	1.77
1957: January	84.52	37.9	2.23	84.84	40.4	2.10	84.53	39.5	2.14	90.50	41.9	2.16	75.26	39.2	1.92	70.62	39.9	1.77
February	84.88	38.2	2.22	83.20	40.0	2.08	78.78	39.0	2.02	88.80	41.3	2.15	74.24	39.7	1.87	72.45	40.7	1.78
March	84.78	37.9	2.24	82.99	39.9	2.08	80.57	39.3	2.05	88.58	41.2	2.15	74.45	39.6	1.88	72.57	41.0	1.77

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued																	
	Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$78.15	40.2	$1.94	$89.99	40.5	$2.22	$68.36	39.7	$1.72	$55.57	38.3	$1.45	$52.03	37.7	$1.38	$65.15	40.9	$1.59
1956: Average	83.22	40.4	2.06	95.99	40.5	2.37	72.94	40.3	1.81	60.14	38.8	1.55	55.58	37.3	1.49	68.88	41.0	1.68
1956: March	81.33	40.4	2.01	94.38	40.7	2.34	71.14	39.9	1.78	59.02	38.6	1.53	55.32	37.3	1.48	68.64	41.1	1.67
April	81.93	40.5	2.02	95.86	41.0	2.34	71.96	40.0	1.80	58.29	38.1	1.53	54.72	37.0	1.48	68.67	40.9	1.68
May	81.72	40.1	2.04	95.67	40.9	2.34	71.98	40.1	1.80	59.12	37.9	1.56	54.65	36.9	1.48	68.55	41.0	1.67
June	82.90	40.4	2.05	96.45	40.8	2.36	72.50	39.9	1.82	60.25	38.4	1.57	55.09	36.7	1.50	69.46	41.2	1.69
July	82.17	40.2	2.04	90.74	39.8	2.28	73.16	40.2	1.82	58.98	38.2	1.54	55.39	37.1	1.49	67.39	40.4	1.67
August	83.60	40.6	2.06	90.09	38.5	2.34	73.20	40.0	1.83	60.84	39.0	1.56	55.58	37.3	1.49	68.21	40.6	1.68
September	84.85	40.6	2.09	96.88	40.2	2.41	72.83	39.8	1.83	61.00	39.1	1.56	55.33	36.4	1.52	67.43	39.9	1.69
October	85.65	40.4	2.12	99.06	40.6	2.44	74.07	40.7	1.82	61.46	38.7	1.58	56.32	37.3	1.51	69.80	41.3	1.69
November	84.44	40.4	2.09	98.33	40.3	2.44	74.52	40.5	1.84	62.57	39.6	1.50	58.37	38.4	1.52	70.04	41.2	1.70
December	85.86	40.5	2.12	101.02	40.9	2.47	73.60	40.0	1.84	62.25	39.4	1.58	57.30	37.7	1.52	72.04	41.4	1.74
1957: January	84.80	40.0	2.12	100.85	40.5	2.49	74.00	40.0	1.85	61.85	38.9	1.59	57.99	37.9	1.53	70.41	40.7	1.73
February	85.03	40.3	2.11	100.19	40.4	2.48	74.19	40.1	1.85	62.81	39.5	1.59	57.99	37.9	1.53	70.41	40.7	1.73
March	85.41	40.1	2.13	99.70	40.2	2.48	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.69	38.8	1.59	58.21	37.8	1.54	69.72	40.3	1.73

Year and month	Rhode Island			South Carolina						South Dakota					
	State [2]			State			Charleston			State			Sioux Falls		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$62.47	40.3	$1.55	$53.30	41.0	$1.30	$56.56	40.4	$1.40	$72.49	45.3	$1.60	$80.55	47.9	$1.68
1956: Average	66.00	39.7	1.66	55.61	40.3	1.38	60.95	40.1	1.52	76.64	4.48	1.71	84.59	47.3	1.79
1956: March	64.80	40.0	1.62	54.49	40.0	1.61	55.21	40.3	1.37	60.38	40.8	1.48	75.86	44.6	1.70	83.43	47.3	1.76
April	66.09	40.3	1.64	66.02	40.5	1.63	55.07	40.2	1.37	58.65	39.9	1.47	72.36	43.0	1.68	77.25	43.3	1.78
May	65.74	39.6	1.66	66.00	40.0	1.65	54.12	39.5	1.37	61.86	40.7	1.52	73.00	43.6	1.67	78.38	44.3	1.77
June	65.57	39.5	1.66	64.71	39.7	1.64	53.72	39.5	1.36	60.05	40.3	1.49	76.42	45.4	1.68	83.26	46.9	1.78
July	66.13	39.6	1.67	66.33	40.2	1.65	54.79	39.7	1.38	64.40	40.5	1.59	74.66	44.5	1.68	81.44	46.0	1.77
August	65.02	38.7	1.68	64.85	39.3	1.65	54.80	40.0	1.37	62.00	40.0	1.55	71.71	43.0	1.67	75.37	43.0	1.75
September	66.30	39.7	1.67	66.73	40.2	1.66	55.35	40.4	1.37	62.71	40.2	1.56	76.38	44.5	1.72	85.49	47.6	1.80
October	66.35	38.8	1.71	67.26	39.8	1.69	57.08	40.2	1.42	60.84	39.0	1.56	79.33	46.4	1.71	88.10	49.6	1.78
November	66.61	38.5	1.73	67.09	39.7	1.69	58.75	40.8	1.44	63.36	40.1	1.58	80.85	47.0	1.72	88.73	49.9	1.78
December	68.51	40.3	1.70	68.85	40.5	1.70	58.49	40.9	1.43	62.80	40.0	1.57	81.17	44.8	1.81	95.67	49.5	1.93
1957: January	65.58	38.9	1.68	66.92	39.6	1.69	57.63	40.3	1.43	60.68	38.9	1.56	81.38	45.1	1.80	89.09	47.7	1.87
February	67.04	39.3	1.71	67.32	39.6	1.70	57.31	39.8	1.44	61.07	39.4	1.55	77.76	43.0	1.81	84.10	44.6	1.89
March	67.16	39.1	1.72	68.23	39.9	1.71	56.59	39.3	1.44	61.39	39.1	1.57	76.62	42.6	1.80	83.52	44.1	1.89

Year and month	Tennessee												Texas		
	State			Chattanooga			Knoxville [3]			Memphis			Nashville			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$60.64	40.7	$1.49	$62.37	40.5	$1.54	$69.20	40.0	$1.73	$69.01	42.6	$1.62	$62.02	40.8	$1.52	$75.78	42.1	$1.80
1956: Average	63.20	40.0	1.58	65.20	40.0	1.63	73.66	39.6	1.86	70.69	41.1	1.72	65.37	40.6	1.61	80.32	41.4	1.94
1956: March	62.96	40.1	1.57	64.40	40.0	1.61	74.30	40.6	1.83	68.71	40.9	1.68	64.64	40.4	1.60	78.28	41.2	1.90
April	62.88	39.8	1.58	64.96	40.1	1.62	73.78	40.1	1.84	68.54	40.8	1.68	65.85	40.4	1.63	79.10	41.2	1.92
May	62.73	39.7	1.58	64.24	39.9	1.61	73.78	40.1	1.84	69.19	40.7	1.70	65.69	40.8	1.61	78.74	40.8	1.93
June	63.12	39.7	1.59	64.38	39.5	1.63	73.08	39.5	1.85	68.85	40.5	1.70	65.60	41.0	1.60	80.12	41.3	1.94
July	63.04	39.4	1.60	63.14	38.5	1.64	72.37	38.7	1.87	70.11	41.0	1.71	64.80	40.0	1.62	80.93	41.5	1.95
August	62.57	39.6	1.58	65.04	39.9	1.63	69.19	37.4	1.85	71.14	41.6	1.71	66.26	40.4	1.64	80.75	41.2	1.96
September	64.55	40.6	1.59	65.76	40.1	1.64	76.40	40.0	1.91	73.39	41.7	1.76	66.26	40.9	1.62	82.57	41.7	1.98
October	64.00	40.0	1.60	64.48	39.8	1.62	74.68	39.1	1.91	71.62	41.4	1.73	65.20	40.0	1.63	81.76	41.5	1.97
November	64.48	39.8	1.62	66.63	39.9	1.67	76.64	39.1	1.96	72.16	41.0	1.76	65.53	40.2	1.63	82.19	41.3	1.99
December	65.60	40.0	1.64	68.85	40.5	1.70	76.24	39.5	1.93	72.98	41.0	1.78	66.82	40.5	1.65	84.00	42.0	2.00
1957: January	65.11	39.7	1.64	67.15	39.5	1.70	76.63	39.5	1.94	71.02	39.9	1.78	66.99	40.6	1.65	83.20	41.6	2.00
February	65.11	39.7	1.64	67.83	39.9	1.70	77.22	39.2	1.97	72.00	40.0	1.80	66.40	40.0	1.66	81.97	41.4	1.99
March	65.67	39.8	1.65	68.97	40.1	1.72	76.83	39.4	1.95	72.36	40.2	1.80	67.30	40.3	1.67	82.40	41.2	2.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Utah						Vermont									Virginia		
	State [2]			Salt Lake City [2]			State			Burlington			Springfield			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$77.60	40.0	$1.94	$77.52	40.8	$1.90	$63.57	42.1	$1.51	$58.95	40.1	$1.47	$78.01	43.1	$1.81	$59.30	40.9	$1.45
1956: Average	83.01	40.1	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	67.36	42.1	1.60	60.79	40.8	1.49	84.20	43.4	1.94	61.81	40.4	1.53
1956: March	83.21	40.2	2.07	81.40	40.7	2.00	67.20	42.4	1.59	56.60	39.5	1.43	83.41	43.8	1.90	61.81	40.4	1.53
April	85.47	40.7	2.10	83.01	41.3	2.01	67.53	42.3	1.60	56.22	39.5	1.42	85.87	44.1	1.95	61.51	40.2	1.53
May	84.44	40.4	2.09	82.82	40.8	2.03	67.67	42.2	1.60	56.55	39.4	1.44	84.56	43.6	1.94	61.91	40.2	1.54
June	83.82	40.3	2.08	83.43	41.3	2.02	68.10	42.4	1.61	59.94	40.3	1.49	84.34	43.4	1.94	61.91	40.2	1.54
July	76.83	39.4	1.95	83.83	41.5	2.02	67.68	42.3	1.60	61.10	41.1	1.49	85.65	44.4	1.93	61.75	40.1	1.54
August	75.14	37.2	2.02	83.03	40.9	2.03	66.88	41.9	1.60	62.67	41.8	1.50	83.29	43.3	1.92	61.35	40.1	1.53
September	83.63	41.4	2.02	85.90	41.9	2.05	67.52	41.9	1.61	60.87	40.3	1.51	83.99	42.9	1.96	62.22	40.4	1.54
October	81.93	39.2	2.09	83.23	41.0	2.03	68.21	42.0	1.62	65.18	42.4	1.54	83.57	42.4	1.97	62.27	40.7	1.53
November	86.92	41.0	2.12	84.67	41.1	2.06	66.67	40.9	1.63	65.71	41.8	1.57	81.82	41.5	1.97	63.80	40.9	1.56
December	87.91	40.7	2.16	84.66	40.7	2.08	69.25	42.1	1.65	68.44	43.7	1.57	84.66	42.6	1.99	64.46	40.8	1.58
1957: January	88.22	40.1	2.20	85.90	41.1	2.09	67.63	41.2	1.64	64.17	40.7	1.58	84.04	42.4	1.98	63.52	39.7	1.60
February	88.98	39.9	2.23	84.44	40.4	2.09	68.44	41.4	1.65	65.95	41.2	1.60	83.48	42.1	1.98	63.84	39.9	1.60
March	87.56	39.8	2.20	84.23	40.3	2.09	68.08	41.2	1.65	64.87	40.9	1.59	80.54	40.9	1.97	64.00	40.0	1.60

Year and month	Virginia—Continued						Washington											
	Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			State [3]			Seattle [3]			Spokane [3]			Tacoma [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$66.56	41.6	$1.60	$65.19	41.0	$1.59	$84.68	39.1	$2.17	$82.20	38.6	$2.13	$87.62	40.7	$2.16	$82.23	38.9	$2.12
1956: Average	67.47	40.4	1.67	68.47	41.0	1.67	88.77	39.1	2.27	86.87	38.9	2.23	91.82	39.9	2.30	84.89	38.3	2.22
1956: March	64.80	40.0	1.62	67.32	40.8	1.65	86.26	38.7	2.23	84.90	39.0	2.18	88.68	39.9	2.22	84.71	38.5	2.20
April	65.04	39.9	1.63	67.89	40.9	1.66	88.08	39.0	2.26	85.08	38.8	2.19	89.34	40.1	2.23	83.65	37.8	2.22
May	66.75	40.7	1.64	67.56	40.7	1.66	88.49	39.1	2.27	85.79	38.9	2.21	89.31	39.3	2.27	86.75	39.1	2.22
June	65.84	39.9	1.65	68.88	41.0	1.68	90.05	39.5	2.28	86.26	38.9	2.22	91.97	39.9	2.31	87.58	38.8	2.26
July	65.18	39.5	1.65	68.71	40.9	1.68	80.80	39.2	2.29	89.07	39.2	2.27	93.20	40.2	2.32	84.14	37.4	2.25
August	65.57	39.5	1.66	67.56	40.7	1.66	89.58	39.3	2.28	88.49	39.3	2.25	90.97	39.6	2.30	81.32	37.1	2.19
September	72.07	41.9	1.72	68.06	41.0	1.66	88.74	39.1	2.27	85.81	38.3	2.24	97.67	40.9	2.39	86.12	39.1	2.20
October	69.36	40.8	1.70	68.30	40.9	1.67	89.39	39.1	2.29	87.27	38.5	2.27	92.29	39.6	2.33	86.34	38.9	2.22
November	72.62	41.5	1.75	71.38	41.5	1.72	89.49	38.7	2.31	89.24	39.0	2.29	94.58	40.0	2.37	83.91	37.2	2.26
December	74.10	42.1	1.76	72.41	42.1	1.72	91.28	39.3	2.32	91.34	39.8	2.30	95.18	39.7	2.40	88.21	39.3	2.24
1957: January	69.20	40.0	1.73	71.10	41.1	1.73	90.45	38.9	2.32	92.32	39.9	2.32	94.47	39.6	2.39	87.97	38.4	2.29
February	69.37	40.1	1.73	70.58	40.8	1.73	89.34	38.7	2.31	90.30	39.3	2.30	92.76	38.9	2.38	85.52	38.0	2.25
March	70.58	40.8	1.73	69.55	40.2	1.73	91.41	39.2	2.33	92.38	39.8	2.32	90.91	38.0	2.39	85.87	37.8	2.27

Year and month	West Virginia						Wisconsin											
	State			Charleston			State			Kenosha			LaCrosse			Madison		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$75.45	39.5	$1.91	$93.09	40.3	$2.31	$80.61	42.0	$1.92	$87.90	41.2	$2.13	$78.92	40.0	$1.97	$83.66	40.3	$2.07
1956: Average	80.18	39.5	2.03	97.85	40.6	2.41	84.25	41.7	2.02	82.19	37.8	2.17	80.80	40.3	2.00	91.63	41.2	2.22
1956: March	79.40	39.9	1.99	95.11	40.3	2.36	84.82	42.1	2.02	84.71	39.5	2.15	78.19	39.6	1.98	88.99	41.0	2.17
April	79.60	39.8	2.00	97.44	40.6	2.40	84.12	41.7	2.02	78.76	37.1	2.12	80.50	40.6	1.98	88.67	40.5	2.19
May	79.20	39.6	2.00	98.77	41.5	2.38	83.59	41.5	2.02	78.05	36.6	2.14	79.32	40.2	1.97	87.68	40.7	2.16
June	80.39	39.6	2.03	98.70	41.3	2.39	83.64	41.6	2.01	84.40	39.3	2.15	81.30	40.9	1.99	88.39	41.0	2.16
July	78.92	38.5	2.05	97.84	40.8	2.42	82.43	41.6	1.98	81.95	38.0	2.15	81.68	40.9	2.00	86.29	40.0	2.16
August	78.98	39.1	2.02	98.01	40.5	2.42	82.08	41.4	1.98	83.97	39.1	2.15	78.92	40.0	1.97	88.62	40.3	2.20
September	82.73	39.4	2.10	95.92	39.8	2.41	83.84	42.0	2.00	90.67	40.6	2.23	83.54	41.4	2.02	90.88	40.8	2.23
October	81.97	39.6	2.07	98.73	40.3	2.45	86.12	41.9	2.06	88.90	40.0	2.22	82.86	40.6	2.04	92.43	40.1	2.31
November	82.18	39.7	2.07	98.82	40.5	2.44	84.22	40.8	2.07	58.28	26.9	2.17	83.32	40.6	2.05	102.90	43.9	2.35
December	82.37	39.6	2.08	101.11	41.1	2.46	88.32	42.0	2.10	93.94	41.4	2.27	85.30	41.2	2.07	102.09	43.3	2.36
1957: January	84.84	40.4	2.10	100.03	40.5	2.47	87.50	41.5	2.11	87.77	39.4	2.23	85.12	40.6	2.09	97.33	41.4	2.35
February	80.50	38.7	2.08	98.95	39.9	2.48	86.33	41.1	2.10	88.09	39.7	2.22	85.22	40.7	2.10	93.92	40.6	2.31
March	82.16	39.5	2.08	99.14	40.3	2.46	86.50	41.1	2.11	86.84	38.9	2.23	85.56	40.3	2.12	93.82	40.5	2.32

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued						Wyoming											
	Milwaukee			Racine			State			Casper								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
1955: Average	$87.42	41.2	$2.12	$84.55	41.2	$2.05	$83.23	41.0	$2.03	$99.80	40.9	$2.44						
1956: Average	93.21	41.4	2.25	85.77	40.4	2.12	89.73	40.6	2.21	106.52	40.5	2.63						
1956: March	93.12	41.9	2.22	87.23	40.9	2.13	89.72	39.7	2.26	105.06	40.1	2.62						
April	92.75	41.5	2.23	86.02	40.6	2.12	89.10	39.6	2.25	106.25	40.4	2.63						
May	92.50	41.4	2.24	84.42	40.0	2.11	90.94	40.6	2.24	105.59	40.3	2.62						
June	91.97	41.1	2.24	82.14	39.2	2.10	87.91	39.6	2.22	107.06	40.4	2.65						
July	93.51	41.6	2.25	82.86	39.3	2.11	90.72	40.5	2.24	110.09	41.7	2.64						
August	92.71	41.2	2.25	83.47	39.9	2.09	87.67	40.4	2.17	104.15	39.6	2.63						
September	94.08	41.3	2.28	85.60	40.5	2.11	90.76	40.7	2.23	106.92	40.5	2.64						
October	94.37	41.3	2.28	86.68	40.6	2.13	88.99	41.2	2.16	109.18	41.2	2.65						
November	92.87	40.5	2.29	86.59	40.4	2.14	89.42	41.4	2.16	104.00	40.0	2.60						
December	96.67	41.6	2.32	87.72	40.3	2.18	91.32	41.7	2.19	104.02	39.4	2.64						
1957: January	96.39	41.3	2.33	88.72	40.3	2.20	90.46	39.5	2.29	107.87	40.4	2.67						
February	94.78	40.8	2.32	88.28	40.0	2.21	89.83	39.4	2.28	102.05	39.4	2.59						
March	94.90	40.8	2.33	89.70	40.4	2.22	89.50	39.6	2.26	101.53	39.2	2.59						

[1] Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. See table A–7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

[3] Subarea of New York–Northeastern New Jersey.

[4] Not strictly comparable with data for prior years.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D–1: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Housing	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average	114.5	110.9	103.7	120.0	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average	116.2	111.7	105.5	121.7	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	116.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	118.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	129.1	124.9	112.9	108.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	129.1	125.1	113.0	108.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.9	125.1	112.7	108.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.5	104.6	119.5	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January	114.6	109.2	104.1	120.6	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February	114.6	108.8	104.6	120.7	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March	114.7	109.0	104.8	120.7	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April	114.9	109.6	104.8	120.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May	115.4	111.0	104.8	120.9	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June	116.2	113.2	104.8	121.4	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July	117.0	114.8	105.3	121.8	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August	116.8	113.1	105.5	122.2	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September	117.1	113.1	106.5	122.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October	117.7	113.1	106.8	122.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November	117.8	112.9	107.0	123.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December	118.0	112.9	107.0	123.5	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January	118.2	112.8	106.4	123.8	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February	118.7	113.6	106.1	124.5	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March	118.9	113.2	106.8	124.9	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April	119.3	113.8	106.5	125.2	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2

[1] The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a description of the index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 9.

Historical tabulations of indexes for the United States city average and for 20 individual large cities are available upon request.

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States city average: Food, apparel, housing, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Food							Apparel					Housing					
		Food at home																
	Total food [2]	Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods at home [3]	Total	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel [4]	Total [5]	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House-furnishings	Household operation
1947: Average	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	98.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2
1948: Average	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.8	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6
1949: Average	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1
1950: Average	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2
1951: Average	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	108.7	114.6	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0
1952: Average	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.8	117.2	109.3	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8
1953: Average	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3
1954: Average	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	108.1	117.4
1955: Average	110.9	109.7	123.9	101.6	105.9	113.5	111.5	103.7	105.7	98.0	117.7	90.6	120.0	130.3	110.7	125.2	104.1	119.1
1956: Average	111.7	110.2	125.6	97.1	108.7	119.0	112.8	105.5	107.4	98.7	123.9	91.4	121.7	132.7	111.8	130.7	103.0	122.9
1953: January	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4
February	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5
March	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.8	109.1	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0
April	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7
August	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	118.0	124.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8
September	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0
October	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6
November	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9
December	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0
1954: January	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2
February	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3
March	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5
April	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9
May	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2
June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2	104.2	107.0	98.8	116.3	91.0	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2
July	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3	104.0	106.8	98.2	116.5	90.8	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2
August	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3
September	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4
October	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.6
November	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8
December	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7
1955: January	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7
February	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7
March	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9
April	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1
May	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0
June	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2
July	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4
August	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5
September	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	110.2	114.1	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8
October	110.8	109.4	123.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9	104.6	106.0	99.5	118.4	91.0	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1
November	109.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1	104.7	106.0	99.3	119.2	91.0	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5
December	109.5	107.9	123.9	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7	104.7	106.1	99.1	119.8	91.1	120.8	131.1	111.5	128.0	103.4	120.7
1956: January	109.2	107.5	123.9	93.3	107.3	112.6	112.8	104.1	106.0	97.9	120.4	90.7	120.6	131.4	111.7	129.5	102.0	121.2
February	108.8	107.1	124.3	93.6	107.3	113.3	109.6	104.6	106.5	98.3	121.3	91.0	120.7	131.5	111.7	130.0	102.5	121.4
March	109.0	107.3	124.4	92.8	106.9	114.8	110.7	104.8	106.6	98.3	121.9	91.1	120.7	131.6	111.7	130.6	103.1	121.6
April	109.6	107.9	124.5	94.0	106.4	116.7	110.8	104.8	106.5	98.1	123.0	91.1	120.8	131.7	111.8	129.7	102.7	122.1
May	111.0	109.5	124.7	95.5	107.5	121.5	110.9	104.8	107.0	97.9	122.8	91.1	120.9	132.2	111.8	127.9	102.6	122.4
June	113.2	112.1	125.2	98.0	107.7	131.4	111.1	104.8	107.5	97.5	123.1	91.1	121.4	132.5	111.7	128.4	102.8	122.6
July	114.8	113.8	125.8	99.3	108.7	135.2	112.8	105.3	107.7	98.0	124.2	91.4	121.8	133.2	111.7	128.7	102.8	123.0
August	113.1	111.8	126.3	99.9	109.2	120.7	113.9	105.5	107.7	98.1	124.8	91.5	122.2	133.2	112.1	129.5	102.6	123.4
September	113.1	111.7	126.6	101.3	109.8	114.8	115.4	106.5	108.3	99.6	126.0	92.0	122.5	133.4	112.2	130.5	103.3	123.7
October	113.1	111.7	126.8	100.8	110.7	113.9	115.8	106.8	108.2	100.1	126.2	92.1	122.8	133.4	112.0	132.9	103.6	124.2
November	112.9	111.3	127.0	98.8	111.1	115.8	115.2	107.0	108.4	100.4	126.2	92.1	123.0	133.8	111.8	134.3	103.8	124.5
December	112.9	111.2	127.4	98.0	111.3	117.4	114.2	107.0	108.6	100.3	126.4	92.2	123.5	134.2	112.0	136.1	104.1	124.8
1957: January	112.8	111.1	128.0	99.0	111.2	116.9	112.7	106.4	108.4	98.9	126.7	91.9	123.8	134.2	112.3	138.9	104.0	125.4
February	113.6	112.0	129.1	101.4	111.1	116.5	113.0	106.1	108.6	98.2	127.2	91.7	124.5	134.2	112.4	139.3	105.0	125.6
March	113.2	111.4	129.8	100.6	110.7	116.1	111.6	106.8	108.8	99.3	127.6	92.2	124.9	134.4	112.4	139.2	104.9	126.2
April	113.8	112.1	130.1	102.0	110.5	118.7	111.0	106.5	108.8	98.7	127.3	92.0	125.2	134.5	112.4	138.1	105.1	126.4

[1] See footnote 1 to table D-1.

[2] In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home. Before 1953, food away from home was represented in the index by food bought to be consumed at home.

[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

[4] Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

[5] In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.

TABLE D–3: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	June 1950
United States city average [2]	119.3	118.9	118.7	118.2	118.0	117.8	117.7	117.1	116.8	117.0	116.2	115.4	114.9	101.8
Atlanta, Ga.	(3)	120.6	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	118.9	(3)	(3)	118.0	(3)	(3)	(3)
Baltimore, Md.	(3)	119.9	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	101.6
Boston, Mass.	120.2	(3)	(3)	119.0	(3)	(3)	119.3	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	115.2	102.8
Chicago, Ill.	122.0	121.6	121.5	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.1	120.3	120.0	120.5	119.5	118.6	118.1	102.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	(3)	118.1	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	101.2
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	120.0	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.3	(3)	(3)
Detroit, Mich.	121.4	121.0	121.0	120.5	120.2	120.6	120.0	119.7	119.6	120.2	118.7	118.0	117.4	102.8
Houston, Tex.	(3)	(3)	120.5	(3)	(3)	119.7	(3)	(3)	118.2	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	103.8
Kansas City, Mo.	120.4	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	(3)	118.9	(3)	(3)	117.6	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)
Los Angeles, Calif.	120.6	120.4	120.3	119.6	119.4	119.1	118.5	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.4	116.9	116.3	101.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	119.8	(3)	(3)	119.4	(3)	(3)	117.4	(3)	(3)	117.7	(3)	(3)	115.6	102.1
New York, N. Y.	116.9	116.0	115.9	115.6	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.1	114.4	114.6	113.8	113.0	112.3	100.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	119.7	120.0	119.7	118.8	118.6	118.2	118.6	118.4	117.9	117.9	116.8	116.2	116.0	101.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	118.8	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	118.2	(3)	(3)	117.3	(3)	(3)	115.2	101.1
Portland, Oreg.	121.6	(3)	(3)	120.1	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	118.6	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)
St. Louis, Mo.	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	118.1	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	(3)	101.1
San Francisco, Calif.	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	119.0	(3)	(3)	117.9	(3)	(3)	100.9
Scranton, Pa.	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	(3)	112.1	(3)	(3)
Seattle, Wash.	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)
Washington, D. C.	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	114.4	(3)	(3)

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Average of 46 cities.

[3] Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1956
United States city average [3]	113.8	113.2	109.6	112.1	111.4	107.9	130.1	129.8	124.5	102.0	100.6	94.0
Atlanta, Ga.	112.1	111.8	107.8	110.8	110.5	106.0	124.7	119.9	117.7	104.3	104.9	95.6
Baltimore, Md.	115.1	114.9	111.0	111.8	111.5	108.3	127.2	127.2	121.3	103.1	102.0	95.4
Boston, Mass.	113.4	112.3	107.9	111.1	109.7	105.3	128.3	128.3	122.1	101.8	99.4	92.2
Chicago, Ill.	111.6	110.2	107.1	109.4	107.9	105.1	122.6	122.3	119.8	94.9	92.5	86.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	115.4	114.7	111.3	113.7	112.9	109.9	131.1	131.1	124.6	103.9	102.6	94.4
Cleveland, Ohio	111.2	111.2	107.7	109.0	109.0	105.6	122.4	123.7	119.4	98.6	97.7	92.4
Detroit, Mich.	115.9	114.9	112.2	114.1	113.1	110.5	124.5	124.3	119.4	99.4	97.7	92.0
Houston, Tex.	112.1	111.9	106.6	109.8	109.6	104.8	121.2	121.1	117.1	97.8	96.5	90.3
Kansas City, Mo.	109.7	109.4	105.9	107.3	107.2	103.7	126.5	125.2	120.3	96.5	96.9	88.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	116.9	116.7	112.7	113.7	113.0	109.4	133.8	133.6	128.2	103.5	103.1	94.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	112.6	112.3	112.0	110.9	110.8	111.3	130.2	130.0	126.5	97.0	96.4	92.1
New York, N. Y.	112.8	112.3	108.9	111.0	110.3	106.9	134.8	134.6	128.8	103.1	101.8	96.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	116.4	116.2	111.4	114.1	114.2	109.5	132.4	132.1	124.5	103.6	103.4	96.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	114.8	114.6	110.5	112.8	112.7	109.0	128.5	128.2	125.6	99.4	98.0	92.3
Portland, Oreg.	116.0	115.4	112.1	113.8	113.3	110.4	131.7	131.5	125.7	103.9	100.3	95.7
St. Louis, Mo.	114.2	114.9	110.5	110.1	110.9	108.0	125.4	125.3	119.5	98.3	97.5	92.0
San Francisco, Calif.	117.4	116.2	112.8	115.9	114.5	111.5	140.0	139.6	130.8	108.0	105.3	101.5
Scranton, Pa.	111.1	110.6	106.7	110.5	110.0	106.1	126.2	126.0	123.9	102.3	100.3	93.5
Seattle, Wash.	116.3	115.5	111.6	115.3	114.3	110.6	137.7	137.6	131.4	103.6	101.0	94.7
Washington, D. C.	115.2	114.8	110.0	112.7	112.2	107.9	129.4	129.4	121.5	101.8	100.2	91.2

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1956
United States city average [3]	110.5	110.7	106.4	118.7	116.1	116.7	111.0	111.6	110.8
Atlanta, Ga.	113.1	113.1	108.9	117.4	117.8	114.2	104.5	104.7	103.7
Baltimore, Md.	112.6	112.5	108.8	113.2	112.7	115.0	111.3	112.1	110.7
Boston, Mass.	112.2	113.4	106.4	115.1	112.2	110.4	106.6	105.0	105.6
Chicago, Ill.	110.3	109.4	109.1	119.3	114.3	113.9	117.0	118.5	117.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	114.6	114.1	110.9	115.4	112.9	118.3	116.2	116.9	116.9
Cleveland, Ohio	105.3	105.9	101.0	113.2	112.4	111.2	114.6	115.2	114.4
Detroit, Mich.	109.8	110.5	108.7	132.8	128.0	129.5	113.1	114.1	113.5
Houston, Tex.	109.2	109.2	104.1	121.3	119.9	113.9	110.2	111.7	109.4
Kansas City, Mo.	107.9	107.8	107.2	113.0	111.6	111.0	104.7	105.3	105.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	105.3	105.4	103.0	125.4	120.7	122.5	111.5	112.5	110.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	104.6	104.9	110.5	121.0	120.8	127.2	118.0	118.4	119.3
New York, N. Y.	108.9	109.1	102.2	111.4	109.9	110.3	110.5	110.5	111.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	113.9	116.0	107.2	121.2	119.1	119.3	110.5	111.2	110.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	111.9	114.1	107.2	117.8	115.8	116.0	119.4	121.1	119.8
Portland, Oreg.	116.5	116.5	109.2	115.4	113.9	120.0	112.7	115.8	113.0
St. Louis, Mo.	100.3	103.2	97.5	120.2	121.4	125.0	117.8	119.6	119.3
San Francisco, Calif.	113.5	113.3	105.6	122.9	118.8	124.8	109.7	110.1	107.4
Scranton, Pa.	110.3	109.3	105.0	112.7	114.3	109.9	108.6	108.9	108.5
Seattle, Wash.	116.4	116.5	112.6	124.6	121.3	123.1	110.0	111.3	108.5
Washington, D. C.	115.7	115.7	112.4	114.4	113.3	114.7	111.7	112.7	111.6

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.
[2] See footnote 2 to table D–2.
[3] Average of 46 cities.
[4] See footnote 3 to table D–2.

TABLE D–5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, Apr. 1957	Indexes (1947–49=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
		Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products: *Unit*	*Cents*														
Flour, wheat	54.5 pounds	113.3	113.0	112.5	111.9	111.2	110.7	110.5	110.5	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.0	110.5	101.7
Biscuit mix [1]	20 ounces	95.9	95.7	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.4	(2)
Corn meal	pound	113.0	112.4	112.1	111.2	111.4	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.8	111.9	111.3	110.3	110.6	93.1
Rice	do	92.7	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.9	93.1	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.9	84.3
Rolled oats	20 ounces	134.7	133.6	131.7	128.5	120.2	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.3	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.9	100.2
Corn flakes	12 ounces	135.1	135.0	134.5	133.4	132.6	130.2	129.2	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.2	128.2	128.1	106.6
Bread	pound	140.3	140.0	139.1	138.2	137.8	137.2	137.1	136.6	136.0	134.9	133.7	133.0	132.9	103.8
Soda crackers [1]	do	112.4	112.5	111.5	107.3	108.7	108.6	107.8	107.7	107.8	107.7	107.5	106.8	105.5	(3)
Vanilla cookies	7 ounces	127.4	127.3	126.7	125.4	125.3	125.1	125.0	124.8	124.6	124.1	123.8	123.7	123.6	103.3
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats		104.5	102.4	103.5	101.2	100.3	101.3	103.5	103.8	101.3	99.8	99.1	95.5	93.6	107.6
Beef and veal		99.4	96.3	97.1	97.1	98.6	101.2	103.5	102.7	98.0	94.4	93.1	91.8	90.5	113.0
Round steak	pound	110.2	105.8	107.1	107.7	109.0	113.3	117.2	117.5	111.8	106.7	104.2	102.1	100.2	116.0
Chuck roast	do	92.1	88.2	89.8	88.8	93.0	96.2	98.1	96.1	89.0	83.6	83.1	82.1	80.1	109.7
Rib roast	do	107.1	104.5	104.7	108.5	110.2	113.3	115.1	113.8	106.4	102.8	100.9	98.9	97.7	112.1
Hamburger	do	82.5	80.9	80.6	80.4	80.6	81.4	82.3	81.1	79.9	79.0	78.1	77.7	77.5	111.5
Veal cutlets	do	127.3	126.3	126.7	124.5	122.0	122.0	122.6	122.6	120.7	120.0	120.2	119.9	118.9	116.0
Pork		102.3	101.1	103.0	98.5	95.6	95.2	98.5	99.8	98.6	98.2	97.4	90.9	88.5	97.3
Pork chops, center cut	pound	114.2	112.0	113.9	109.7	106.9	109.1	116.9	120.9	117.3	118.1	118.7	106.3	100.4	107.6
Bacon, sliced	do	94.3	93.2	95.4	88.6	84.4	83.5	84.9	83.3	81.9	80.6	78.0	74.6	74.2	83.7
Ham, whole	do	95.8	95.6	96.9	95.4	94.3	91.8	92.6	95.1	96.7	96.5	96.6	92.4	91.4	95.7
Lamb, leg	do	104.1	97.5	99.0	98.2	98.9	102.3	101.4	103.0	102.2	103.5	108.5	103.5	94.9	111.6
Other meats:															
Frankfurters [1]	do	83.6	88.4	88.1	87.8	86.6	86.0	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.2	85.4	85.2	84.9	84.7	(3)
Luncheon meat [1]	12-ounce can	84.3	91.8	90.7	89.4	87.9	86.8	85.9	84.9	83.6	83.6	83.5	83.6	83.8	(3)
Poultry, frying chickens		79.1	80.4	79.9	75.9	74.7	75.1	76.7	78.7	81.4	84.7	80.7	82.1	81.6	96.1
Ready-to-cook	pound	47.5													
Fish		108.8	108.6	109.3	109.5	108.9	108.3	108.3	108.1	108.0	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.5	98.8
Fish, fresh or frozen		106.0	105.4	106.7	107.3	106.7	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.3	104.7	105.1	105.5	104.9	104.6
Ocean perch, fillet, frozen	pound	42.8													
Haddock, fillet, frozen	do	45.1													
Salmon, pink	16-ounce can	62.2	129.7	129.9	130.2	129.5	129.0	128.6	128.0	126.9	126.5	125.9	125.2	124.3	123.6	87.9
Tuna fish, chunk [1]	6–6½-ounce can	31.9	92.9	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.4	92.2	92.6	92.7	92.9	93.1	93.9	94.9	96.5	(3)
Dairy products:															
Milk, fresh, grocery		116.0	116.2	117.1	117.2	117.2	117.0	116.5	115.3	114.2	113.6	112.0	111.8	110.2	92.7
Homogenized, with vitamin D added	quart	23.1													
Milk, fresh, delivered		120.0	120.5	121.0	121.4	121.5	121.4	120.9	119.8	119.0	118.6	116.9	116.9	115.3	94.1
Homogenized, with vitamin D added	quart	24.6													
Ice cream [1]	pint	29.3	97.0	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.3	96.2	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.5	95.2	94.9	95.1	(3)
Butter	pound	73.9	93.6	93.8	93.8	94.0	94.6	94.3	92.9	91.5	91.1	90.9	90.9	90.7	89.4	89.0
Cheese, American process	do	57.4	109.0	109.2	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.9	108.5	108.4	108.5	108.2	95.6
Milk, evaporated	14½-ounce can	14.4	106.0	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.5	103.9	103.4	101.8	101.8	91.1
All fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits and vegetables [1]		98.7	99.6	99.8	100.3	100.4	101.1	102.5	104.1	104.5	104.7	104.1	103.5	103.6	(3)
Strawberries [1]	10 ounces	85.1	86.5	87.5	88.4	88.2	88.0	88.8	89.5	90.4	92.3	93.3	92.6	92.6	(3)
Orange juice concentrate [1]	6 ounces	101.7	102.4	102.9	104.4	104.8	106.3	108.0	109.8	109.7	109.0	107.0	106.4	106.4	(3)
Peas, green [1]	10 ounces	100.1	102.0	103.0	103.0	103.3	103.8	104.5	108.2	109.2	110.0	109.5	109.0	108.6	(3)
Beans, green [1]	do	98.3	98.1	95.9	94.8	94.3	94.2	96.5	95.0	95.2	95.5	96.3	95.8	96.6	(3)
Fresh fruits and vegetables		123.5	119.0	119.5	120.0	120.4	117.4	114.1	115.5	124.9	148.4	142.5	126.8	119.3	106.4
Apples	pound	150.1	134.6	131.7	126.3	123.5	113.9	111.5	128.0	136.9	157.0	155.0	141.9	129.2	126.6
Bananas	do	100.8	101.1	105.5	106.8	107.5	107.8	106.1	104.8	103.2	101.2	106.5	105.1	96.1	103.4
Oranges	dozen	54.8	119.4	119.0	119.2	118.1	122.6	130.1	151.0	148.1	139.5	142.7	130.8	118.9	109.4	104.9
Lemons [1]	pound	19.0	102.5	105.9	113.2	113.4	110.3	109.8	108.3	106.6	100.4	102.3	94.1	94.8	96.0	(3)
Grapefruit [4] [1]	each	11.0	110.1	109.1	109.9	113.4	114.6	121.6	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	109.0	96.6	(3)
Peaches [4] [1]	pound	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	91.2	89.6	111.4	(6)	(6)	(6)	(3)
Strawberries [4] [1]	pint	(3)	(3)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	91.7	85.2	122.2	(3)
Grapes, seedless [4] [1]	pound	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	74.5	68.4	75.6	104.9	(6)	(6)	(6)	(3)
Watermelons [4] [7]	do	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	62.4	77.1	99.0	(6)	(6)	(3)
Potatoes	10 pounds	105.3	103.7	106.0	106.3	101.2	99.4	97.6	108.9	146.4	218.6	174.4	150.6	126.3	98.1
Sweet potatoes	pound	128.6	122.1	121.6	118.2	113.4	105.5	106.9	117.6	136.1	138.4	121.8	112.5	106.9	98.6
Onions	do	116.8	99.4	102.5	91.5	89.9	84.6	89.2	106.0	159.6	186.4	148.2	107.8	94.2	91.6
Carrots	do	99.9	101.8	103.0	110.5	109.4	108.3	106.2	110.9	108.8	108.5	107.9	101.8	97.8	87.7
Lettuce	head	109.5	95.4	117.3	129.1	145.4	167.8	125.4	111.0	102.8	96.9	112.0	111.1	106.4	95.1
Celery [4]	pound	101.0	107.7	114.9	117.2	101.3	92.0	84.7	86.0	92.8	99.6	99.6	90.6	96.7	(3)
Cabbage	do	153.1	138.7	125.4	120.4	107.1	97.1	100.3	104.1	107.4	116.3	125.6	115.9	124.3	97.1
Tomatoes [1]	do	129.4	116.5	99.3	113.7	122.8	94.5	74.8	59.2	77.2	106.9	118.8	101.7	121.1	112.8
Beans, green	do	124.1	153.8	146.9	129.4	130.3	110.9	102.1	86.3	81.4	101.5	134.0	132.3	121.4	76.9
Canned fruits and vegetables		106.7	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.3	108.8	108.9	108.7	108.8	108.6	108.0	107.6	107.3	89.7
Orange juice [1]	46-ounce can	116.5	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.9	126.4	126.4	124.2	123.4	121.4	118.6	117.5	116.6	(3)
Peaches	#2½ can	110.7	110.4	110.3	109.7	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.5	111.1	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.3	85.7
Pineapple	#2 can	110.0	109.9	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.3	109.1	109.0	108.9	109.1	109.1	108.7	108.7	102.4
Fruit cocktail [1]	#303 can	100.1	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.1	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.6	100.7	(3)
Corn, cream style	do	101.9	102.2	102.3	102.6	103.6	105.3	106.9	108.4	108.4	108.1	107.8	107.3	106.7	89.9
Peas, green	do	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.5	102.3	102.5	102.8	98.0
Tomatoes	do	102.7	103.0	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.9	103.5	103.6	104.2	104.0	104.5	104.3	105.2	85.6
Baby foods [1]	4½–5 ounces	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.7	102.2	102.3	102.2	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.4	100.5	99.2	(3)
Dried fruits and vegetables		111.5	111.6	112.1	112.2	112.7	113.6	114.6	115.3	115.4	115.4	114.9	114.6	114.5	90.6
Prunes	pound	142.0	142.3	142.9	143.1	143.6	145.0	147.5	149.9	149.7	149.5	148.6	148.1	147.6	104.8
Dried beans	do	84.2	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.1	85.6	85.7	85.3	85.5	85.5	85.3	85.2	85.3	74.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, Apr. 1957	Indexes (1947–49=100) (unless otherwise specified)												
		Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	June 1950
Other foods at home:															
Partially prepared foods: *Unit*	*Cents*														
Soup, tomato [3] 11-ounce can	12.5	99.6	99.1	98.9	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.7	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.6	(3)
Beans with pork [1] 16-ounce can	14.6	103.5	103.1	104.1	104.0	103.2	102.4	102.8	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.3	102.5	102.2	(3)
Condiments and sauces:															
Pickles, sweet [1] 7½ ounces	27.1	99.5	99.8	100.2	99.3	99.0	98.5	98.6	99.4	99.0	98.5	98.4	98.7	98.8	(3)
Catsup, tomato [1] 14 ounces	23.3	102.6	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.1	102.4	102.2	102.0	101.9	101.5	101.4	(3)
Beverages		196.5	199.5	200.8	201.3	201.6	202.8	202.8	201.5	197.8	196.9	191.7	189.3	188.9	145.2
Coffee 1-pound can	104.4	193.3	197.7	199.7	201.0	201.8	203.7	203.7	202.1	196.9	195.8	189.1	185.9	185.4	144.6
Tea, bags [1] package of 16	23.6	122.7	122.6	122.4	122.2	121.9	121.1	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.7	120.8	121.1	(3)
Cola drink [1] carton, 36 ounces	33.9	117.1	116.5	116.3	115.0	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.9	113.8	113.6	112.7	112.4	112.3	(3)
Fats and oils		87.4	88.0	87.8	86.6	85.3	84.6	84.2	84.2	84.4	84.4	84.6	83.9	82.2	77.6
Shortening, hydrogenated 3-pound can	99.4	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.1	92.6	92.2	92.2	92.4	93.3	93.6	94.2	92.4	89.5	78.5
Margarine, colored pound	30.2	79.2	80.3	80.0	79.0	77.3	76.6	76.2	76.4	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.5	75.6	77.9
Lard do	22.8	84.1	84.7	84.5	81.9	79.2	76.9	75.9	74.4	73.6	72.9	73.5	73.2	69.8	64.8
Salad dressing pint	37.2	99.3	99.0	97.7	97.0	96.4	95.6	94.6	94.8	95.4	95.5	94.9	94.1	93.1	91.1
Peanut butter [1] pound	53.6	109.7	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.9	109.9	110.0	109.9	109.9	110.1	109.8	109.7	109.7	(2)
Sugar and sweets		112.5	112.4	112.1	111.5	110.9	110.6	110.3	109.9	109.7	109.6	109.3	109.0	109.0	98.6
Sugar 5 pounds	54.9	114.0	113.9	113.8	112.8	111.5	110.7	110.2	110.0	110.0	110.0	109.8	109.3	109.3	98.6
Corn syrup [1] 24 ounces	24.8	105.7	105.5	105.3	104.5	103.7	103.4	103.1	102.5	101.5	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.5	(2)
Grape jelly [1] 12 ounces	27.2	114.3	114.4	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.4	112.2	111.6	111.6	110.7	110.8	110.5	(3)
Chocolate bar [1] 1 ounce	4.5	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	(3)
Eggs, grade A, large dozen	50.4	72.3	72.4	76.9	77.0	83.8	87.7	90.7	89.9	86.5	83.4	80.8	82.2	83.5	72.9
Miscellaneous foods:															
Gelatin, flavored [1] 3–4 ounces	8.8	102.7	102.3	102.6	102.4	101.3	100.6	99.0	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.1	(3)

[1] Priced only in season
[2] December 1952=100.
[3] Not available.
[4] May 1953=100.
[5] January 1953=100.
[6] July 1953=100.
[7] April 1953=100.
[8] June 1953=100.
[9] Vegetable soup priced from December 1952 through July 1956; tomato soup substituted August 1956.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices and indexes appearing in table D–5 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis. Item indexes for the period December 1952 through April 1955, which were not published in the Monthly Labor Review, are available upon request.

TABLE D–6: Indexes of wholesale prices,[1] by major groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947	98.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	98.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	99.1
1950	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	106.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	109.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	114.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	143.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1953:																	
January	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.6	111.9	103.0
February	109.6	97.9	105.2	113.1	98.5	98.0	108.1	103.6	126.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March	110.0	99.8	104.1	113.4	97.5	98.1	108.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	125.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April	109.4	97.3	103.2	113.2	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.9	116.9	114.8	98.5
May	109.8	97.8	104.3	113.6	97.6	100.4	107.1	105.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June	109.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	105.6	125.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July	110.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	123.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	96.4
September	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	106.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	116.2	94.7
October	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	96.5	97.1	111.2	106.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November	109.8	93.7	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	124.3	117.3	117.3	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	93.2
December	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1954:																	
January	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May	110.9	97.9	106.3	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	126.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	108.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.9
August	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	108.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	108.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	108.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	° 88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	119.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	°98.4	°119.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	°144.8	°121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April [2]	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.3	95.4	98.8	118.9	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.5	150.1	145.0	121.8	134.5	124.4	91.4

[1] For a description of the Wholesale Price Index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 10. Historical tabulations of indexes of wholesale prices are available upon request.

[2] Preliminary.
° Revised
• Correction.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Apr. 1957 [2]	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	June 1950
All commodities	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	113.6	100.2
Farm products	90.6	88.8	88.8	89.3	88.9	87.9	88.4	90.1	89.1	90.0	91.2	90.9	88.0	94.5
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	103.0	94.1	96.1	100.7	102.6	104.3	97.6	95.3	94.8	111.8	120.2	111.8	101.8	89.8
Grains	87.3	87.5	87.0	89.5	88.8	87.9	84.0	90.7	88.8	88.4	86.9	90.5	89.5	89.6
Livestock and live poultry	79.3	78.6	75.0	73.9	71.7	68.6	73.0	75.7	76.0	72.9	74.8	74.4	70.8	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	104.3	104.0	103.9	102.9	101.3	100.8	100.0	98.4	98.2	104.3	106.1	105.9	105.8	107.3
Fluid milk	95.0	95.6	97.5	98.1	99.0	98.8	97.2	96.1	95.1	94.4	92.7	92.7	89.9	81.6
Eggs	68.5	63.8	66.3	65.7	74.3	79.3	87.4	91.2	77.7	82.1	78.7	80.2	79.9	70.6
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds	85.2	85.1	84.7	86.6	85.4	84.0	78.6	76.5	80.1	80.6	87.5	90.1	86.7	87.6
Other farm products	144.7	146.0	148.2	148.8	147.9	147.4	149.9	152.9	151.1	149.2	147.1	144.4	143.4	122.4
Processed foods	104.3	103.7	103.9	104.3	103.1	103.6	103.6	104.0	102.6	102.2	102.3	102.4	100.4	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.8	115.4	115.8	115.3	114.6	114.5	114.8	115.3	115.5	115.6	96.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	88.2	84.6	83.9	84.8	81.5	82.7	85.7	89.3	85.1	83.7	83.1	82.1	79.3	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	111.4	111.3	112.5	112.5	112.6	113.6	110.9	109.7	108.9	107.9	108.0	107.9	105.9	90.0
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	104.9	105.9	105.9	105.6	105.6	106.4	106.4	106.8	107.3	109.3	109.7	109.3	109.0	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	112.1	112.3	112.0	113.1	112.3	111.8	110.8	110.0	109.8	110.0	109.5	109.6	105.3	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	183.7	190.9	194.5	196.3	196.3	201.6	201.6	201.5	196.1	196.1	191.0	187.4	187.4	136.9
Animal fats and oils	73.3	*78.8	83.4	84.3	84.5	74.4	75.5	72.7	72.2	65.5	66.2	71.9	67.9	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	65.4	*67.6	71.7	73.8	72.0	70.4	65.9	59.4	60.3	65.1	70.8	78.6	77.2	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	70.1	78.2	78.5	78.5	73.9	74.4	70.2	66.0	67.5	67.5	75.5	81.9	80.6	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	86.1	89.2	90.2	89.6	89.4	86.2	83.7	83.3	85.4	85.7	88.4	92.3	85.7	79.2
Other processed foods	95.2	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.7	95.7	95.3	95.9	96.1	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.8	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	125.3	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.7	124.2	123.6	123.1	122.5	121.4	121.5	121.7	121.6	102.2
Textile products and apparel	95.4	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.6	95.4	95.3	94.8	94.8	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.1	93.3
Cotton products	90.9	*91.1	91.9	92.3	92.7	92.8	92.7	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.7	93.1	93.7	90.0
Wool products	109.9	109.0	109.5	109.1	107.7	106.1	104.8	103.9	103.4	103.1	102.9	102.9	102.5	105.3
Manmade fiber textile products	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.1	80.5	80.3	80.9	80.4	80.3	80.4	80.2	80.3	80.6	91.3
Silk products	124.8	123.0	123.2	122.8	122.8	122.7	123.6	120.1	121.0	122.0	124.7	125.0	121.0	88.8
Apparel	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.4	99.5	92.7
Other textile products	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.8	78.7	76.2	75.3	74.7	72.2	70.5	70.0	70.3	71.1	96.3
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	98.8	*98.4	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.8	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.6	99.1
Hides and skins	51.6	51.0	50.1	52.1	53.8	59.0	57.8	63.3	60.4	60.4	61.2	59.0	61.9	94.3
Leather	88.6	88.6	87.8	88.2	90.9	90.6	90.8	90.8	90.9	91.6	91.7	92.9	94.6	98.2
Footwear	121.6	120.9	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.0	119.9	102.7
Other leather products	97.8	*97.8	97.4	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.9	98.8	99.1	99.2	98.9	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	118.9	*119.2	119.6	116.3	114.0	111.2	111.7	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.8	110.6	102.4
Coal	122.5	123.6	124.0	124.1	123.5	122.0	121.0	114.4	113.8	112.9	112.3	111.9	111.7	104.8
Coke	161.9	161.9	162.2	159.1	156.3	156.3	156.3	156.3	152.9	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	115.6
Gas	118.4	*118.4	122.3	119.9	119.9	111.1	111.1	110.3	109.4	109.7	111.3	115.4	117.5	94.8
Electricity	94.9	*94.9	94.3	94.9	94.3	94.3	94.9	94.9	94.9	93.8	93.8	93.2	93.2	101.3
Petroleum and products	130.4	130.7	131.0	124.9	120.9	117.5	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.8	118.3	118.3	117.5	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	109.1	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.3	108.2	107.7	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.1	106.9	106.9	92.1
Industrial chemicals	123.6	122.9	123.2	123.5	122.5	122.5	122.6	121.9	122.1	122.1	121.1	120.8	120.9	96.3
Prepared paint	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.6	122.4	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	98.0
Paint materials	99.8	100.1	100.6	99.0	99.5	99.4	98.8	97.9	98.3	98.6	99.4	101.2	101.6	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.5	93.2	93.1	92.6	92.5	92.3	91.9	91.9	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	58.2	*57.9	58.0	58.7	59.4	57.8	55.8	55.4	53.8	53.7	55.1	60.3	58.1	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	108.6	*108.5	109.3	110.2	109.3	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.7	108.5	107.9	107.9	108.1	101.2
Fertilizer materials	107.5	106.8	105.9	105.9	105.7	105.7	104.1	104.5	106.0	105.7	108.7	109.1	112.4	98.5
Other chemicals and allied products	105.2	105.2	105.1	104.5	104.4	104.2	103.6	103.4	103.8	103.8	103.8	102.4	102.4	91.1
Rubber and rubber products	144.5	144.3	143.9	145.0	147.9	146.9	145.8	145.7	146.9	143.3	142.8	143.5	145.0	100.5
Crude rubber	143.2	142.0	140.2	145.4	151.1	147.0	141.9	142.2	149.9	143.9	137.5	139.5	144.2	129.0
Tires and tubes	149.0	149.0	149.0	148.8	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	149.3	151.8	151.8	151.8	106.1
Other rubber products	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	139.7	139.5	139.5	139.1	138.0	136.0	136.0	136.7	137.9	103.6
Lumber and wood products	120.2	120.1	120.7	121.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	123.6	125.2	126.6	127.3	128.0	128.5	112.4
Lumber	121.2	*121.2	121.9	122.6	122.5	123.1	123.6	125.2	127.1	128.5	129.6	130.4	130.6	113.5
Millwork	128.3	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.5	128.5	128.6	129.2	129.5	129.7	129.5	129.2	128.9	110.9
Plywood	96.7	96.2	96.4	97.1	94.6	94.8	96.1	99.2	99.2	103.3	101.0	102.7	106.9	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	128.5	128.7	128.5	128.6	128.0	127.8	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.4	127.3	127.4	95.9
Woodpulp	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	90.6
Wastepaper	68.6	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.3	77.3	92.5	97.5	112.1	112.4	114.3	116.4	127.4	79.0
Paper	140.7	140.1	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.1	138.9	138.2	138.2	137.0	136.2	136.2	103.3
Paperboard	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.4	136.5	136.5	136.4	134.5	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard products	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.6	124.5	124.3	124.3	123.8	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.3	93.2
Building paper and board	141.7	141.1	141.1	141.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	106.3
Metals and metal products	150.1	151.0	151.4	152.2	152.3	152.1	152.2	151.9	150.2	144.9	145.8	146.8	147.7	108.8
Iron and steel	161.9	163.8	163.9	164.3	163.3	162.5	161.1	161.5	159.4	149.9	149.5	150.8	151.0	113.1
Nonferrous metals	142.5	*143.2	145.4	148.7	149.6	149.7	154.1	154.8	155.4	152.5	158.0	160.0	163.2	101.8
Metal containers	148.0	148.0	147.4	147.5	147.5	147.5	143.4	143.4	141.9	141.2	141.2	141.2	137.9	109.0
Hardware	163.6	162.2	162.0	161.5	160.2	160.1	159.8	158.8	158.2	155.2	154.7	154.0	153.9	111.1
Plumbing equipment	131.6	132.0	133.4	133.4	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	134.1	134.1	134.1	135.0	133.9	103.2
Heating equipment	121.6	*121.6	122.8	122.3	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.0	119.1	117.9	117.4	117.3	117.3	102.0
Fabricated structural metal products	132.8	133.4	133.3	133.7	137.5	137.5	137.1	137.1	134.2	129.7	129.4	129.4	131.6	100.1
Fabricated nonstructural metal products	143.4	*142.8	142.0	141.6	141.2	141.2	141.2	136.9	133.5	132.5	132.5	132.6	132.6	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]—Continued

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Apr. 1957 [2]	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	145.0	*144.8	144.5	143.9	143.6	143.4	141.1	139.7	137.7	136.9	136.8	136.5	135.7	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	132.4	*132.4	132.1	131.8	131.2	130.8	129.5	127.4	126.9	126.8	126.6	126.5	126.1	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	157.5	*156.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	155.5	154.7	151.5	149.4	147.8	146.8	146.6	144.8	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	165.1	*164.9	163.8	163.4	163.3	163.0	161.4	159.6	157.1	155.2	155.2	154.5	153.8	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	156.1	*155.9	155.8	155.5	154.6	154.0	153.0	151.6	149.1	146.4	145.6	146.0	144.0	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	143.7	143.3	143.0	142.5	142.2	142.0	140.4	138.9	137.2	136.6	135.5	135.2	134.3	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	147.8	*147.5	147.1	146.0	145.4	145.2	143.2	142.0	138.0	137.4	137.6	137.0	135.6	102.1
Motor vehicles	134.7	134.6	134.6	134.3	134.3	134.2	130.8	129.4	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	121.8	*121.9	121.9	121.9	121.2	121.1	121.0	119.7	119.1	118.3	118.1	118.0	118.0	103.1
Household furniture	122.4	*122.2	122.0	122.0	121.2	121.2	120.8	120.4	119.5	119.2	118.1	118.0	117.8	101.8
Commercial furniture	147.3	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.8	146.8	145.9	138.8	138.5	138.5	138.5	106.2
Floor covering	133.8	134.3	134.3	135.1	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.9	131.6	131.4	130.5	130.5	130.5	109.1
Household appliances	106.5	*106.8	106.8	106.5	105.9	106.5	106.5	105.5	105.0	104.4	105.1	105.0	105.2	100.1
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs	93.1	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.3	93.5	93.5	93.7	93.2	92.9	92.4	92.6	92.8	(3)
Other household durable goods	147.0	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.7	145.0	145.0	140.2	139.7	139.3	139.3	139.2	139.1	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	134.5	133.2	132.7	132.0	131.3	131.2	131.5	131.1	130.8	130.6	128.9	128.6	128.6	105.4
Flat glass	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.0	131.8	131.1	131.1	105.6
Concrete ingredients	135.7	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.1	130.0	105.7
Concrete products	126.0	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.8	123.4	123.0	121.9	121.7	121.7	104.5
Structural clay products	155.0	150.8	150.7	150.6	150.5	150.3	150.1	150.1	150.1	149.3	146.5	146.1	146.0	110.5
Gypsum products	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	121.6	118.2	115.3	111.2	114.4	114.4	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	128.3	127.5	126.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	123.6	123.8	123.8	123.1	122.8	123.4	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	124.4	124.1	124.1	124.0	123.6	123.5	123.1	122.8	122.5	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.7	101.4
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars	105.1	105.1	105.1	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	100.6
Other tobacco manufactures	126.9	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	103.3
Alcoholic beverages	119.6	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.1	118.1	117.2	116.9	116.2	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.7	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	149.0	149.0	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous products	91.4	92.0	92.4	93.2	91.7	91.2	89.2	89.9	91.1	91.3	92.9	96.1	92.1	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	116.9	116.8	116.7	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.8	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	71.0	72.0	72.8	74.4	72.6	71.9	68.2	69.6	72.1	72.8	75.9	81.8	74.4	93.7
Notions and accessories	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.4	88.7
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.5	105.4	105.2	105.2	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.0	105.0	96.6
Other miscellaneous products	126.8	126.5	126.3	126.1	125.4	125.1	124.7	124.8	124.7	124.4	123.2	123.1	123.1	105.4

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–6.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Not available.
* Revised.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1957				1956									1950
	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	June
All commodities	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	113.6	100.2
Crude materials for further processing	97.1	*96.7	96.7	97.4	96.6	94.9	95.0	96.7	96.4	95.0	95.7	96.6	95.4	99.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	88.0	86.5	85.9	86.3	85.0	83.4	84.4	87.2	86.8	85.4	86.2	86.4	83.4	95.8
Crude nonfood materials except fuel	111.6	113.4	114.2	115.8	115.9	114.3	112.6	113.1	113.1	111.5	111.9	114.3	116.6	106.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing	110.4	112.5	113.3	115.1	115.3	113.7	111.9	112.5	112.5	110.8	111.2	113.8	116.3	106.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction	135.7	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.1	130.0	105.7
Crude fuel	119.6	*119.9	121.7	120.8	120.4	116.5	116.0	111.5	110.9	110.4	110.6	111.9	112.6	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing	119.3	*119.6	121.3	120.4	120.0	116.3	115.8	111.3	110.7	110.2	110.5	111.7	112.3	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry	119.9	*120.5	122.3	121.4	121.0	116.8	116.2	111.8	111.1	110.7	110.9	112.3	112.9	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	124.9	124.9	125.1	124.8	124.2	123.8	123.6	123.0	122.6	121.3	121.7	122.2	121.7	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing	126.3	126.3	126.5	126.4	125.9	125.7	125.6	124.8	124.2	122.6	123.1	123.4	123.1	100.3
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing	99.0	99.6	100.4	101.1	100.1	99.8	98.3	97.0	96.7	97.3	98.7	100.5	98.1	90.4
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing	105.4	*105.2	105.5	105.4	105.0	104.8	104.7	104.0	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.2	104.3	94.2
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing	152.4	152.5	152.6	152.1	151.1	151.1	151.9	151.7	150.6	146.1	147.1	147.3	147.4	110.2
Components for manufacturing	147.8	*147.6	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.9	146.7	145.2	143.3	142.0	142.3	142.3	141.1	104.0
Materials and components for construction	132.8	132.7	132.8	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.2	132.8	131.4	131.5	131.8	132.3	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants	114.4	114.7	114.7	112.2	109.9	106.4	107.1	107.3	107.1	106.5	106.2	106.1	105.8	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing	112.4	112.6	112.7	110.4	108.5	105.4	105.9	106.0	105.7	104.9	104.6	104.5	104.4	98.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry	118.0	*118.3	118.2	115.2	112.3	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.5	109.4	108.9	108.8	108.3	101.5
Containers, nonreturnable	132.8	132.9	132.7	133.0	132.6	132.3	131.1	129.3	128.5	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.1	99.6
Supplies	113.1	113.3	113.4	113.8	113.0	112.7	111.3	111.0	111.3	111.1	112.0	113.6	111.8	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing	136.8	*136.1	135.9	135.4	135.3	135.3	135.1	133.6	132.7	132.2	132.1	132.0	132.4	105.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry	102.3	*103.0	103.3	104.0	102.9	102.5	100.5	100.7	101.7	101.6	103.0	105.5	102.5	96.4
Manufactured animal feeds	71.7	73.1	73.7	75.7	73.6	72.6	68.3	69.5	72.4	73.3	77.0	83.3	75.7	93.4
Other supplies	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.0	119.9	119.3	118.9	118.7	117.9	118.0	118.1	118.0	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels)	117.4	*116.9	117.0	116.7	116.2	116.2	115.6	115.3	114.1	114.0	114.0	113.6	112.7	99.7
Consumer finished goods	110.5	109.9	110.2	109.9	109.3	109.4	109.1	109.1	108.1	108.3	108.2	108.0	107.0	98.0
Consumer foods	102.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	101.8	102.7	103.0	103.7	101.4	102.1	102.2	101.5	99.1	95.7
Consumer crude foods	91.0	86.3	88.7	91.0	94.6	97.2	96.5	96.7	91.5	99.3	100.3	97.6	92.1	81.9
Consumer processed foods	105.0	104.1	104.3	104.4	103.3	103.9	104.3	105.2	103.4	102.8	102.7	102.4	100.5	98.3
Consumer other nondurable	112.7	*112.7	112.9	111.8	111.0	110.3	110.3	110.0	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.6	98.0
Consumer durable goods	122.9	122.9	123.0	122.9	122.4	122.3	120.7	119.8	119.5	119.2	119.1	119.1	119.1	103.5
Producer finished goods	145.3	*145.1	144.7	144.3	144.0	143.8	141.9	140.6	138.4	137.2	137.1	136.6	135.8	106.2
Producer goods for manufacturing industries	150.0	*149.7	149.2	148.8	148.5	148.2	146.2	145.2	143.3	141.6	141.2	140.5	139.6	106.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries	141.4	*141.2	140.9	140.5	140.2	140.0	138.3	136.7	134.9	134.2	133.7	133.3	132.6	106.1

[1] For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

[2] Preliminary. *Revised.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices [1] for special commodity groupings

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1957				1956									1950
	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	June
All foods	102.4	101.0	101.5	102.1	101.6	102.4	102.3	102.8	100.7	101.8	102.3	101.9	99.4	95.0
All fish	119.3	119.4	115.3	121.8	116.1	118.4	112.5	114.3	114.6	114.6	109.7	111.7	108.6	92.4
Special metals and metal products	145.9	*146.5	146.8	147.3	147.3	147.1	146.3	145.7	144.4	140.5	141.2	141.9	142.5	108.3
Metalworking machinery	174.5	*174.1	173.6	173.0	172.4	172.2	172.0	171.0	167.1	163.9	163.7	162.6	161.1	109.8
Machinery and equipment	150.5	*150.2	149.8	149.1	148.6	148.3	146.7	145.2	142.3	141.1	140.9	140.6	139.3	106.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors)	132.6	*132.6	132.3	131.7	131.1	130.7	129.2	127.1	126.6	126.7	126.4	126.3	125.8	108.4
Total tractors	139.6	*139.4	138.9	138.1	137.2	137.2	136.5	134.3	133.2	132.2	131.1	131.0	130.0	107.5
Steel mill products	175.3	175.3	174.5	172.1	169.9	169.9	169.8	169.8	169.8	159.6	159.2	159.1	158.2	114.9
Building materials	130.7	*130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	131.0	131.0	131.5	130.6	130.6	130.8	131.3	107.5
Soaps	103.6	*103.4	102.9	100.9	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.6	100.6	98.9	98.7	80.9
Synthetic detergents	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	91.1	91.1	82.9
Refined petroleum products	129.7	130.0	130.3	124.6	120.6	116.8	117.6	117.7	117.7	118.3	117.7	117.7	116.9	102.1
East Coast petroleum	128.8	128.8	128.8	120.6	117.5	114.3	116.8	116.0	116.0	115.2	113.9	113.0	112.9	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	128.4	129.4	130.2	121.9	119.7	118.3	118.3	119.9	119.9	119.9	119.9	120.2	117.0	101.8
Gulf Coast petroleum	133.6	133.6	133.6	130.1	121.2	117.2	119.1	118.0	117.5	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	109.7
Pacific Coast petroleum	130.2	130.2	130.2	127.0	127.0	116.2	114.6	114.6	115.7	118.9	116.2	116.8	119.5	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	128.2	128.5	128.2	128.3	127.7	127.6	127.8	127.6	127.7	127.4	127.2	127.0	127.1	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes	115.4	121.4	124.1	124.1	123.9	123.7	122.9	116.4	114.4	111.4	109.8	107.9	107.1	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork	119.0	118.9	119.6	120.3	120.0	120.5	121.1	122.9	124.6	126.2	127.0	127.9	128.6	112.6
All commodities except farm products	121.7	121.6	121.7	121.5	120.9	120.6	120.1	119.7	119.0	118.6	118.1	118.3	117.9	101.2

[1] See footnote 1, table D–6.

[2] Preliminary. *Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1947–49 (average)	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1953	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.26
1954	3,468		1,530,000		22,600,000	.21
1955	4,320		2,650,000		28,200,000	.26
1956	3,825		1,900,000		33,100,000	.29
1956: January	260	357	88,000	192,000	2,150,000	.24
February	270	390	82,000	196,000	2,270,000	.25
March	264	394	69,000	193,000	2,020,000	.21
April	382	516	141,000	199,000	1,540,000	.17
May	478	648	202,000	287,000	2,910,000	.30
June	372	576	115,000	230,000	2,010,000	.21
July	377	570	591,000	669,000	12,500,000	1.35
August	398	625	137,000	699,000	2,960,000	.29
September	336	541	156,000	209,000	1,630,000	.19
October	332	524	133,000	178,000	1,180,000	.11
November	242	403	158,000	204,000	1,460,000	.15
December	114	240	29,000	53,000	472,000	.05
1957: January [2]	225	325	60,000	80,000	550,000	.06
February [2]	225	350	60,000	130,000	825,000	.09
March [2]	250	375	80,000	120,000	775,000	.08
April [2]	400	525	150,000	190,000	1,380,000	.14

[1] All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for new construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)													
	1957					1956 [2]							1956 [2]	1955 [2]
	May [2]	Apr. [2]	Mar. [2]	Feb. [2]	Jan. [2]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
Total new construction [3]	4,032	3,641	3,280	3,000	3,182	3,544	3,964	4,302	4,425	4,474	4,420	4,288	3,962	46,060	44,581
Private construction	2,803	2,579	2,392	2,217	2,311	2,654	2,922	3,003	3,073	3,122	3,107	3,030	2,839	33,242	32,620
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,405	1,300	1,167	1,048	1,137	1,362	1,521	1,580	1,640	1,672	1,674	1,654	1,539	17,632	18,705
New dwelling units	995	940	875	795	885	1,045	1,140	1,195	1,240	1,260	1,260	1,235	1,150	13,490	14,990
Additions and alterations	373	326	258	217	214	277	339	344	360	371	371	379	352	3,695	3,376
Nonhousekeeping [4]	37	34	34	36	38	40	42	41	40	41	43	40	37	447	339
Nonresidential buildings [5]	747	713	709	704	722	772	804	797	787	786	788	761	706	8,817	7,611
Industrial	270	271	269	270	269	274	276	278	278	277	271	264	253	3,084	2,399
Commercial	287	263	264	257	269	305	329	320	313	316	332	324	295	3,631	3,218
Office buildings and warehouses	146	135	133	135	143	157	165	160	152	147	146	140	131	1,684	1,311
Stores, restaurants, and garages	141	128	131	122	126	148	164	160	161	169	186	184	164	1,947	1,907
Other nonresidential buildings	190	179	176	177	184	193	199	199	196	193	185	173	158	2,102	1,994
Religious	68	64	63	65	67	71	74	75	73	71	67	62	56	768	734
Educational	40	39	40	41	43	46	47	49	49	49	48	46	42	536	492
Hospital and institutional [7]	40	38	36	34	33	32	32	31	30	28	26	25	24	328	351
Social and recreational	24	23	23	23	24	26	27	27	27	27	25	23	21	275	239
Miscellaneous	18	15	14	14	17	18	19	17	17	18	19	17	15	195	178
Farm construction	140	119	105	96	91	97	111	130	156	169	165	156	143	1,560	1,600
Public utilities	493	432	398	357	350	413	475	484	478	483	468	448	441	5,113	4,543
Railroad	38	37	35	31	32	36	43	41	40	41	41	35	38	427	374
Telephone and telegraph	101	88	94	86	75	88	107	100	87	94	94	93	97	1,066	805
Other public utilities	354	307	269	240	243	289	325	343	351	348	333	320	306	3,620	3,364
All other private [8]	18	15	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	11	10	120	161
Public construction	1,229	1,062	888	783	871	890	1,042	1,299	1,352	1,352	1,313	1,258	1,123	12,818	11,961
Residential buildings [9]	35	34	30	30	29	30	31	30	25	25	23	24	22	292	266
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities)	387	374	345	305	336	324	344	371	381	390	378	358	334	4,072	4,218
Industrial	43	41	41	37	44	45	45	42	41	43	38	38	32	453	721
Educational	236	233	215	194	211	201	210	226	231	236	231	221	216	2,549	2,442
Hospital and institutional	33	31	27	23	24	23	26	30	30	29	26	25	24	298	322
Administrative and service	38	36	32	27	30	29	33	38	39	39	35	32	29	362	331
Other nonresidential buildings	37	33	30	24	27	26	30	35	40	43	48	42	33	410	402
Military facilities [10]	105	95	84	82	93	98	117	141	146	143	136	135	116	1,395	1,313
Highways	455	335	230	195	225	239	326	512	543	530	518	501	427	4,470	4,050
Sewer and water systems	117	113	104	93	100	100	110	120	121	125	122	115	109	1,275	1,085
Sewer	64	63	58	53	56	56	60	65	65	69	68	63	60	701	615
Water	53	50	46	40	44	44	50	55	56	56	54	52	49	574	470
Public service enterprises [11]	35	30	26	21	24	27	32	35	39	40	41	37	34	384	233
Conservation and development	82	70	60	51	57	65	73	79	84	87	84	79	72	826	701
All other public [12]	13	11	9	6	7	7	9	11	13	12	11	9	9	104	95

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F–3, F–4, and F–5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Includes revisions made annually in May.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

NOTE.—Beginning with this issue of the Monthly Labor Review, this table has been expanded to show data in the public construction segment separately for administrative and service buildings, and for sewer systems and water systems.

Comparable monthly and annual data for the period beginning in 1945 will be issued this summer in a Supplement to Construction Review, published jointly by the U. S. Departments of Labor and Commerce.

TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction [1]

Ownership and type of construction [2]	Value (in millions of dollars)														
	1957			1956 [3]										1956 [3]	1955 [3]
	Mar.	Feb. [3]	Jan. [3]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total	Total
Total public construction	991.2	750.9	899.8	807.6	769.4	829.5	751.7	836.3	1,093.7	1,099.1	856.1	930.6	877.5	10,307.1	9,000.5
Federally owned	229.2	200.1	186.7	160.1	119.0	143.5	116.3	111.6	178.5	340.4	169.7	220.2	178.8	1,972.3	1,556.0
Residential buildings	2.5	2.2	9.7	3.6	1.2	.5	1.8	1.0	.4	12.0	9.3	9.9	7.6	63.0	61.4
Nonresidential buildings	71.0	67.2	86.7	50.8	57.3	97.6	37.4	63.9	46.3	176.0	84.0	119.7	88.3	909.4	885.5
Educational	4.0	1.5	20.5	1.4	.9	6.7	.3	.7	2.3	4.8	.5	2.9	3.0	23.7	21.6
Hospital and institutional	4.6	2.0	16.1	1.1	.5	6.8	.5	1.7	3.4	5.2	10.9	3.5	4.5	43.9	77.5
Administrative and service	3.5	1.5	4.5	3.8	3.0	5.1	4.1	3.5	6.3	22.1	17.5	6.5	8.4	87.3	66.7
Other nonresidential buildings	58.9	62.2	45.6	44.5	52.9	79.0	32.5	58.0	34.3	143.9	55.1	106.8	72.4	754.5	719.7
Airfield buildings	11.6	9.3	5.6	3.0	6.4	1.8	5.6	3.9	4.1	8.8	6.6	4.4	8.4	72.1	103.8
Troop housing	7.7	16.4	5.6	11.7	4.7	20.3	7.2	1.8	6.1	40.1	1.2	8.1	1.6	122.7	54.1
Warehouses	4.0	5.8	3.5	3.6	1.2	2.0	3.8	1.6	4.5	4.0	4.9	32.6	2.5	63.2	84.0
All other	35.6	30.7	30.9	26.2	40.6	54.9	15.9	50.7	19.6	91.0	42.4	61.7	59.9	496.5	477.8
Airfields	49.7	27.0	7.9	28.0	21.6	4.7	5.2	7.5	6.1	17.7	7.7	17.2	7.5	155.7	157.4
Conservation and development	83.1	49.7	50.2	62.6	26.5	27.9	55.7	22.6	54.8	41.7	28.7	53.3	66.9	511.0	271.9
Highways	4.1	3.4	9.3	7.1	8.8	9.3	10.0	5.8	8.6	17.4	6.6	4.8	2.9	91.9	58.5
Electric power	2.9	25.6	7.9	3.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.9	58.3	64.3	28.2	5.0	2.1	177.5	43.5
All other federally owned	15.9	25.0	15.0	4.1	1.5	1.9	4.6	7.9	4.0	11.3	5.2	10.3	3.5	63.8	77.8
State and locally owned	762.0	550.8	713.1	647.5	650.4	686.0	635.4	724.7	915.2	758.7	686.4	710.4	698.7	8,334.8	7,444.5
Residential buildings	7.4	31.4	21.8	13.8	17.6	23.0	31.7	12.3	21.4	22.7	21.1	18.3	38.8	253.2	210.1
Nonresidential buildings	300.8	256.1	252.8	272.2	253.5	252.8	259.8	286.6	284.3	287.4	291.8	295.3	278.5	3,202.8	2,842.0
Educational	234.9	175.9	184.9	211.5	189.3	175.0	173.7	192.9	199.2	184.1	205.9	204.1	215.4	2,289.0	2,107.2
Hospital and institutional	15.8	27.4	12.6	13.9	15.3	28.2	43.4	15.5	24.1	27.9	31.0	23.5	11.5	278.9	185.9
Administrative and service	25.0	29.2	23.3	22.9	21.0	27.7	16.1	54.2	26.1	40.1	21.8	30.6	32.6	320.8	263.0
Other nonresidential buildings	25.1	23.6	32.0	23.9	27.9	21.9	26.6	24.0	34.9	35.3	33.1	37.1	19.0	314.1	285.9
Highways	349.6	186.2	317.1	240.5	278.1	269.1	223.6	271.9	349.3	305.1	249.1	265.3	279.0	3,211.6	2,933.5
Sewer and water systems	75.4	55.4	68.9	80.8	65.2	93.7	84.6	103.8	125.5	104.1	78.3	89.6	73.5	1,100.0	895.5
Sewer	43.6	16.6	37.3	49.1	36.2	50.3	54.7	74.9	49.3	60.1	45.0	51.3	42.9	658.9	501.9
Water	31.8	38.8	31.6	31.7	29.0	43.4	29.9	28.9	76.2	44.0	33.3	38.3	30.6	441.1	393.6
Public service enterprises	17.4	11.7	33.1	31.2	25.2	26.0	17.6	26.0	111.6	23.4	16.8	19.3	8.0	336.5	378.0
Electric power	7.7	8.2	17.1	11.2	17.9	17.8	9.0	15.1	103.6	8.6	7.9	12.4	2.6	227.2	247.4
Other	9.7	3.5	16.0	20.0	7.3	8.2	8.6	10.9	8.0	14.8	8.9	6.9	5.4	109.3	130.6
Conservation and development	4.5	5.1	12.0	4.1	5.8	12.9	12.1	14.5	11.9	9.0	20.0	14.7	9.0	139.3	117.2
All other State and locally owned	6.9	4.9	7.4	4.9	5.0	8.5	6.0	9.6	11.2	7.0	9.3	7.9	11.9	91.4	68.2

[1] Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

[2] Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

[3] Includes revisions in State and locally owned components; in addition, data for 1957 include revisions in federally owned components. Comparable monthly data, beginning with January 1952, and annual data, beginning with 1946, will be issued this summer in a Supplement to Construction Review, published jointly by the U. S. Departments of Labor and Commerce.

NOTE.—Beginning with this issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the following changes have been made in this table: In the federally owned segment, industrial building is no longer shown separately but is included with other nonresidential buildings; and in the State and locally owned segment, data are now shown separately for conservation and development.

TABLE F–3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building [1]

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1957			1956					1956	1955
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.[2]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Mar.	Total	Total
All building construction	1,526.5	1,207.9	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,683.7	18,760.7	18,939.0
Private	1,368.0	1,053.1	976.2	925.5	1,192.8	1,483.0	1,308.9	1,530.4	16,884.7	17,264.3
Public	158.5	154.8	133.8	127.4	147.6	169.8	131.7	153.3	1,876.0	1,674.7
New residential building	817.0	595.9	542.7	528.7	682.6	878.5	772.7	1,022.2	10,280.6	11,696.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	800.7	584.6	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	761.4	1,009.2	10,138.5	11,535.1
Privately owned	799.0	571.1	528.0	514.0	667.8	836.6	746.9	978.2	9,962.1	11,386.4
1-family	710.2	504.2	465.4	454.0	609.3	774.9	688.4	907.8	9,211.3	10,643.1
2-family	20.1	17.1	12.7	11.8	15.7	17.8	16.4	22.2	214.8	208.4
3- and 4-family	10.4	7.5	8.0	5.4	7.2	9.8	7.6	8.7	87.9	84.0
5-or-more family	58.2	42.3	41.9	42.8	35.5	34.1	34.4	39.5	448.1	451.0
Publicly owned	1.7	13.6	7.2	5.9	6.9	26.9	14.6	30.9	176.4	148.7
Nonhousekeeping buildings	16.3	11.3	7.5	8.9	7.9	14.9	11.3	13.1	142.2	161.1
New nonresidential buildings	552.0	483.1	448.6	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	511.0	6,649.7	5,593.7
Commercial buildings	162.4	132.0	116.2	135.7	153.0	177.1	163.4	160.9	2,078.0	1,858.7
Amusement buildings	10.1	5.7	7.2	5.7	10.6	8.9	10.2	6.9	113.4	99.4
Commercial garages	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	3.6	3.9	60.0	66.7
Gasoline and service stations	14.0	12.2	12.5	10.3	13.9	17.2	15.4	12.7	165.5	140.0
Office buildings	52.8	51.9	38.0	57.6	56.1	44.0	57.5	42.8	734.4	553.4
Stores and other mercantile buildings	81.8	58.5	54.2	58.2	67.8	101.2	76.7	94.6	1,004.7	999.1
Community buildings	214.6	149.7	168.1	145.2	175.6	208.5	180.9	157.7	2,225.7	1,946.2
Educational buildings	138.0	97.9	110.9	99.6	120.6	125.0	106.6	108.1	1,407.1	1,242.3
Institutional buildings	36.2	22.2	30.3	16.3	24.4	41.5	32.2	14.8	367.8	307.7
Religious buildings	40.5	29.7	27.0	29.2	30.6	42.0	42.1	34.8	450.8	396.2
Garages, private residential	14.5	6.7	5.2	6.4	13.8	23.4	22.4	13.1	201.9	187.6
Industrial buildings	94.3	83.3	87.3	59.8	105.5	122.9	97.7	114.0	1,260.5	830.4
Public buildings	24.8	45.8	24.9	23.1	29.1	26.7	21.4	20.6	326.9	306.6
Public utilities buildings	21.9	51.3	35.0	28.4	27.5	29.9	23.2	26.7	326.7	273.1
All other nonresidential buildings	19.4	14.3	11.9	15.9	21.8	19.1	16.3	18.0	229.9	191.0
Additions, alterations, and repairs	157.5	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	150.5	1,830.4	1,649.1

[1] These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

[2] Revised.

TABLE F–4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region [1]

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1957			1956					1956	1955
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.[2]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Mar.	Total	Total
All building construction [3]	1,526.5	1,207.9	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,683.7	18,760.7	18,939.0
Northeast	334.1	236.0	196.4	243.9	291.2	346.8	337.6	321.0	4,047.8	4,129.6
North Central	444.6	317.0	242.0	258.0	387.0	537.3	446.6	500.6	5,670.7	5,715.4
South	354.9	357.6	339.7	272.0	317.0	386.3	335.0	411.5	4,462.6	4,667.7
West	392.9	297.3	331.9	279.1	345.2	382.4	321.4	450.6	4,579.7	4,426.2
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	800.7	584.6	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	761.4	1,009.2	10,138.5	11,535.1
Northeast	158.0	96.7	86.9	118.0	151.2	192.6	168.5	204.9	2,196.6	2,500.1
North Central	240.0	145.1	106.7	127.1	168.9	267.2	255.5	312.7	3,137.0	3,488.5
South	185.5	178.2	172.5	132.6	149.9	202.5	171.5	235.6	2,347.1	2,700.9
West	217.1	166.7	169.1	142.1	179.7	201.2	166.0	256.0	2,457.9	2,845.7
New nonresidential buildings	552.0	483.1	448.6	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	511.0	6,649.7	5,593.7
Northeast	138.7	114.1	83.3	99.2	111.4	115.9	133.8	82.9	1,431.6	1,233.8
North Central	163.3	136.8	110.0	99.0	157.5	213.2	146.8	147.0	1,991.4	1,748.7
South	118.0	136.6	131.0	108.4	130.1	138.6	125.1	131.2	1,591.5	1,455.4
West	132.0	95.7	124.3	107.8	127.5	140.0	119.6	149.9	1,635.2	1,155.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	157.5	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	150.5	1,830.4	1,649.1
Northeast	34.8	24.0	24.7	24.1	27.5	34.1	33.3	30.9	364.1	394.9
North Central	39.2	32.8	24.8	30.1	34.0	53.2	40.6	38.8	510.2	449.2
South	43.2	39.8	35.3	29.4	34.8	41.6	36.0	39.7	481.9	451.1
West	40.2	32.4	33.8	26.2	35.2	37.8	32.5	41.1	444.2	383.9

[1] See footnote 1, table F–3. [2] Revised. [3] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F–5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State [1]

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)											
	1957		1956								1956	1955
	Feb.	Jan.[2]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept	Aug.	July	June	Feb.	Total	Total
All States	1,207.9	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,841.9	1,209.0	18,760.7	18,939.0
Metropolitan areas [3]	957.2	863.7	841.6	1,032.0	1,294.1	1,101.4	1,350.2	1,330.7	1,453.6	1,040.5	14,667.4	15,108.9
Nonmetropolitan areas	250.7	246.3	211.4	308.4	358.7	339.2	382.5	386.0	388.3	258.5	4,093.3	3,830.1
Alabama	15.2	14.3	11.0	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.2	15.6	14.5	14.2	173.1	166.5
Arizona	13.6	26.8	11.4	16.3	19.7	12.4	18.0	16.7	18.4	18.4	189.7	165.8
Arkansas	9.0	5.0	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.3	5.0	5.1	57.4	54.3
California	212.3	229.4	203.5	242.0	255.6	205.7	291.6	314.1	281.9	255.2	3,163.2	3,065.1
Colorado	18.3	19.7	20.2	23.0	41.2	16.8	23.7	17.9	28.8	22.6	279.2	280.6
Connecticut	22.3	21.1	22.6	37.1	33.0	29.8	34.6	30.9	41.1	32.0	375.1	359.1
Delaware	5.4	6.1	5.4	6.5	7.8	3.2	6.2	3.8	6.3	2.8	66.0	62.0
District of Columbia	2.8	5.3	2.4	4.4	17.9	8.9	3.6	6.1	4.5	2.5	70.2	87.7
Florida	72.0	70.3	57.8	65.7	77.5	61.7	79.3	72.9	75.0	70.1	834.8	746.9
Georgia	22.1	20.2	12.8	17.4	19.2	20.2	23.7	24.2	23.2	19.8	250.1	276.7
Idaho	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.6	1.1	39.6	36.5
Illinois	93.2	61.5	75.2	92.6	118.8	106.9	117.3	119.5	125.0	86.2	1,333.8	1,261.6
Indiana	20.7	23.2	20.5	30.7	40.1	34.1	51.2	38.4	41.0	27.0	432.0	381.0
Iowa	6.0	4.3	7.6	13.0	21.6	16.7	15.6	14.9	18.9	9.0	181.9	180.1
Kansas	10.0	5.8	8.7	14.2	13.3	11.4	10.3	13.0	10.9	12.1	151.9	195.4
Kentucky	13.6	6.5	10.1	10.6	11.2	13.9	15.6	22.3	14.1	10.6	168.2	189.3
Louisiana	20.4	19.3	18.6	14.9	21.7	19.7	24.2	21.5	20.5	22.0	273.1	292.6
Maine	1.0	.6	.8	2.7	2.7	3.9	2.8	3.9	4.5	2.0	33.9	29.8
Maryland	37.9	27.3	28.5	28.0	36.4	26.5	49.1	33.7	40.1	33.5	429.8	494.4
Massachusetts	28.4	18.5	25.9	39.5	42.5	47.2	40.0	46.4	39.2	25.6	470.0	445.1
Michigan	48.2	45.2	38.9	72.8	114.2	81.4	112.6	113.9	98.2	67.2	1,084.6	1,130.4
Minnesota	18.3	10.4	15.0	22.5	30.8	40.2	38.1	36.2	41.0	17.1	376.2	403.3
Mississippi	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	5.2	4.1	5.1	3.8	3.9	52.5	50.3
Missouri	18.6	16.7	15.3	19.4	29.9	22.4	30.3	27.7	28.4	20.2	306.7	336.4
Montana	2.3	1.3	.9	2.3	3.2	5.9	3.2	4.2	5.5	1.2	41.5	41.7
Nebraska	4.7	2.4	2.6	5.6	8.7	6.2	8.3	10.2	8.0	4.9	82.0	100.0
Nevada	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.7	3.0	5.7	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.1	45.5	75.3
New Hampshire	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	1.1	37.8	41.2
New Jersey	50.4	40.3	55.6	54.1	73.6	62.8	68.8	64.0	72.4	65.4	810.5	832.3
New Mexico	5.4	9.0	5.4	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.6	5.9	5.6	77.2	85.7
New York	80.8	73.0	86.9	100.8	120.8	129.6	140.9	116.4	166.6	92.2	1,470.0	1,489.9
North Carolina	15.2	16.1	11.9	14.9	16.7	14.4	20.4	20.4	17.5	19.7	221.4	216.4
North Dakota	.5	.3	.9	1.8	3.5	4.0	6.0	3.9	6.6	.4	40.5	35.6
Ohio	70.0	52.6	53.5	78.8	111.1	83.5	116.1	136.0	139.8	63.8	1,202.0	1,216.0
Oklahoma	9.2	7.2	8.2	15.9	9.4	13.0	13.4	12.0	13.5	10.4	143.2	149.2
Oregon	7.9	12.8	7.2	11.9	13.4	16.3	17.5	16.9	21.1	12.0	182.0	157.2
Pennsylvania	49.6	39.9	47.2	48.6	65.5	55.1	67.2	67.8	93.9	46.0	780.7	871.9
Rhode Island	1.8	1.6	3.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.9	8.1	14.1	2.9	59.6	49.0
South Carolina	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.7	6.8	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.0	9.0	75.8	94.6
South Dakota	1.0	.9	1.0	1.6	4.5	3.2	2.6	3.3	5.3	1.0	37.4	36.9
Tennessee	10.5	8.9	13.6	17.0	15.7	15.5	16.5	24.4	19.1	12.8	213.0	219.6
Texas	77.1	98.2	56.1	64.9	76.1	71.9	75.2	78.1	75.1	82.3	916.9	1,024.6
Utah	7.6	4.3	4.3	9.0	8.1	12.6	14.8	8.7	13.1	7.1	145.2	118.7
Vermont	.2	.2	.2	.6	.6	2.8	.6	.5	1.5	.7	10.1	11.3
Virginia	33.7	24.7	23.2	24.8	40.7	31.2	36.1	37.3	55.5	29.0	452.4	475.2
Washington	24.7	22.2	20.7	25.7	24.8	32.7	37.4	32.8	51.7	20.3	390.6	381.0
West Virginia	5.0	3.1	2.8	5.2	6.2	5.1	5.8	5.9	7.9	4.1	64.4	67.4
Wisconsin	26.0	18.7	18.8	34.0	40.9	36.6	39.7	38.9	43.6	22.9	442.0	438.8
Wyoming	.8	.9	1.9	.8	3.4	2.0	2.7	1.8	3.1	1.2	25.6	18.6

[1] See footnote 1, table F–3. [2] Revised. [3] Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F–6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location [3]						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	Northeast	North Central	South	West			
1950 [4]	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	$11,788,595	$11,418,371	$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,881
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,086,118	12,814,776	271,342
1953: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	690,760	11,174
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
April	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,095,557	11,252
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,210,200	1,174,590	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,175,766	10,253
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,552	3,182,385	10,167
October	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,000	26,800	31,500	26,300	1,083,449	1,080,578	2,871
December	90,600	89,900	700	69,700	20,900	15,300	20,000	28,000	27,300	949,103	943,469	5,634
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,870	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	362,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,026,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	20,700	993,986	985,891	8,095
December	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	18,600	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,850,687	2,761,446	89,241
January	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,149,101	1,089,081	60,020
Second quarter	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,924,184	3,844,192	79,992
April	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,488	15,687
May	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,513	1,312,890	33,623
June	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,268,496	1,237,814	30,682
Third quarter	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	86,700	87,000	63,400	3,534,804	3,471,787	63,017
July	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,352	1,179,266	22,086
August	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	27,600	28,600	18,500	1,106,183	1,070,240	35,943
Fourth quarter	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,776,443	2,737,351	39,092
October	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,104,981	1,078,142	26,839
November	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,589	925,991	4,598
December	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,873	733,218	7,655
1957: First quarter [7]	211,000	198,100	12,900	146,600	64,400					2,537,063	2,353,547	183,516
January [6]	63,000	60,100	2,900	44,000	19,000	9,300	10,700	24,800	18,200	718,318	681,147	37,171
February [6]	65,000	62,500	2,500	46,200	18,800	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	777,220	743,750	33,470
March [6]	83,000	75,500	7,500	56,400	26,600	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,041,525	928,650	112,875
Second quarter [7]												
April [6]	92,000	89,500	2,500	63,800	28,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,147,840	1,118,750	29,090

[1] The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

[2] Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

[3] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[4] Housing peak year.

[5] Preliminary.

[6] Revised.

[7] Not yet available.

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